Theory and Practice

OF

CHIRURGICAL PHARMACY;

Comprehending a complete

DISPENSATORY

For the uſe of

SURGEONS;

With explanatory and critical notes on each compoſition; and an introductory inquiry concerning the particular intentions of cure, in which remedies are applied, or adminiſtred; and the nature, and medicinal efficacy, of the ſeveral ſimples ſubſervient to them.

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PREFACE.

AS there is no part of medicinal practice, that is of more importance to mankind, than ſurgery, the attainable means being more certainly effectual to the end, than in any other branch; ſo there is none, in which the aids to the acquiring a due knowledge of the principles of the art, as far as regards the choice and preparation of the medicaments, are more ſlender and defective. A great multiplicity of books, that treat of the preparation and compoſition of remedies for the cure of topical diſorders, are, it muſt be allowed, already extant: of which many, alſo comment vaguely on the particular virtues of the remedies; but none of them contain ſo complete a collection of the forms, adopted by the preſent improved practice, as not to leave room for very uſeful additions: and they have failed much more, to explain analytically, in any juſt manner, the *rationale* of ſuch preparation or compoſition; or of the application of the medicaments to the purpoſes for which they are intended. A diſplay of the medicinal qualities of the ſimples, as well with regard to their external as internal uſe, in the cure of theſe diſorders, is, indeed, attempted to be made in a number of works: nor are there wanting ſuch, as touch on thoſe of ſome compounds: yet in ſo imperfect and falſe a manner is this done, eſpecially with reſpect to exterior application, that inſtead of affording right, and diſtinct notions of the ſeveral ſubjects, it only leads, for the moſt part, to error, and confuſion. The beſt accounts to be found, are ſcarcely any thing more, than an enumeration of the ſuppoſed medicinal virtues of each particular, as delivered by the earlier authors, or ſince copied from them by a ſucceſſion of others: and from ſuch a ſource, when the pretenſions to authority of thoſe earlier writers are duly weighed, what can be reaſonably expected, but an abſurd, and deceptive repreſentation of the matters treated of? Embracing principles, with regard to the more complex effects of remedies, which are now, on very ſufficient grounds, rejected; and wanting, moreover, a clear comprehenſion, even of the more obvious qualities of the ſeveral ſubſtances employed; they aſcribed imaginary powers to them, that did not any where actually ſubſiſt: and, with reſpect to ſuch properties as are real, they were not only in many inſtances inconſiſtent with each other, in the diſtribution of them to particulars; but frequently even with themſelves. How far the doctrines, which then prevailed with relation to external remedies, were from correſponding with thoſe of the preſent enlightened times, the great deviations now made from the forms and methods then received moſt evidently ſhew.

However the means of teaching a more accurate and minute knowledge of the nature of medicaments in relation to the cure of topical diſorders may have been neglected, it is, nevertheleſs, of the greateſt conſequence, that ſuch a knowledge ſhould be obtained by every practitioner: not only to guide individuals, on each occaſion, by the light of clear and certain principles, to the moſt fit application of the methods now in uſe; but in order alſo to the improvement of the art itſelf: which can only be the rare and caſual effect of accident, where the practice, not being rationally directed by ſuch principles, is empirically led only by a preſumed conformity to eſtabliſhed uſage, that can have no adequate proviſion for the variety of attendant circumſtances, and complications of diſeaſes. It is indiſputably requiſite, to the moſt advantageous choice of preparations, and uſe of medicaments, to know not only in a general view what they ultimately perform; but to comprehend by what particular property, or mode of action, they ſo operate:—to underſtand what change each kind of ſubſtance is capable of working in the animal ſyſtem, or on others with relation to it:—and to diſtinguiſh, in compounds, what is the peculiar virtue, and office of each conſtituent; and, by what mediate effect, it conduces to the final intention; whether through its own proper effect on the human body, or controll of that of other co-ingredients, maintaining its original powers, and ſtate, though commixt with them; or by producing a new ſpecies of ſubſtance, indued with different qualities, in conſequence of its menſtrual combination with ſome of the reſt.

It would, perhaps, be unneceſſary, to conſider this branch as a diſtinct object of ſtudy from pharmacy in general, if the means of learning the true nature of medicaments in common, were more amply provided. But there is ſo little done towards a ſufficient fund of inſtruction for thoſe, who would, in a ſummary manner, make themſelves maſters of the pharmaceutic and therapeutic principles of medicine, that, after much more time ſpent in reading than is conſiſtent with a life of practice; perplexity, and uncertainty of opinion reſulting from the defects, obſcurities, contradictions, and fundamental erroneous doctrines of the writers on theſe ſubjects, are the only conſequences. The difficulty of gaining a more perfect knowledge of them, is not, indeed, to be ſurmounted, but by the aid of ſuch an extenſive previous acquaintance with natural hiſtory, the deeper principles of chemiſtry, and other philoſophic and ſpeculative concerns, as is ſcarcely obtaintainable, unleſs by thoſe, whoſe exemption from calls of duty in the exercise of any profeſſion, enables them to devote the greateſt part of their time to it.

Induced by this want of a more complete body of chirurgical pharmacy; and of the means of acquiring a juſt knowledge of the ſeveral matters on which the right choice and uſe of the reſpective medicaments depend; I have attempted to ſupply them in the following treatiſe; by collecting, and diſpoſing in their proper claſſes, whatever forms either in the preſent regular, or empirical practice, have any claim to notice, with the addition of ſome others that are original; and annexing to them a brief ſyſtem of theory in which the principles, and requiſite *præcognita*, are reduced to order and explained.

For the methodical execution of this deſign, I have divided the work into two parts; the THEORETIC, and the PRACTICAL. The *theoretic part* has principally in view the explanation of the ſubjects, general operations, inſtruments, and kinds of forms of compoſition: which is, indeed, the whole of what, ſtrictly ſpeaking, makes the principles of the art of pharmacy. In order, however, to the teaching the juſt application of this art to the cure of topical diſorders; and even to the demonſtrating the reaſons of many of the particular operations, that occur in its exerciſe; it is previouſly requiſite to go further; and to conſider the ſeveral diſtinct mediate intentions of cure, to which they are ſubſervient: and ſuch a diſquiſition may, conſequently, in a more expanded view, be properly deemed a part of the theory of chirurgical pharmacy. But the doing this effectually leads of courſe to a yet greater extent of inquiry. For it is impracticable, to ſhew the ſeveral mediate intentions that ariſe in the treatment of the various kinds of topical diſorders, in order to their cure, without pointing out the reſpective accidents in the animal ſyſtem, that conſtitute, or attend thoſe diſorders; and of which the removal, or modification, makes the object of ſuch intentions: while this renders it again neceſſary to proceed ſtill further; and to take a ſurvey of the animal ſyſtem itſelf, as far as may regard its being the ſubject of theſe accidents.

I have, therefore, firſt gone about *to define the general nature, and limits of chirurgical pharmacy.* But in the proſecution of this, I have endeavoured to uſe the greateſt conciſeneſs: as the deficience intended to be ſupplied by the contents of this work does not indeed lie in that kind of knowledge.

I have then attempted, *to delineate the general ſtructure, and vital œconomy of the human body,* as far as is neceſſary to the inveſtigation of the various accidents to which the parts are conſequentially ſubject; and, at the ſame time, to trace out, and explain the nature, and attendant circumſtances of ſuch accidents themſelves; deducing, alſo, thence the ſeveral particular intentions of cure, as they ariſe from them, when conſidered as diſorders. To preſerve, however, the requiſite brevity, and duly ſhorten my courſe in paſſing over ſo extenſive a field, I confine myſelf ſolely to ſuch matters as concern the cauſe, mode, and removal of topical diſorders; preſuming my readers to be already acquainted with the common rudiments of anatomy, phyſiology, and other branches of medicinal ſcience. In my diſquiſition on this nice ſubject, I have been under a neceſſity of advancing ſome doctrines; particularly with relation to the nature of ſuppuration, and *pus*; which may appear new, and contradictory, perhaps, to what has been moſt generally received hitherto. But I hope no deciſive judgment will be given againſt them, on that ſcore, without a cloſe attention to the arguments I have ſuggeſted in their ſupport: ſince I could not fully enlarge on their defence, without being more prolix and diffuſe than was conſiſtent with the compaſs and manner of this work.

I next take into conſideration, *the nature of medicaments in general*, as claſſed with relation to the ſeveral particular intentions of cure before explained; endeavouring to ſhew, by what properties, and mode of action, they effect the propoſed end: and what the natural kinds of ſubſtances, either ſimple, or compound, are, in which ſuch properties may be found.

Having thus inveſtigated the principles on which remedies may be rationally applied, or adminiſtred; and the reſpective generical nature of the medicaments as reſulting thence; I next proceed to treat of the *particular ſimples*; premiſing firſt ſome general animadverſions on them, as forming the *materia chirurgo-medica*; and then giving their deſcription, and medicinal hiſtory: in the latter of which conſiderations, I keep ſtrictly in view the principles before ſtated. In this part of the work, I have reſtrained the diſquiſition only to the more important and capital of the articles, which might nominally have ſome claim to a place; eſpecially with regard to the internal medicines. For, without this limitation, the work would have been rendered much larger than is expedient; and made leſs ſuitable to the purpoſes for which it is deſigned.

The particular kinds of artificial forms of medicaments fall next under examination: and demand the more attentive diſcuſſion; becauſe there is not, that I know of, a juſt explication of them to be found any where in the works already publiſhed. It muſt certainly be preſumed, that the ſeveral articles, which bear one common name of form, ſhould have ſome generical relation to, or agreement with, each other: and ſo it has originally been in the inſtitution of theſe names. But practice has run into an irregularity and confuſion, with relation to this matter, that is almoſt incredible in the inſtance of an art, which has been ſo much ſtudied; nor does it hold good of the errors of particulars only, but of moſt colleges, and bodies, likewiſe, who have publiſhed, or framed, *Pharmacopeias*, and digeſted collections of recipes. It is, neverthelefs, a material part of the theory of pharmacy, to conſider the principles of the ſpecification, or diſtinction of general forms: and I have accordingly eſſayed to reduce them to certainty, as they appear to ariſe from the compariſon with each other of the greateſt part of the ſeveral articles, which paſs under the ſame denominations: though, from the premiſed inaccuracy of the preſent practice, there will be exceptions, in the caſe of almoſt every claſs, of ſuch as bear the name, and yet want the qualities, or characteriſtics, that give the ſpecification; and of others, which bear the true characteriſtics, though they want the name. I have, therefore, to render the work conſiſtent throughout, obſerved, in my diſtribution of particulars into their proper claſſes of form, thoſe rules of diſtinction I had before laid down; but, to avoid ambiguity, I have added, in the manner of explanatory ſynonimes, to the new appellations which thus became neceſſary, thoſe, which ſtand in the *Pharmacopeias*, whence the recipes were ſelected. I hope the liberty, I have taken in this point contrary ſometimes to the moſt reſpectable authorities, will be eaſily excuſed, when it is conſidered to be, in fact, only the correction of real and evident miſtakes; which would, if neglected, have produced palpable ſolœciſm, and incongruity of one part of my work with the other. Definitions, with the ſpecifications of the difference of general forms, were a neceſſary part of the contents of this treatiſe: and the giving names of form to any particular medicaments in obvious deviation from, or direct contradiction to, thoſe definitions, muſt have appeared glaringly abſurd, or negligent; as I could eaſily ſhew by the citation of the reſpective articles. But I wave illuſtrating my juſtification on this point, by ſuch means, here: as ſo many inſtances will be manifeſt in the body of the work itſelf.

I then take a curſory view of *the inſtruments, and utenſils*, employed in the practice of chirurgical pharmacy: but, as they are not different from thoſe of pharmacy in general; nor of a complex nature, either with reſpect to their ſtructure or uſe; I have done little more than the giving a bare enumeration of them: except with reſpect to the weights and meaſures; which demand a more plenary explanation, for reaſons that will be there preſented.

A ſurvey of the general operations of chirurgical pharmacy, cloſes the theoretic part of this work: and the ſame occaſion for brevity obtaining here, as in the caſe of the inſtruments, I have avoided enlarging on them; except with regard to ſome uſeful cautions relating to the treatment of particular ſubjects.

The *practical part* of this work, makes three ſubdiviſions. The firſt contains a collection of recipes for *external application*, claſſed according to their general relation of form; with obſervations on each, explanatory and critical:——— the ſecond conſiſts of a like collection of thoſe for *internal adminiſtration*, with ſimilar obſervations: —

——and the third exhibits *a digeſt of all the ſeveral medicaments*, as well ſimple as compound, diſpoſed according to the particular intentions of cure, to which they are ſubſervient, either by external, or internal uſe.

The *collection of recipes for the external medicaments*, comprizes the whole, that are to be found in the *Pharmacopeias* of the colleges of *London* and *Edinburg*; and moſt of thoſe of the two great hoſpitals of *St. Thomas*, and *St. Bartholomew*; to which are added, all ſuch others, extracted from various works, as from their apparent ſuperior efficacy, may be deemed real improvements; or, from their extraordinary reputation in regular or empirical practice, merit ſome examination. The *recipes for the internal medicaments*, are ſelected from the ſame *Pharmacopeias*, with correſpondent additions. But the collection includes thoſe only, of which the adminiſtration may be neceſſary, or peculiarly proper, on ſome occaſions, either for the immediate cure of topical diſorders, or of ſuch other diſeaſes, as conduce to the cauſe, or continuance of them.

In the proviſion of recipes, and particular forms, I preſume, I ſhall rather be found redundant, than deficient: and I could, indeed, have reduced to much leſs compaſs, the whole, that, according to my own private opinion is really neceſſary. But, conſidering the great diverſity of notions, and prepoſſeſſions, with reſpect to the choice of remedies, particularly as to what regards form, I ſhould undoubtedly, in ſo doing, have rejected articles, that may be the moſt agreeable to ſome perſons: who may reaſonably think they have an equal right to judge for themſelves, or to adhere to what they eſteem the moſt valid authority. As it is, therefore, much better, to retain ſuch a ſufficient number as may give ſatisfaction to every one, than to throw out what might poſſibly have ſeemed wanting to many, I have taken all the latitude, a due regard to this difference of opinion, and biaſs, renders proper; and they, who find whatever they approve themſelves, may well excuſe the inſertion of ſomewhat more for the ſake of others.

It may poſſibly, on the other hand, be thought by ſome, that I might have given a greater ſcope to the choice of the *Pharmacopeias*, whence I have borrowed forms; and had recourſe to thoſe of the other hoſpitals in *London*; or to that of the faculty of medicine in *Paris*, which, having undergone a late reviſion, may be imagined worthy ſuch regard. But, as to the firſt, there is little to be found in them, that has not its parallel in ſome or other of the recipes here given, except meerly as to inſignificant alterations of form: and, as to the latter, notwithſtanding the vulgar notion, that we are, at preſent, far behind the French in the art of ſurgery, there is nothing peculiar in it, that deſerves at all to have a place in a ſyſtem of the improved practice. A prepoſterous multiplicity of ingredients, jumbled together, in the manner of the ancients, without any particular mediate intention, or correſpondent relation to each other, gives the diſtinguiſhing character to moſt of the forms; and ſhows, that the ignorance, and errors of the former times, are there rather accumulated than ſuperſeded. The monſtrous compoſition of the *emplaſtrum diabotanum*, a newly introduced article, compounded of near ſeventy diſcordant ingredients, in the moſt abſurd proportions; with that of the *oleum catellorum*; both which for reaſons of another nature, I have inſerted in the notes on the preparation of DARAN's bougies; may ſerve as a ſpecimen: though they were not ſelected for that purpoſe.

There are ſeveral of the articles, that are here firſt incorporated into a regular collection of remedies, which I flatter myſelf will be very acceptable to many:

particularly what reſpects Dr. Storck's adminiſtration of hemlock; Plunket's powder for the cure of cancers; the *Neapolitan* drops; the *Liſbon* diet drink; Keyser's *dragees* for the venereal diſeaſe; and Daran's *bougies:* though, perhaps, the two laſt may not anſwer the expectations, which ſome have entertained of their ſuperiority to other medicaments applied to the ſame purpoſes. The publiſhing full, and ſatisfactory accounts of noſtrums; and empirical or newly broached remedies, is always productive of one of theſe two advantages; that it either affords the means of their general uſe, if they be really more effectual than others, and free from noxious qualities; or of bringing them, if impoſitions, into due contempt and neglect, by expoſing, through a larger experience of their operation, their defect of efficacy, or their faultineſs.

In relation to the internal uſe of hemlock, there is a ſeeming contradiction of two different paſſages of this work to each other. When treated of as a ſimple, in the theoretic part, it is ſaid not to be internally uſed; as being eſteemed a moſt violent poiſon: and yet afterwards, in the practical part, a recipe is given, for the preparation of it in the form of pills; and in the obſervations on this recipe, reaſons are ſuggeſted for believing it to be a very efficacious medicine. The variation of what is advanced, in different places reſpecting the nature of this ſimple, is owing to the accidental printing of the firſt part, where the reputed deleterious quality is mentioned, before any account of the trials made at *Vienna*, and related by Dr. Storck, in his late treatiſe on this ſubject, which appear to ſhew the contrary, was brought hither: and there is, conſequently, no inconſiſtence, but what ariſes from the treating of the ſubject, according to the varying ſtate of facts, at two different times. It is not moreover, as yet, abſolutely certain, either from Dr.

Storck's accounts, or the ſimilar treatment of ſome caſes here ſince, that the free, uſe of hemlock internally, or even in the form of an injection, is wholly without hazard: but there is ſufficient reaſon to conclude from them, as well as other circumſtances known to thoſe who have made cloſe inquires into the medicinal hiſtory of ſimples, that it is not poiſonous in the degree commonly believed.

I have alſo inſerted ſeveral recipes, not before publiſhed, which appear to me to be better ſuited to ſome purpoſes, than any I could borrow elſewhere: but, in general, where I ſaw room for improvement, I choſe rather to point out, in the obſervations on thoſe reſpective articles that came neareſt to perfection, the means of rendering them completely agreeable to the intention, than to ſwell the work by the oſtentatious preſcription of new additional forms. Wherever I have found occaſion to propoſe ſuch improvement, I have endeavoured to explain the principles on which it depends, and to demonſtrate the juſtneſs and propriety of what I offer: but in the manner of doing this, I have in moſt inſtances, retroſpection to the principles before laid down, in the theoretic part of this work.

The obſervations on the recipes are calculated to illuſtrate, explain, and improve them; as alſo to render them more ſerviceable, by exhibiting the authorized, or moſt proper doſes of the medicines; and by ſupplying ſuch occaſional cautions and directions, concerning the uſe of them, as are peculiarly important, and neceſſary; and yet likely to eſcape notice, or due attention. In effecting theſe ends, the principal means perſued are, to point out in compounds, by what ſpecial mode of action each ingredient operates, towards the final intention, according to the principles premiſed; and, conſequently, to give a view, not only of the generical efficacy of the ſeveral medicaments; but alſo of the comparative degree of power of thoſe that correſpond in being appropriated to the ſame uſes; which both yields aſſiſtance in the determining what preparation or compoſition is beſt adapted to each purpoſe; and contributes to the judging more advantageouſly of the curative effect, and profiting duly by experience. But, beſides this, other diſquiſitions are occurrently introduced, reſpecting the medicinal, or general nature of the ſubjects in various lights, as well hiſtorical as ſpeculative; in order to ſhew the juſt value, or beſt method of uſe of the reſpective remedies.

The digeſt of the ſeveral medicaments into claſſes, according to the mediate intentions of cure to which they are ſubſervient, makes the contents of the laſt ſubdiviſion of this part of the work: and I have given it a place there, on account of its immediate uſe in practice. The deſign of it is to exhibit, under one view, the whole, both of the ſimples, and compounds, which may ſerve to the ſame purpoſe: that in order to prevent the trouble, and uncertainty of ſearching in various other parts of the work, an eaſy means may be furniſhed of finding the moſt fit, on each occaſion, by viſiting this, as I may call it, magazine of medicinal ſtores; where every thing of the ſame kind is collected, and diſpoſed in its proper place. To ſome, who are well verſed in general pharmacy, and engaged in conſtant extenſive practice, there may not be frequent need of ſuch aids: but to others, the utility of them is too obvious to require any demonſtration.

Such is the deſign, and conduct of this work: which will, I hope, prove a very acceptable help to thoſe, who have not already made great proficience in the knowledge of the ſeveral ſubjects treated of; and it may, perhaps, be found, moreover, to contain ſome matters, not wholly unworthy the regard, even of the more advanced, and intelligent. The *copia* of forms, ſupplied for every intention, may be a convenience to ſuch as may diſregard the ſpeculative diſcuſſions: though, in the great variety of illuſtrative conſiderations preſented, the moſt knowing may poſſibly meet with hints for improvement, that have before eſcaped them.

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THEORY

THEORY

OF

Chirurgical Pharmacy.

PART I.

CHAP. I.

Definition, ſubject, &c. of chirurgical pharmacy.

PHARMACY is *the art of preparing and compounding the various kinds of bodies, that are either adminiſtered internally, or applied externally, to the cure of any diſeaſes, ſo as to fit ſuch bodies for the ſeveral reſpective intentions and purpoſes in or to which they may be ſo employed.*

This is the definition of pharmacy in general: and CHIRURGICAL PHARMACY is, *that branch or part of general pharmacy, which has for its object, thoſe medicaments, either ſimple or compound, that are adminiſtered or applied for the cure of diſorders of* PARTICULAR *parts only.*

Chirurgical pharmacy, therefore, differs from the general, according to this view of it, only in limiting its regard to medicaments employed in the cure of *topical* diſeaſes: though, in the moſt ſtrict ſenſe, it might be confined to thoſe alone, which are uſed in external application. But as they cannot avail, in many caſes, without the aid of others internally adminiſtered; and the uſe of ſuch are conſequently often requiſite to the ends of chirurgical pharmacy; it is expedient, in a practical conſideration of this ſubject, to include them alſo: a knowledge of their nature and uſe, in this regard, appearing thus an indiſpenſible part of the art of curing topical diſeaſes.

If, however, this conſideration of internal remedies, that might be ſubſervient in ſome caſes to the ends of ſurgery, were taken in the moſt extenſive view, it would comprehend nearly the whole of general pharmacy; and make the diſtinction of the chirurgical from it unneceſſary: as moſt medicines might, on certain occaſions, be rendered conducive in ſome manner to the final intentions of ſurgery. But as the exhibition of many have only a remote relation to the topical diſeaſes, and are not abſolutely neceſſary to the cure of any particulars of them; the proper bounds of the chirurgical pharmacy ariſe, from the diſtinguiſhing thoſe, which are *materially* requiſite to be adminiſtered in ſome or other of ſuch diſeaſes, from thoſe which are not ſo in any: and of which the conſideration does not conſequently fall within the province of ſurgery.

Pharmacy in its preſent ſtate is diſtinguiſhed into two branches: GALENICAL and CHEMICAL. The *Galenical* conſiſts in ſeparating and extracting the proper matter of the ſimples from other heterogeneous ſubſtances, with which they may be commixt; —— in altering their form or texture, without intending any change in the nature of their qualities and medicinal powers, ſo as to render them fit to be adminiſtered or applied; —— and in conjoining them in compoſitions of various forms, in which, nevertheleſs, each ſimple is ſuppoſed to retain its original properties. The *chemical* conſiſts in many operations on various bodies, (in moſt of which fire is a principal medium); by which extracts are made of the more elementary parts of ſimples, that in their ſeparate ſtate may have qualities different from thoſe of the entire body of which they were a part; and combinations are formed of different ſimples, in which qualities, not found in any of the conſtituents, are produced.

The Galenical branch of pharmacy was the whole in uſe among the ancients; the application of the art of chemiſtry to the preparation of medicaments, being of later date. But ſince the introduction of chemiſtry into medicine, a diſtinction of the two branches of pharmacy becoming neceſſary, the original one was called *Galenical*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *chemical:* as being that to which the followers of Galen adhered, in oppoſition to the innovations made by thoſe who adopted the uſe of medicines prepared in the new manner. As chemiſtry, however, is an art, of which the practice by no means falls within the province of the ſurgeon, it will be moſt expedient in this work, to conſider the medicaments procured through its means as ſimples. But as it is neceſſary, nevertheleſs, as well in a pharmaceutic, as therapeutic view, that their nature ſhould be underſtood, they will be duly conſidered both with reſpect to the manner of their production, and their qualities, in the hiſtory of the Materia Medica.

Pharmacy, according to the above definition, in the moſt ſtrict ſenſe, regards only the knowledge of the preparation, compoſition, and other treatment of the ſeveral ſubſtances uſed as medicines, in order to the fitting them for their right adminiſtration, according to the various ends for which their uſe may be demanded. But as it is abſolutely neceſſary, ſubſerviently to the attaining this knowledge in a more perfect manner, to underſtand previouſly, as well the general nature of the ſeveral bodies that conſtitute the ſubject, as their medicinal virtues, and the various manners

of

of their application in the cure of diſeaſes, it is conſequently expedient, to take a diſtinct, but ſummary, view of theſe ſeveral matters : though they are more properly the principles of the therapeutic part of the art of medicine, than belonging to pharmacy. I ſhall, therefore, perſuantly deſcribe, and explain, the particular nature of all thoſe ſimples, that make ſuch part of the Materia Medica, as is requiſite to be underſtood in order to the moſt advantageous practice of ſurgery ; and endeavour, likewiſe, previouſly, to give ſuch a juſt and ſuccinct notion of the general mediate intentions of cure in which theſe medicaments may be applied or adminiſtered, by conſidering the nature of the ſimples collectively, divided into claſſes with relation to theſe intentions, as may afterwards duly illuſtrate each article. But to do this effectually, a yet further extenſion of the view is wanting : that is, to ſuch a conſideration of the phyſiology, or formation and vital œconomy of human bodies, as may point out, from a ſurvey of the accidents to which they are liable, in what manner theſe ſeveral mediate intentions take their riſe : and this, likewiſe, I ſhall therefore briefly attempt in the firſt place.

CHAP. II.

Examination of the nature of the human body, and of the ſeveral accidents to which the various parts are conſequentially ſubject, in order to the deducing and explaining the ſeveral general mediate intentions of cure.

THE human body may be properly conſidered as compoſed of tubulous fibres that conſtitute hydraulic machines, and ſolid matter not properly a part of ſuch machines ; by the combination of which, ſuch an organization reſults, as anſwers the ends as well of the general animal œconomy, as that which is peculiar to each ſpecies, and may be called the generical œconomy. The tubulous fibres contain fluids as well in their own proper cavities, as in receptacles or cyſts formed by their contexture ; which fluids are moved and due changes produced in them, by the action of the ſolids, while they, on the other hand, are nouriſhed, preſerved and reſtored by them. The ſyſtem of production, conſervation, and action of animal bodies, does not however depend on mechanical principles alone, as in the caſe of other machines : there being beſides what is common to them with all others, a vital œconomy, ariſing from powers, peculiar to animals, of generating motion, by the medium of ſenſation and volition ; and from the changes reſulting in the fluids from chemical properties : and this renders them ſubject to peculiar accidents and diſorders, to which conſequently peculiar means of reſtoration become neceſſary. As they are therefore, ſubject to diſeaſes from other principles, as well as injuries from mechanical cauſes, it is requiſite to the forming a juſt conception of the beſt means of preparing and applying medicaments to the removal of the ſeveral diſorders incident to them, to inveſtigate, as well the general confabrication, as the other principles on which their conſtitution depends, in order to the deducing the particular mediate intentions, in which the medicaments may be employed to that end. It is indeed, from the default of not duly conſidering theſe other principles, but endeavouring, like Sanctorius, Pitcairn, Friend, Mead, Keil, and Wainewright, to reſolve the whole into mechanical, that moſt writers, who have treated of diſeaſes in an analytic view with reſpect to the cauſe of them, have ſo greatly failed of giving ſatisfactory notions. I ſhall, however, in my examination of the animal ſtructure, and œconomy, confine my view to thoſe objects which reſpect the cauſe and removal of topical diſorders: omitting whatever has not a direct or illuſtrative relation to them, as not belonging to the ſubject of this work: and preſuming my readers already to be acquainted with thoſe parts of anatomy and phyſiology, which are generally known.

The hydraulic parts of animal bodies are conſtituted, as was before premiſed, of tubes or ducts, and cyſts or reſervoirs, in both which are contained fluids that are in a progreſſively moving ſtate; except in ſome of the cyſts where they are ſtagnant, unleſs when occaſionally propelled in order to their diſcharge. The tubes are of different orders with reſpect to their magnitude: as the veſſels of animals, according to their different uſes, vary greatly in their diameter. Thoſe of the leaſt order are the conſtituent fibres, by the contexture of which the reſt are produced: they are formed, as appears by chemical analyſis, of an earth peculiar to animal and vegetable ſubſtances, but alike in both when in a pure ſtate; and a glutinous ſubſtance, formed alſo in part of the ſame earth, but with the addition of phlogiſton, and certain ſaline matter; which earth, and gluten, are ſo compounded, as to produce a cohering flexible ſubſtance. From a due contexture of theſe leaſt tubes, are made the coats of the next order; which again form the third: and the ſame holds good with regard to the reſt, up to the largeſt. But beſides this vaſcular application of them, they are wrought into membranes, which ſerve as integuments to cover, and hold together particular parts, and the whole externally; and alſo into ligaments, that connect particular members to each other where a ligation is required.

The parts that are not properly hydraulic, with reſpect to the end of their formation, are nevertheleſs compoſed of the hydraulic parts, and a certain ſolid matter: which is in fact, as we ſhall ſee below, only the ſame earth that forms in part as before obſerved, the coats of the tubes; and being conjoined to them in various proportions, by a due confabrication, gives them a proper tenacity and rigidity, ſo as to fit them for the production of the organical ſtructure.

Whether, or no, there be, in the parts of animal bodies, during their healthful ſtate, either any filaments, that are not hollow, or membranes that are not compoſed of fibres, is not yet diſcovered with certainty. But ſome ſuppoſe thoſe filaments, diſtinguiſhed by the name of nerves, to be ſolid: as the larger of them appear, as far as they admit of being ſeparated, to be compages or faſciculi of others ſtill ſmaller, without forming cavernous bodies. But theſe being ſtill only leſſer faſciculi of the true nervous filaments, bound together in proper coats, what they may ultimately be, cannot be known: as their minuteneſs eludes obſervation by many degrees: and, therefore, takes away any poſitive reaſon for affirming them to be wholly ſolid. On the other hand, all the filamentous parts capable of being examined, appear tubulous: and it is, therefore, more reaſonable, as well from analogy, as from its much better explaining the production, growth, and conſervation of them, to ſuppoſe the whole to be of a vaſcular nature. Others have preſumed the *epidermis*, and the membranous body under it called the *rete mucoſum*, or *corpus reticulare*, to be ſolid, unorganized, bodies; as alſo the *tela celluloſa*. But the appearances of the diſeaſes, to which theſe parts are ſubject, as well as the manner of the reſtoration of the epidermis, when deſtroyed, or the rete mucoſum, when injured, ſeem evidently to indicate the contrary of this ſuppoſition with reſpect to them: and the action which the tela celluloſa demonſtrably has upon the fluids contained in its cavities, as well as other circumſtances, furniſh the ſame objection with reſpect to that ſpecies of membranes.

The manner in which the ſolid matter, not fibrous, is conjoined with the tubulous fibres, is not hitherto diſcovered by obſervation, or experiment: but it appears to be an earth of the ſame kind with that which enters into the conſtituence of the coats of the fibres themſelves: but in a ſimple ſtate, not combined with the gluten; as it is ſoluble in acids; which, extracting it on the maceration of any of the parts containing it in ſuch acids, leaves theſe parts ſoft, and flexible, like thoſe that are naturally devoid of ſuch earth in this ſtate. The being ſubject to this ſeparation from the fibres is, therefore, a ſufficient proof, that the earth approaches to its ſimple ſtate, and is not combined with animal gluten, as in the formation of the coats of the fibres: and alſo that it is depoſited in ſome manner betwixt the fibres; and neither contained within their interior cavities, which would prevent the acceſs of the acid to it; nor incorporated with the ſubſtance of their coats, which would render it inſoluble, at leaſt without the deſtruction of their form and texture. According to the various proportion of this earth the parts are rendered hard, and rigid; and become bones, cartilages, or inelaſtic ligaments and membranes.

The action of the ſolids, that is, ſuch action as is neceſſary to the vital œconomy, conſiſts either in motion produced by the nerves in conſequence of irritation through the mediation of muſcles; or in the reaction of the coats of the veſſels, which ſome of the larger have in conſequence of an elaſtic texture adapted to that end. This action is therefore greater or leſs, according to the ſenſibility of the nerves, and the greater or leſs tenſion or relaxation of the fibres themſelves; and whatever affects the parts of animals on one of theſe principles,

ciples, has likewiſe a proportionable ſecondary effect on them with reſpect to the other. For whatever increaſes ſenſibility gives tenſion; and, vice verſa, whatever cauſes relaxation diminiſhes ſenſibility. A great part of the accidents to which the parts of animals are ſubject, whether thoſe reſulting from internal diſorders, or from external injury, depend on the ſenſibility, and conſequential action, and conſtrictive tenſion of the ſolids: which, as we ſhall ſee below, are increaſed by any topical irritation, whether of acrimonious humour thrown on the parts within, or of exterior bodies approaching the apices of the nerves, and ſtimulating them by their action.

The fluids contained in the vaſcular ſolids, either tubulous or incyſted, are of various ſpecies; but may be reduced to five kinds; the ALIMENTARY JUICE or CHYLE, BLOOD, LYMPH, OIL, and THE SECRETED HUMOURS. *Chyle* is the alimentary part of diet. It conſiſts of oil, which is the proper nutritious matter, and water, with ſuch ſaline or other ſubſtances, ſoluble in water, as are contained in the food. The oil is extracted in digeſtion by the action of the inteſtines, the ſaponaceous power of the bile, and the dilution of lymphous fluids ſecreted from the blood, or accompanying it in the food. This chyle exiſts in its proper ſtate only in the inteſtines where it is formed; in the lacteals and receptaculum chyli, or chyle-bladder, that receives it from them; and in the breaſts of women while pregnant, or after parturition; in which it is reſecreted after its commixture with the blood, for the nouriſhment of the infant, before it has undergone too great a change. The chyle varies in its nature, according to the matter of the food from whence it is extracted; for it may be too aſceſcent, or too putreſcent; and contain, likewiſe, other ſubſtances not really alimentary but injurious, from their properties, to the animal œconomy. It is, however, indiſpenſibly neceſſary to a right ſtate of the blood which is formed of it, and the healthful condition of the whole habit, that the chyle ſhould be of due temperament with reſpect to putreſcence; and free from ſubſtances of too acrid and ſtimulating a nature: and that there ſhould neither be a defective nor redundant proportion of the oil or nutritious matter; though, with reſpect to all theſe circumſtances, there is a conſiderable latitude. *Blood* is the chyle changed into a fluid of very different qualities by its own putreſcent tendency, the action of the air in the lungs, and the commixture of it with the maſs of blood already formed; to all which the motion given to it by the ſolids are neceſſarily conducive. From the defect of theſe in a due degree, as well as from the imperfect or vitious nature of the chyle whence it is formed, it may be depraved, and neceſſarily bring various diſorders on the whole habit, or particular parts of the body. *Lymph*, when not conſidered as a ſecreted humour, is an aqueous fluid, commixt with and diluting the blood; or rather forming, by combination with other matter, the blood itſelf. It is preſumed by many to paſs forwards, in the courſe of circulation, into a leſſer order of veſſels, where the tinging matter, and, poſſibly, other component ſubſtances of the blood, can have no admiſſion; and this kind therefore exiſts in the body, in the lower order of veſſels conſtituting the ſeveral parts, diſtinctly from the blood itſelf; and differently with reſpect to its production and moſt probably its nature alſo, from that other found in various parts, which, being ſeparated from the blood by glands, muſt be deemed a ſecreted humour. The *oil*, that is, ſuch part of it as is diſtinct from the blood, is depoſited in the tela celluloſa, with the proper matter of which it forms the adipoſe ſubſtances. In the living animals this oil is always in a fluid ſtate;

but on the death of them, or on the ſeparation of any of the adipoſe parts from the body, it concretes in growing cold; and aſſumes a ſevous form in moſt caſes. The *ſecreted humours* are of very various kinds; ſome being excrementitious, as urine, the matter of perſpiration, and the mucous diſcharge of the glands of the noſe and throat; and others ſubſervient to further purpoſes in the œconomy, as the bile, the lymphous ſecretions called ſaliva, the pancreatic juice, and the mucous ſecretion, called ſynovia, in the joints and almoſt every other internal part. The ſecreted humours are of various degrees of ſpiſſitude or tenacity, ſome being extremely viſcid, as the mucus of the noſe and throat, and the ſemen; and others thin, as urine, bile, and lymphous humours: and they have, beſides theſe, other qualities that are neceſſary to be preſerved in them in a due proportion, in order to a right ſtate of the œconomy.

Theſe fluids are, for the moſt part, in a ſtate of progreſſive motion in the vaſcular ſyſtem; but ſome of them, nevertheleſs, are in a ſtagnant ſtate in the incyſted parts, unleſs when ſet in motion occaſionally, in order to their expulſion or diſcharge from the cyſts. The conſtant progreſſive motion of the fluids in the tubulous veſſels is cauſed by the action of the ſolids exerted in various manners. The principal cauſe is the action of the heart, propelling the whole maſs of blood in its circulatory courſe; and imparting ſome proportion of its motion to the various humours communicating with the blood, though not contained in the ſyſtem of ſanguinary veſſels. The next is the reſilition of the larger veſſels from the action of the proper muſcular membranes, which ſeem every where diſtributed in a greater or leſs degree to that end; and from the elaſtic texture of ſome of the coats of the veſſels themſelves. The leaſt, but yet conſiderable, is the accidental motion of the contiguous muſcles appropriated to other purpoſes.

poſes. This progreſſive motion is various in degree in different veſſels, according to the increaſed area of ſuch veſſels in proportion to the velocity of the fluids entering into them; according to the viſcidity or tenuity of the fluids themſelves; and according to the accidental action of the circumjacent parts. The fluids which are in a ſtagnant ſtate are in a ſmall proportion to the whole; and are contained in cyſts or bladders, which ſerve as receptacles or reſervoirs for them till they are required to be diſcharged, at which time they ſuffer an expulſive motion by the action of the muſcles ordained to that end; or by the accidental motion or preſſure of the contiguous parts. The progreſſive and expulſive motions are both requiſite in due manner to the right ſtate of the fluids, which are elaborated and changed by them; as well as conveyed to thoſe parts where their preſence, either for nutrition or other purpoſes of the œconomy, are wanting. The fluids are, therefore, as well from the nature of the food, or alimentary matter of which they are formed, as the want of the due action of the ſolids, and of the air in the lungs, ſubject to various ſpecies of depravity; ſome of which are peculiar to each kind, and ſome to the whole: but theſe ſpecies may, however, be reduced to two general kinds, *dyſcraſy* and *acrimony*. By the DYSCRASY of the fluids is meant, the ſtate of them with reſpect to tenacity or tenuity, and the undue ſeparation of the conſtituent ſubſtances of them from each other, ſometimes producing even ſolid matter; in which ſeveral circumſtances they are either rendered ſo viſcid, as not to admit of being duly moved in the veſſels; ſo thin as to enter where they ought not, and to admit of undue commixture; or ſo vitiated by ſolid matter, that they produce violent diſorders in the parts, on which it is depoſited and collected by the force of the circulation. By the ACRIMONY of the fluids is meant, an irritating, and ſometimes corroſive, ſtate of them, by which the ſolids are ſtimulated to an undue action, or their texture deſtroyed by eroſion. This acrimony is produced by the preſence of too great a proportion of ſulphureous or ſaline matter, or of ſuch venene bodies as have a ſpecific action on the ſolids; but more frequently a too great putreſcence, as will be below explained.

The cauſe of the depravity of the fluids may therefore lie either in the nature of the food from whence they are originally produced; in the want of the due action of the ſolids on them, or of that of the air in the lungs, or in the redundance or deficience of ſome of the particular kinds; the preſence of which, in a certain proportion, is neceſſary, through a ſecondary effect, to a right ſtate of the whole. The ſolids as well as fluids, are all indued with a putreſcence, or natural tendency to putrefaction; but are preſerved from it by means provided to that end in the vital œconomy. The principal of theſe means are their being continually ſubjected to a commixture with each other, and with the air in the lungs; and their being renewed, within a certain period, by the acceſſion of the freſh aliment, and the excretion of that part which has been longeſt received; to all which the right action of the ſolids is neceſſary. But theſe means being wanting, or ſuperſeded through a diſeaſed ſtate of the habit, the putreſcence then prevails; and if, in particular parts, it affects the ſolids in contact; deſtroying their texture and organization; and afterwards producing an intire diſſolution of the ſubſtance of them; or, if it be in the whole of the fluids, it produces, when beyond a certain degree a fatal diſcraſy, in which a colliquation of the humours, commixing them too intimately, renders them incapable of ſecretive ſeparation; and at length, occaſioning obſtruction of the motion in particular parts, gives ſuch a corroſive power as deſtroys the ſolids forming them, and conſequently the vital œconomy.

It appears, therefore, from theſe premiſſes, that the aid of the fluids is neceſſary for the growth, ſupport, and renovation of the ſolids; and the action of the ſolids, in like manner, for the due production and right ſtate of the fluids; firſt in extracting the alimentary matter or chyle from the pabulum, or food, which affords it; next in commixing it with, and aſſimulating it to, the blood; afterwards in ſeparating the nutritious and recrementitious humours from the blood, and depoſiting them where required; and, laſtly, in diſcharging the recrementitious matter.

According to the above view of the animal conſtitution, the parts are ſubject, on *mechanical* principles, to theſe various accidents: SOLUTION OF CONTINUITY, either from the *rupture* of the veſſels from interior cauſes, or the *diviſion* from exterior; which conſequently deſtroys or impairs the organical action of the ſolids in the reſpective members, while remaining in this ſtate; and ſuffers the fluids, contained in them, to flow out;—CONTUSION, by external force diſordering the ſolids; and either weakening the power of their action; or wholly depriving them of it; and, when in a certain degree, deſtroying entirely the hydraulic mechaniſm;—RETARDATION, or even TOTAL PRIVATION, of the motion of the fluids by the *want of action*, or *male formation* of the ſolids;—PERVERSION of the ſtate of the ſolids by a *too great accretion of the earth* before mentioned, as the cauſe of the different rigidity of the parts, producing an irregular change in their form, or undue induration: by *default of ſuch earth in the proportion neceſſary to the right texture of the parts*: by *relaxation*, or the loſs of their due tone and tenſion; and, laſtly, by *the obſtruction* or *ſtagnation* of the fluids through their too great ſpiſſitude and tenacity; their repugnance to due ſeparation; or their acceſs to parts where they ought not to enter, by their too great colliquation, and undue union. But, as the nerves have a conſiderable ſhare in the cauſes of relaxation, in conſequence of qualitities not depending on mechanical principles, the conſideration of it will more properly occur in the conſideration of thoſe accidents that depend on principles not ſimply mechanical.

The immediate conſequences of the *ſolution of continuity* are the deſtruction of the peculiar ſtructure, and frequently the organical action of the part, according to the circumſtances of the diviſion it ſuffers; and the effuſion of the fluids; which effuſion, when it is of blood in a large proportion, is called *hæmorrhage.* There are, therefore, two mediate intentions of cure, which ariſe here on mechanical principles. The one of theſe intentions is, the cloſing, or bringing together, the ſurfaces of the divided part, in order to their union: which is ſometimes to be effected by bandages, or ſimple ligature; and, at others, by ſuture, or the ſowing together the divided part, where a greater firmneſs and ſtability of them is required: but the uſe of adheſive bodies, applied in the form of plaiſters, was alſo frequently perſued formerly, though on good grounds, at preſent moſt generally neglected. The other of theſe intentions is, the preventing the effuſion of the fluids, which is likewiſe frequently to be effected by the ſame means of ligature and ſuture; but hæmorrhage, or the effuſion of blood, may be in many caſes, prevented by the effects of heat, or the application of aſtringent ſubſtances. The manner of operating with heat is by application of metallic bodies, ignited to that degree which will burn animal ſubſtances, to the mouths of the diſcharging veſſels; which ſhrivels them up, and denies a further paſſage to the blood; and this is called the uſe of the actual *cautery.* But, when aſtringent medicaments are employed, they act only by corrugating and contracting the veſſels; and are called *ſtyptics.* There are, likewiſe, other conſequences of contuſion, which not depending on mechanical principles, but other accidents to which the parts of animals are ſubject, the conſideration of them muſt be reſerved to their proper places below, where the nature of ſuch accidents is eſpecially diſcuſſed.

The conſequences of *contuſion*, mechanically conſidered, being either the weakening the tone, and, therefore, debilitating the action; or the wholly deſtroying the organization and texture of the parts: when the firſt only happens, the mediate intention of cure is, the re-invigoration and reſtoring due ſtrength and tone to the diſordered fibres: which is done by the external application of medicaments gently aſtringent and warming, which are called *corroboratives*; to which are ſometimes added the adminiſtration of internal medicines, that are ſuppoſed to have the ſame reſtorative effect. But, when the texture of the parts is deſtroyed, or greatly injured by the contuſion, other accidents ſupervene; which, not being of the nature of thoſe that depend on mechanical principles, will, as thoſe owing to ſolution of continuity, be explained in due courſe.

The conſequences of the *retardation*, or *total privation* of motion in the fluids, are very various: but as there is always an interference of principles, not mechanical in the events to which they lead, each may be juſtly conſidered as a diſtinct kind of accident; and will, therefore, be properly treated of below, where the principles on which they depend are explained.

But beſides theſe accidents, to which the parts of animals are ſubject on mechanical principles, as here diſplayed, there are various others, as was before intimated, to which they are liable from principles relative to the peculiar vital œconomy, or to the chemical properties of bodies in general: of ſuch accidents and principles it is likewiſe neceſſary to take ſome diſtinct view, in order to the comprehending moſt of the chief mediate intentions of cure, in which medicaments may be employed in chirurgical practice.

The principal, and moſt important of theſe accidents, to which the parts of human bodies are ſubject on principles not merely mechanical, may be reduced to nine kinds, under the denominations of *tumefaction*, *inflammation*, *union of divided parts by agglutination*, *ſuppuration*, *mortification*, *ulceration*, *veſication*, *relaxation*, and *convulſion*. But in order to underſtand more perfectly the nature of them, it is previouſly neceſſary to recur to a general property inherent in nearly all animal ſubſtances: which I ſhall diſtinguiſh by the name of PUTRESCENCE; and on which the accidents themſelves, here enumerated, as well as the particular modifications of them, greatly depend. I ſhall, therefore, endeavour to give firſt ſome clear notion of this property, at leaſt as far as it reſpects the changes producible, through its effects, in the parts of living animals, before I proceed to examine further into the nature of the accidents, to which they are ſubject.

Putreſcence is a property found in moſt animal, and many vegetable ſubſtances; and conſiſts in a tendency to a peculiar change brought about on chemical principles; and which is the conſtant reſult of their nature, under certain circumſtances. The cauſe of this change depends on the following facts. The putreſcent bodies are not formed of ſubſtances of a more ſimple and elementary nature, but of thoſe which are mediately compounded of ſuch more ſimple bodies, as are capable of acting on each other, even in this compound ſtate; and then again, combined into the ſubſtances which form the reſpective parts of the animals. In conſequence of this complex compoſition, the elementary ſubſtance of one mediate compound acting on thoſe of another, they gradually bring about a change in the whole, by the formation of freſh combinations,

binations, deſtructive of the proper nature of the animal ſubſtances they conſtitute; which change is called *putrefaction*; and produces, in time, a natural analyſis, or ſpontaneous ſeparation of all the elementary ſubſtances, conſtituting the compound bodies from each other. As putreſcence ſubſiſts, therefore, from their conſtituent nature, in nearly all the ſeveral ſubſtances, of which the parts of animals are formed, and has a conſiderable ſhare in the vital functions, it is conſequently not only an inſeparable property of them; but a neceſſary one, with reſpect to the end of their formation, in the degree in which it is found in animals, while in a healthful ſtate, when the food is not faulty; and the humours, into which the aliment afforded by it is reſolved, are changed and renewed within a due period. In failure, however, of either of theſe circumſtances, it prevails in a proportion inconſiſtent with the right condition of the animal œconomy: and though it never arrives at abſolute putrefaction, in the whole maſs of fluids of living animals, nor even in particular parts, till the hydraulic mechaniſm is deſtroyed, and the humours are wholly reduced to a ſtagnant ſtate; yet an approach to it conſtantly follows the uſe of diet, vitious in a certain manner, or the want of due excretion, ſometimes in the whole maſs of the fluids; and ſometimes in particular humours, eſpecially the oils. In this ſtate, the fluids become ſtimulating and acrid; and, on the greater increaſe of the putreſcence, undergo ſuch a colliquation, and too intimate commixture, as diſorder the ſecretive œconomy: which are the firſt effects of putreſcence. But when the humours are vitiated to a certain degree, they cauſe obſtruction in particular parts; where they erode the ſolids, and deſtroy their organization; and at length even the conſtituent texture of the parts which they form, by imparting putrefaction to them. This inevitably follows in the whole habit, from the continued uſe of too putrid diet, or the ſuppreſſion of any of the more capital ſecretions, beyond a certain degree: and, in particular parts, from the ſtagnation of the fluids in them, or from the ſlow change of the oils, when extracted from food in which they are previouſly too much diſpoſed to this change. Putreſcence, therefore, interferes, not only in accidents reſulting from the obſtruction of the the fluids in the veſſels, or the extravaſation of them, either by internal rupture, or external diviſion; but is alſo the cauſe of many which happen to particular parts; when the whole maſs of fluids, or even ſome of the humours, are indued with it in a too great proportion; and conſtant regard muſt be, therefore, had to it in the conſideration of moſt of the topical, as well as general diſeaſes, to which human bodies are ſubject.

TUMEFACTION is the moſt general accident to which particular parts of animals are liable, and may therefore be ranked as the firſt. It ought to be, in the ſtrict ſenſe of the word, confined to the ſwelling or inlargement of particular parts themſelves; but the præternatural *excreſcences* contingently produced on the ſurface of the parts, are in general deemed *tumours* alſo. Tumefaction may be properly conſidered as of two kinds. The one of which is vaſcular; or that cauſed by humours contained within the veſſels; but accumulated in conſequence of ſome obſtructing cauſe in an undue proportion, ſo as to diſtend them beyond the limits of their natural magnitude; and, when it is of this kind, it is diſtinguiſhed by the name of FLUXION, and is moſt frequently only ſymptomatic or attendant on inflammation. The other is *extravaſate*; or that where the humours are not confined within the vaſcular ſyſtem, but lie without the coats of the veſſels, either betwixt the membranes, envelloping them, as in anaſarcous or other hydropic ſwellings: or in cavities formed by the deſtruction of the veſſels themſelves, as in purulent abſceſſes: or in cyſts, or receptacles, which have their proper coats, produced by the general cauſe of the tumour; as in the ſteatomatous and ſome other ſpecies: and this kind of tumefaction may be properly diſtinguiſhed from *fluxion* by the name of COLLECTION. The cauſes of tumefaction, therefore, according to this view, are *obſtruction*, and *extravaſation*. But obſtruction is again reſolvable, with reſpect to the cauſe, into two kinds; as it may either ariſe from the diſcraſy of the fluids; or from the want of due action, or formation of the ſolids, to promote their motion, or admit of their paſſage. The two general cauſes of tumefaction, obſtruction, and extravaſation, are frequently complicated; and reciprocally augment each other. For, as well diſcraſy, as the irregular ſtate of the ſolids, occaſion extravaſation: which again diſordering the ſolids and perverting their action, increaſes the diſcraſy: as is particularly evident in the caſe of hydropic habits. There appears, conſequently, from this view, to be two mediate intentions of cure in the treatment of tumours, in order to their removal, ariſing from the nature of tumefaction. The one of theſe intentions is, to repel and drive away the humours, in the caſe of ſimple fluxion; which is effected by conſtringing and corroborating the veſſels. The other is to *diſcuſs* the matter in the caſe of collection; or even in that of fluxion, where there is ſuch a perverſion of the crafis of the humour, as renders it otherwiſe incapable of being moved: which muſt be brought about by reſolving, and attenuating the fluids, ſo as to fit them for reabſorption into the veſſels; and diſpoſing the veſſels themſelves, to reabſorb them, by inanition, and an increaſe of the propulſive action.

INFLAMMATION is the next moſt general and momentous accident, to which all the ſenſible parts of the human body are ſubject: but ſome in a greater, and others in a leſs proportion, according to the degrees of ſenſibility they poſſeſs, or their inelaſtic formation. Its preſence is manifeſted by the red colour, and increaſed heat of the part affected: and, when it prevails in any conſiderable manner, by a perception of pulſation, commonly called *throbbing*; as likewiſe by fluxion, or tumefaction (on the principle above explained, page 19,) either on the part immediately the ſeat of the inflammation, the ſoft parts contiguous to it, or both. Inflammation appears, on due examination, to be, in fact, a peculiar ſpaſmodic ſtate of the nerves, cauſed by continued irritation: which may ariſe from the violence of ſome goading inſtrument; or the pungency of ſome acrimonious ſubſtance, either ſuch as is of a foreign nature, applied externally, or ſome of the proper humours of the part affected, depraved by putreſcence, in conſequence of ſtagnation, extravaſation, or a vitious diſpoſition of the habit in ſome other reſpects. In this ſpaſmodic ſtate of the nerves, their perceptive power, or ſenſation, is increaſed to ſuch a degree, that the tactive effect of bodies on them, which would at other times be indifferent, or pleaſing, becomes then intolerable; or, in other words, painful; and this exceſs of the perceptive power of the nerves, is attended with a tenſion and conſtricture of the veſſels; which is the cauſe of the attendant fluxion when ſymptomatic. It is alſo accompanied with an extraordinary degree of action in the ſolids; by which the red blood is forced into the lymphatic ſyſtem: as is apparent in the inflammation of the eyes; in which this is obviouſly the cauſe of the concomitant redneſs; and moſt probably, likewiſe, of that ſeen in moſt other caſes. When inflammation is raiſed beyond a certain degree, it terminates neceſſarily, either in the production of purulent matter, or the deſtruction of the ſolids; that is to ſay, in other words, in ſuppuration, or mortification, as below explained. The latter of theſe conſequences may follow, either from the obſtruction of the fluids, in the inflamed part; which, cauſing a ſtagnation, together with the heat, brings on ſuch a putrid ferment, as imparts itſelf to the ſolids, and ſoon deſtroys their texture; or from the exceſs of the fluxion; which may cauſe a greater accumulation of the humours than the ſolids, whoſe action is impaired by their diſtention, can duly propel. A mediative intention of cure, therefore, ariſes, in caſes where too great inflammations occur; which is the *mollifying*, or aſſwaging it, ſo as to prevent its augmenting to that degree, which would bring on the deſtruction of the part; or even that, which would be, attended with the production of purulent matter, where the nature of the caſe would render ſuch conſequence injurious; as frequently happens. The means of effecting this intention, with reſpect to particular parts, as far as they depend on the uſe of external medicaments, are, by the application of ſuch as relax the ſolids; or, by their anodyne power, diminiſh the ſenſibility of the nerves: and by the internal uſe of ſuch as cauſe evacuations, and refrigerate the blood. But to theſe in many caſes, narcotics, whoſe internal effect is much greater than their external, ought to be added; as likewiſe thoſe febrifuges of an attenuating and diſolving nature, which prevent, and remove, that diſcraſy, the whole maſs of blood acquires from too great heat; and which, by increaſing the topical obſtruction, again reciprocally augments the inflammation. With reſpect to external application, relaxants are much more efficacious in aſſwaging inflammation, than narcotics; which do not penetrate far enough into the parts to produce their due effect in that method of uſe; but this property is nevertheleſs aſcribed to a great number of vegetables, and ſome other ſubſtances which are thence called *anodyne.* The mollifying and aſſwaging inflammation, is one of the moſt important of the mediate intentions of cure, that ariſe, in the practice of ſurgery: as many of the moſt direful conſequences are cauſed by the prevalence of it; and the means of mitigation, which the medicinal art can ſupply, are of more avail, than in almoſt any other caſe: even to ſuch a degree, that perhaps more fatal events would be prevented by a perfect exertion of ſkill in this particular, than by all the other efforts of medical ſcience. But the uſe of internal medicines in many caſes, and even the artificial evacuation of phlebotomy in ſome, require to be joined to external application, in order to the duly effectuating this intention.

SUPPURATION, and ULCERATION, having ſuch a ſtrict connection with each other; or rather the latter being in reality only a mode of the former; it is neceſſary to treat of them as under the ſame head; and only to enumerate what is peculiar to ulceration, as diſtinct from ſuppuration, in the general conſideration of that.

Suppuration is the production of purulent matter or pus, either collected internally betwixt the membranes, or in cavities formed by the eroſion of the ſolids, or diſcharged externally from the ſurface of the parts, or from cavities in them by proper orifices. *Pus* is a fluid of a peculiar nature, ſeeming to differ from any of the natural humours of animals, which can be collected in a ſeparate ſtate; but approaching neareſt in its qualities to the ſerum of the blood; of which, indeed, undergoing ſome alterations in the manner of its being excreted, it is in fact formed. Pus is, when perfect, of a yellowiſh white colour; ſomewhat opake; thinly fluid when firſt diſcharged from the veſſels, but ſoon gaining a thick conſiſtence, inclining to a gelatinous texture; ſpecifically heavier than any of the natural humours; and free from all putrid and fœtid ſcent, but indued with one peculiar to itſelf. When poſſeſſing theſe qualities, it is ſaid to be *laudable* pus: as being ſuch as beſt promotes the intention of nature to which its production is ſubſervient: and it differs from the ſerum of the blood, in being heavier, more opake, and changing from a thinner to a more gelatinous ſtate, ſoon after its diſcharge from the veſſels, without that degree of heat or evaporation of the more aqueous parts, that are requiſite to the concretion of the ſerum. From this circumſtance, together with the opacity and greater gravity, it ſeems moſt reaſonable to conclude, that the principal variation of pus from the ſerum lies in its containing a larger proportion of the animal earth, combined with the ſame kind of glutinous matter, which forms the ſynovia of the joints; and is found alſo to abound in the tela celluloſa.

When pus is collected internally, it is produced originally by fluxion, cauſed either by peccant matter depoſited in the part, in order to a critical diſcharge; or by ſome injury done the part, by external violence. Such collection of purulent matter, where there is no orifice, or vent, by which it is diſcharged externally, is called in a general view (properly) an *apoſtem*, or (by a groſs corruption of the word in the language of ſurgery) an *impoſthume*; and when the cavity is of a circumſcribed form, or appears to make only one cyſt, it is called an *abſceſs*; but when it propagates itſelf in different branches of a long figure, as happens very frequently in the adipoſe parts, ſuch ramifications of the abſceſs, are called *ſinuſſes*.

When the pus is diſcharged externally, either from the ſurface of any part; or from cavities, which have orifices or openings to admit its flux; the effect is called *ulceration*; and the condition of the parts, ſo affected, an *ulcer*. Ulceration may be produced, not only by internal collection of pus, as above explained, but by any other ſolution of continuity in the ſofter parts. For on the diviſion of any ſuch part, one of the following conſequences will neceſſarily reſult. In caſes, where little or no injury is done to the ſolids, except the diviſion of them, eſpecially ſuch as are muſcular, or the ſofter membranes, if the ſurfaces of the divided parts be kept in their natural ſite, and preſerved from the air and acceſs of extraneous bodies, and no flux of humour invited to them by irritation, ſuch ſurfaces will adhere to each other in a very ſhort ſpace of time; and, healing perfectly, the parts will be reſtored to their former ſtate without inflammation, or any other conſequence than a ſanguinary diſcharge, in proportion to the number and ſize of the blood-veſſels divided. This effect is called *healing by agglutination*; and frequently takes place in ſmaller ſolutions of continuity; but, from the difficulty of the concurrence of all the neceſſary circumſtances, not often in greater; though ſuch inſtances have been ſeen. On the other hand, when great injury is done to the parts, eſpecially the cartilages, tendons, or inelaſtic membranes; or a fluxion of very acrimonious or putreſcent humour is brought on; ſuch an inflammation ſometimes enſues, as terminates in the deſtruction of the part by mortification, as below explained. But, where the parts are too much injured, or the humour of the fluxion too acrid, to admit of healing by agglutination, and yet no exceſſive inflammation enſues, after the blood-veſſels ceaſe to make an effuſion of red blood, thoſe of a larger order being prevented by means of art, and thoſe of a leſſer by a ſpontaneous conſtriction of their mouths, which naturally follows, a lymphous fluid, thinner, lighter, and more tranſparent, than true purulent matter, iſſues; and which, therefore, is called a *crude diſcharge:* but through the ſupervention of a due degree of inflammation, it afterwards changes gradually to *pus*; and appears then to be a neceſſary inſtrument of nature in the regeneration of fleſh for the reſtoration of the parts deſtroyed; or reunion of thoſe divided.

The manner of the production of pus is not, however, hitherto certainly known. For though it is undoubtedly formed originally from the ſerum of the blood; yet it may be reaſonably queſtioned, whether it iſſues directly from the *divided* blood-veſſels conſtringed ſo as to reſtrain the tinging matter of the blood, and ſuffer only the ſerous part and lymph to paſs, as is generally received: or whether it be diſcharged from the tela celluloſa, in conſequence of the fluxion that attends the inflammation neceſſary to the production of pus. Since the tela celluloſa contains ſuch gelatinous and lymphous fluids, as, mixed together, would afford a ſimilar humour: and is, in general, found to be the ſeat both of the generation and propagation of purulency. The latter opinion receives great ſupport from the obſervation, that at firſt, when any ſolution of continuity is made, after the flux of blood ceaſes in the divided part, the diſcharge is generally very ſparing, and ſometimes wholly wanting; but afterwards increaſes, or comes on again, gradually, to a very copious degree; and that this increaſe is greatly promoted in the maturation of the ulcer by the application of ſuch ſubſtances as ſtimulate and irritate. For were this diſcharge, as well afterwards, when truly purulent, as at firſt when crude, only the ſimple effuſion of ſerum eſcaping through the mouths of the divided blood and lymphatic veſſels, after they had ſuffered juſt ſuch a degree of contraction as would reſtrain the tinging ſubſtance of the blood, it ought to be the greateſt at that time; and to diminiſh as the conſtriction of the blood-veſſels became gradually greater: which would, moreover, be augmented by the effects of ſtimulating and irritating bodies. But, as well the difference of the qualities of the pus, and the ſerum of the blood in its original ſtate, as theſe collateral circumſtances, ſeem to indicate; that pus is ſerum, changed into a different humour by more complex means, than the ſimple effects of ſtraining through orifices formed by the accidental diviſion of the blood and lymphatic veſſels; eſpecially as pus moſt recedes from the nature of the ſerum, when it is moſt copiouſly diſcharged; which ought to be otherwiſe, on the ſuppoſition, that it was the meer ſerum eſcaping through the mouths of the divided veſſels. Since, as the quantity iſſuing ought to be in proportion to the largeneſs of ſuch mouths, the greater the diſcharge, and the leſs would be the change, made, by the percolation or ſtraining through the mouths of the veſſels; on the nature of the fluid paſſing through them. In order to account for this difficulty in the difference of pus from ſerum, on obſerving, that it ſunk in water, and had conſequently a greater ſpecific gravity than the ſerous part of the blood ſeparated from the tinging matter was ſuppoſed to have, it has been frequently aſſerted, that pus was formed of the ſerum of the blood, commixt, in the ulcer, with abraded parts of the ſolids. But there can be little ground for this ſuppoſition, when it is conſidered, that, at the time the pus is moſt perfect, the ſolids are ſo far from appearing to ſuffer *any* ſuch abraſion, that they are in an increaſing ſtate; and inſtead of the deſtruction of the old parts, which muſt be the caſe, if they furniſhed matter to the pus, the generation of new always attends. This hypotheſis may be, therefore, juſtly rejected, as wholly wanting ground in the appearances of nature with reſpect to the production of pus; and not being neceſſary even to account for the qualities of it, if the ſuppoſition be admitted, that it is not formed immediately from the ſerum of the blood, but from the humours of the tela celluloſa: which contain a larger proportion of animal earth; and have, conſequently, that greater ſpecific gravity than the ſerum, which gave occaſion to this notion, that the abraded ſolids made a part of the pus.

ULCERATION appears, according to what has been thus explained of ſuppuration, to be a peculiar ſtate of the ſofter parts; in which a diſcharge of purulent matter is made, in order to the regeneration of fleſh for the reſtoration, or reunion, of the parts deſtroyed and divided. For, on the production of laudable pus in any ulcerated part, the incarnation begins to take place, by the ſhooting out of ſmall red granules: at firſt perceptible only by the aid of glaſſes; but which, enlarging, ſoon manifeſt themſelves to be the germina, as it were of the new fleſh, that, by their increaſe and coaleſcence with each other is at length perfectly formed by them. This new fleſh enlarges itſelf till it has duly anſwered the end of nature in uniting the divided parts, or reſtoring ſuch as are deſtroyed, as far as is conſiſtent with the particular œconomy of the parts: after which, the diſcharge ceaſing, dry ſkin is produced: which is called the CICATRIX. Ulceration is, therefore, in reality a proceſs by which nature moſt generally proceeds in the reſtoration of deſtroyed or divided parts: and pus is an humour ſpontaneouſly produced by her to that end. It is, conſequently in its perfect or *laudable* ſtate, indued with the qualities, that render it moſt proper to defend, humectate, and modify the tender germina of new fleſh: but as it may be *crude*, according to what is above laid down, for want of due time and inflammation for its maturation; ſo, after its maturation, it may be vitiated or depraved by other cauſes; and the ulcers will of courſe be imperfect, or unkindly, in either caſe. UNKINDLY ulcers, becoming ſo on theſe principles, may, however be reduced to three ſpecies, *ichorous*, *ſanious*, and *œdematous*. ICHOROUS ULCERS are moſt properly, thoſe where the diſcharge is thin, and ſparing, through the too great inflammation; which always produces this effect in a correſpondent proportion: and they differ from the ſanious, in neither having the appearances of putridneſs, nor corroſion. SANIOUS ULCERS are thoſe, in which the matter of the diſcharge is highly putrid, and conſequently exedent: which may be cauſed either by a too great putreſcence of the humours in the habit; or by the deſtruction of the organization of the ſolids; which, cauſing partial mortification on the ſurface, fouls the pus by the admixture of the putrefied ſubſtance produced by it. OEDEMATOUS ULCERS are thoſe, where the matter is depraved by the admixture of lymphous humours, iſſuing from the tela celluloſa in conſequence of hydropic collections in the parts: and, indeed, in this caſe, the ulcer is not only depraved from this flux of watery humours, but kept in an imperfect ſtate, from the want of inflammation in the degree requiſite to its maturation; which the relaxing power of the aqueous humours on the ſolids greatly prevents. The matter in this kind of ulcers, varies from that of crude, both in its being more copious, and in its watery thinneſs: and this kind may be diſtinguiſhed, from the other, by the hydropic tumefaction, likewiſe, of the contiguous parts.

Beſides the unkind ulcers, becoming ſo from the cauſes above mentioned, there are others of a more malignant nature; which owe their depravity to the action of venene and virulent matter, as in the caſe of the venereal diſeaſe, ſmall-pox, plague, and other inſtances of contagious maladies: to which muſt be added, alſo, cancers, and ſome other ſimilar diſorders not evidently contagious. But the means, by which any of thoſe kinds of diſeaſes produce malignant ulceration, not being hitherto diſcovered with any certainty; nor, conſequently, in many caſes, the *modus operandi* of the medicines employed for their cure; they muſt, therefore, as well as their proper remedies, be eſteemed of a peculiar, and *ſpecific* nature; and do not of courſe admit of a general explanation.

There is, alſo, another ſpecies of depravity, to which ulcers are ſubject, which is, that, by a peculiar diſpoſition of the pus, or by the application of too unctuous and relaxing medicaments, the new fleſh is produced in a luxuriant and redundant manner: ſhooting out in irregular maſſes; which, not being conſolidated, do not admit of cicatrization; but, at length, mortify; and produce a foul ſtate of the ulcer. Theſe irregular carnous excreſcences are called *fungous fleſh*; and require to be removed, and prevented, before the ulcer can be brought to that ſtate, in which a due incarnation and cicatrization may be made.

The general mediate intentions of cure, which occur in the treatment of diſeaſes, where ſuppuration and ulceration come in queſtion, are, therefore, manifold, according to the above given view; particularly with reſpect to the latter.

The promotion of ſuppuration is the firſt and principal: and it becomes neceſſary in two diſtinct kinds of caſes. The one is, where there is only a fluxion, which tends to produce a collection of pus; the other, where there is a ſolution of continuity, but attended with a crude diſcharge. The firſt may be properly called the SUPPURATION OF TUMOURS; and is either affected by promoting the inflammation and fluxion, where they are in too ſmall a degree, as frequently in the caſe of venereal and ſcrophulous ſwellings, by ſtimulating and adheſive plaſters; by the ſuction of air-pumps; or even by ſlight violence from often handling the parts affected. The other is called DIGESTION: and is brought about by the uſe of medicaments, gently ſtimulating and irritating, where inflammation is deficient: or, by ſuch as are relaxing, and anti-inflammatory, where the contrary ſtate prevails. To the ſtimulating and irritating ſubſtances uſed for the promoting digeſtion, are, nevertheleſs, joined ſuch as are of an unctuous and lenient nature; in order to reſtrain the power of the other; and to perform the office of defending and moiſtening the ulcerated ſurface: and the ſame holds good, likewiſe, where anti-inflammatory medicaments are uſed in the ſame intention, if they be ſuch as are not themſelves of a fluid nature.

The cleanſing of foul and ſanious ulcers is the next principal intention, in the treatment of ulcers: which, when ariſing from an external cauſe, that is to ſay, the ſtate of the ſurface of the ulcer itſelf, is done by the uſe of gentle eſcarotics; that, deſtroying the inflamed and half mortified parts, bring the whole to an equal and right ſtate; and is called DETERGING. But when the foulneſs ariſes from the putreſcent ſtate of the habit, and the vitious nature of the humours, of which the pus is formed, internal remedies, and the uſe of ſuch regimen as will reform the general depravity of the habit, muſt be called in aid: and the application of detergents, conſidered only in a ſecondary and ſubſervient view.

The bringing œdematous ulcers to a due ſtate, ſo as to afford laudable pus, is another material intention in the treatment of ulcers. It has, however, no diſtinct name, but is in general conſidered as digeſtion: though the aqueous diſcharge, found in ſuch caſes, is not ſimilar to that of crude ulcers. The manner of effecting this intention muſt be, both by internal, and external means: the internal being, by the administration of ſuch medicaments, and the uſe of ſuch regimen as may correct the hydropic diſpoſition: the external, by the application of medicaments correſpondent to thoſe required in the caſe of digeſtion, but more warm and irritating; that the languor of the ſolids may be removed, and a due inflammation promoted.

The quelling the peculiar malignancy of ulcers of a ſpecific nature, as above enumerated, is another intention in the cure of ulcers; but is only to be effected by the uſe of ſpecific remedies, which, not admitting of any explanation of their manner of operation, are moſt properly conſidered in the treating reſpectively of the medicaments which conſtitute ſuch remedies.

In caſes where the pus is ſpontaneouſly laudable, nothing more is required than to defend the ulcerated parts from the injuries of the air, and other exterior bodies; which is ſometimes done by the application of inſipid unctuous ſubſtances in the form of plaſters. But ſuch as are oily and relaxing, are to be avoided, otherwiſe they bring fungous fleſh. The medicaments ſo employed are called DEFENSATIVES; and are uſed alſo in the caſe of other injuries done to particular parts, where there is no ulceration: but in the caſe of ulceration they are now much rejected, the uſe of dry lint having greatly ſuperſeded them.

Where, as ſometimes happens, there is a reluctance in the habit to produce pus in a ſufficient quantity to the due generation, and augmentation of the new fleſh, relaxing and unctuous medicaments, ſuch, as in other caſes, cauſe funguſſes, will here greatly avail: and the medicaments uſed in this intention may be properly called *incarnatives*. The due proportion of fleſh being produced in any ulcerated part, it is then neceſſary to promote the *cicatrizing*, or the growth of hard ſkin: which is done by the uſe of gentle aſtringent medicaments joined to unctuous bodies: and they are in this caſe termed EPULOTICS or CICATRIZERS.

Beſides theſe various mediate intentions of cure, reſpecting the treatment of ulcers, with regard to the nature of the matter diſcharged, the prevention and removal of the fungous fleſh, above deſcribed, is another which frequently occurs. The means of prevention is, the uſe of warm and ſtimulating medicaments, in a greater proportion than in ordinary compoſitions, applied as digeſtives; or, in more obdurate caſes, of aſtringents: and the removal is effected by the application of eſcarotics, which deſtroy the excreſcences already produced.

MORTIFICATION is the moſt fatal accident to which the parts of human bodies are ſubject. It is the putrefaction of the parts of living animals; which follows on the intire ſtagnation of the blood, and other circulating humours in them. When this is produced by natural means, the portion of fleſh mortified is called a *ſlough*: but where, by fire, or the application of corroſive bodies, it is called an *eſcar*. Mortification is brought on, by the deſtruction of the texture of the ſolids from an exterior cauſe, which may be, either violence, or the corroſive action of ſome body applied; or from an interior cauſe, which may be, either the corroſive ſtate of the fluids, or the want of due force to propel them forwards; or both conjointly. But a frequent cauſe of mortification is, too great inflammation; which, both by means of fluxion, and the perverſion of the craſis and qualities of the fluids, brings on this accident. The incipient ſtate of mortifications, that is, before the ſenſe is totally loſt, and the black colour appears, is by ſome called *gangrene*, which is moſt generally perceived by watery veſicles: but more generally gangrene is uſed as ſynonymous to mortification, there being no diſtinct clear criterion of the limits of the one ſtate from the other. When mortification is produced, either the portions affected muſt be divided from the living contiguous parts, by a peculiar proviſion made by nature to that end, the effect of which is called SEPERATION; or by mechanical diviſion, where the circumſtances admit of it: or otherwiſe it propagates itſelf to the adjoining parts; and, contaminating them, deſtroys the craſis of the blood, by the admixture of the putrid humours, imbibed by the communication of the veſſels with the mortified parts, till it be no longer capable of ſupporting the vital œconomy; but brings on a mortal criſis. *Separation* is brought about, by nature, by producing an inflammation on the edge of the ſlough or eſcar: which, by the ſtrong oſcillation of the blood-veſſels, tears, by degrees, the ſound from the mortified part, of which the texture is deſtroyed by the putrifaction; and, a ſolution of continuity being thus made, ulceration enſues, as in other caſes; and a gradual progreſs being thus made from the edge towards the center, the ſlough or eſcar is by degrees thrown off from the ſound fleſh. There are, conſequently, two obvious intentions of cure, that occur with reſpect to mortifications. The one, the prevention of them, where there appears any danger of their happening: the other, the mechanical diviſion; or the promotion of the natural ſeparation of the part mortified. The firſt is effected by various means, according to the circumſtances of the caſe, and the cauſe of the impending danger. Where great inflammation is the object, the uſe of emollient medicaments, and ſuch other means, as were before enumerated for the mitigation of the inflammation, are to be employed. But where the miſchief ariſes from the debilitated or injured ſtate of the ſolids, or where there is already a ſtagnation of the fluids in the parts even from inflammation, warm ſtimulating and aſtringent medicaments are to be employed, aided by thoſe internal medicines, which moſt invigorate and corroborate the ſolids. The procuring ſeparation is effected, by means ſimilar to thoſe directed for the prevention of mortification, where the humours are already ſtagnant; and when the ſlough or eſcar begins to divide at the edges from the ſound part, the application of digeſtives, as in other ſolutions of continuity, muſt be made. When mortification happens in the ſofter parts, it is called *gangrene*, and ſometimes *ſphacelus:* but when produced in the bones, it is called *caries:* and the ſeparation of the mortified part, *exfoliation.* The intentions of cure are, however, much the ſame in both; though the exfoliation of the bone, being much ſlower than the ſeparation of the fleſh, warmer and more irritating medicaments are employed, in order to promote it.

It is ſometimes neceſſary to produce mortification artificially in particular parts, in order to the making openings into abſceſſes, or the cauſing ulcerations where a purulent diſcharge of longer duration than can be commodiouſly procured by veſication is deſired, or for other ends: and this is performed, either by the uſe of fire, or by the application of corroſive medicaments. Such medicaments are called CAUSTICS or ESCAROTICS, and the mortifications ſo produced are treated in order to procure due ſeparation, as others; unleſs that the aid of internal medicaments are not required except in particular caſes, where an accidental ill ſtate of the habit, perverting the uſual efforts of nature renders it neceſſary.

VESICATION is another accident, to which the parts of human bodies are ſubject. It is the raiſing of bliſters (or more explicitly, bladders of lymphous fluid collected under the epidermis) by the irritation of peculiar kinds of ſubſtances.

This is on many occaſions done purpoſely, in order to procure a quick diſcharge of purulent matter; or to convey the irritating matter which cauſes the veſication into the blood through the abſorbing veſſels of the ſkin; where either of thoſe effects are required: and the ſubſtances employed to this end are called *epiſpaſtics* or veſicatories. The principal mediative intentions which ariſe in this caſe, are, the proper application of the epiſpaſtic ſubſtance; the promotion afterwards of a due diſcharge and digeſtion of the matter, where ſuch an evacuation is the final end of the operation; and, laſtly, the cicatriſing the part which was the ſubject of it. The firſt of theſe mediate intentions is effected, by mixing the epiſpaſtic matter, previouſly powdered, with ſome unctuous compoſition of a warm irritating nature, or ſpreading

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it on the ſurface of ſome adheſive plaſter, and applying ſuch compoſition or plaſter, to the part: the ſecond and laſt are performed as in other caſes; only a leſs ſtimulating compoſition ſhould be employed for the digeſtion, on account of the great irritability of the part affected.

Relaxation is the defect of due tone and force in the ſolids; by which defect they are rendered incapable of performing their proper reſpective functions. It may be, either of the whole body, or particular parts: but it is the latter only, which is the object of chirurgical practice; and conſequently of regard here. It may be produced topically, either by great fluxion or other diſeaſes of the parts, or by violence done through any extraordinary diſtention or ſtretching: which laſt is uſually called *ſpraining*. The intention of cure in ſuch caſes is, the bracing, and reſtoring due tenſion to the fibres: which is effected by the application of aſtringent and ſtimulating bodies: and theſe, when ſo employed, are called *corroboratives*.

Convulsion or spasmodic affection is the laſt of the principal accidents, to which the parts of human bodies are ſubject. It is a diſeaſed ſtate of the nerves; in which their action, with reſpect either to ſenſe or motion is temporarily loſt or perverted. The means of relief uſed are, ſometimes the application of ſtimulating and invigorating medicaments applyed externally; which, in ſuch caſe, may be properly called *antiſpaſmodics*; but more frequently adminiſtered internally, as the cauſe moſt generally lies in ſome diſeaſes of the whole habit.

Theſe are the ſeveral accidents, to which the parts of human bodies are ſubject: and the ſeveral mediate intentions that ariſe in the prevention and cure of them, when regarded as diſeaſes, appear according to the obſervations on them to be *the prevention of the effuſion of blood from ruptured or otherwiſe divided veſſels ;—the repelling fluxion ;—the diſcuſſing tumours ; — the corroborating relaxed or debilitated parts ;—the mollifying inflammation ;— the uniting divided parts by agglutination ;—the ſuppurating tumours, or the ſurface of divided parts ;—the digeſting ulcers ;—the defending ulcerated, or other diſeaſed parts, from the injury of the air, or unfriendly ſubſtances ;—the incarning ulcers, or reſtoring the fleſh in deſtroyed parts ;—the cicatrizing ulcerated parts ; — the preventing mortifications, or cauſing ſeparation of the mortified parts ;—the producing eſcars or artificial mortifications, by the uſe of corroſive bodies ;—the removing convulſive affections, or other diſorders of the nerves ;—the raiſing bliſters ;—and the counteracting the effects of venene, or contagious ſubſtances, by the uſe of ſpecifics.* From theſe intentions reſults an uſeful method of arrangement, of medicaments for the examination of their real nature ; to which I ſhall therefore have conſtant retroſpection in my ſurvey of the Materia Medica, when I treat of the medicinal qualities of the ſeveral ſimples that conſtitute it. Since without ſuch a diſtinct conſideration of the general nature of medicaments in this view, it is impoſſible to underſtand the reaſon of the uſe of particulars in ſuch manner, as may lead to a ſafe and efficacious application of them, for the cure of the reſpective diſeaſes. For, whatever the friends to empirical proceedings may advance, in favour of the ſuppoſed ſufficiency of experience in the nature of each of the particulars conſidered ſimply, in the view of *juvantia & lædantia*, without any theory reſpecting the mode of their operation ; yet ſuch is the diverſity of eſſential circumſtances in caſes nominally, and according to groſſer appearances the ſame, that the pretended knowledge, gained from experience in one inſtance, avails but little in another, without the aid of general principles giving light into the particular ſtate of the part affected, according to the nature of the attendant ſymptoms, and the particular relative power and action of the medicaments fit to be employed; and where ſuch are wanting, the practice muſt conſequently be vague and uncertain; perplexing to the practitioner, and hazardous to the patient.

CHAP. III.

Conſideration of the nature of the medicaments uſed in the practice of ſurgery, as claſſed according to the ſeveral general mediate intentions of cure.

ACCORDING to the above view, given in the preceding chapter, the medicaments uſed for external application, may be claſſed in theſe ſeveral orders, *ſtyptics*: — *repellents*: — *diſcutients*:— *corroboratives*:—*emollients*:—*agglutinants*:—*ſuppuratives*:—*digeſtives*:—*defenſatives*:—*detergents*: *incarnatives*: *epulotics*, or *cicatrizers*:—*cauſtics*:—*antiſpaſmodics*:—*epiſpaſtics*, or *veſicatories*:—and *ſpecifics*, or *certain anomalous kinds*: to ſome of which names are given, as *antipſorics*, *aphrodiſiacs*, &c. There is, indeed, another claſs of medicaments, ſubſervient to the cure of topical diſeaſes, moſt generally added; and which was conſidered formerly as the principal. It is, that of *balſamics*, or *vulneraries*. But as this diſtinction is founded on the erroneous notion of a power in bodies of healing, or reſtoring, wounded or injured parts, on the principles above mentioned, that have not, in fact, any exiſtence, I have omitted to enumerate ſuch a claſs, amongſt the others, which have a real ground in the operation, that certain kinds of ſubſtances actually have, relatively to the accidents to which the parts of animals are ſubject. I ſhall, however, after having ſhewn the diſtinct nature of each of the true claſſes, as it ariſes from the relation that medicaments have to the accidents to which the parts of animals are ſubject, according to the doctrine before laid down, touch alſo on this, in order to explain what is meant by it; as well as the reaſons why it ought to be rejected.

The medicaments uſed internally, for the cure of topical diſeaſes, may be claſſed, as *cathartics*:—*ſudorifics*:—*diuretics*: *emetics*: —*emmenagogues*: *cordials*:—*diſſolvents*:—*reſtoratives*:—*aſtringents*:—*antiſpaſmodics*:—and according to many writers, *diſcutients*; and *balſamics* or *vulneraries*.

Styptics are, ſuch medicaments as are uſed to ſtop effuſions of blood from ruptured or divided veſſels. They, therefore, conſiſt of ſuch ſubſtances, as either cloſe the blood-veſſels by their conſtringing power; as ſpirit of wine and alum: or choak up the orifices by the coagulation of the blood; as vinegar, or other acids, and vitriolic ſalts; or ſimply by their own ſubſtance, as wheaten flower, or lint.

Repellents are, ſuch medicaments as are uſed to prevent and remove fluxion: which they do by their conſtrictive power on the veſſels. In this intention therefore, are applied, acid, auſtere, refrigerating bodies; ſuch as vinegar, ſpirit of wine, and ſugar of lead.

Discutients are, ſuch medicaments as are uſed to attenuate and diſſolve the concreted or coagulated matter in fixt tumours; or to incite ſuch an action in the ſolids, in the caſe of thoſe where the obſtructing matter is viſcid and pituitous, but yet in ſuch a ſtate of fluidity, as may admit of their propelling it forwards, as may overcome the obſtruction; and remove the tumour. Diſcutients are, therefore, of two kinds; of which the firſt may be ſuppoſed to act on the matter itſelf; and the other on the veſſels containing it. Of the firſt of theſe kinds are, alkaline ſalts, and other diſſolving bodies: but though ſuch are ſometimes uſed in this intention, their efficacy is nevertheleſs very precarious. Since, ſuppoſing them to have this diſſolving power on the matter of the tumour intended to be diſcuſſed, if they were actually conveyed to it, they cannot eaſily find their way to it through the membranes, or other interpoſing parts. The other kind conſiſts of mercury; ſulphureous mineral waters; the parts of many plants, as alſo the balſam or etherial oil extracted from them; camphor, or any other matter penetrating, and gently ſtimulating; and they are, as conſtant experience ſhews, much more effectual than the other in the caſes where diſcutients can avail.

Corroboratives are, ſuch medicaments as are uſed for reſtoring the due tone and vigour to parts relaxed, or otherwiſe debilitated. They conſiſt, therefore, of ſubaſtringent, or gently ſtimulating applications; as colcothar, warm gums, ſpirit of wine, and vinegar. But, when thoſe of a ſolid conſiſtance are uſed, they are conjoined, for the correction of their action and more commodious application of them, to unctuous ſubſtances; or ſuch compoſitions as come within the claſs of defenſatives. The uſe of ſuch corroborative medicaments is, however, at preſent much leſſened: cold or hot water removing moſt effectually the relaxation of the ligaments; and other caſes not giving frequently occaſion to applications in this intention.

Emollients are, ſuch medicaments as are uſed for the diminiſhing inflammation in any part. They conſiſt in ſuch ſubſtances as are capable of relaxing the animal fibres; and may be, either of an aqueous, mucilagenous, or oily kind: but, in order that the aqueous ſhould poſſeſs this quality, it is neceſſary, that they be warm, or of a tepid degree of heat: ſince being either cold, or ſo hot as to give an uneaſy ſenſation, they have a quite contrary effect; conſtringing and irritating, according to the intenſeneſs of the degree of heat or cold.

Agglutinants are, ſuch medicaments as are uſed in the intention of healing without ſuppuration (according to what was before delivered, page 25.) They conſiſt in ſuch ſubſtances, as by their glutinous and adheſive texture prevent the diſcharge of the humours from the veſſels of the divided parts; and, at the ſame time, hold them together in one unchanged poſition, that they may unite and conjoin, on that principle by which all the parts of animals tend to grow together, when their ſurfaces are brought cloſe to each other under the ſtate of inflammation. The medicaments uſed in this intention are compoſitions in general of diſſolved iſinglaſs, or other ſuch glutinous matter, with ſome of the balſams of plants: to which laſt kind of ingredients, a power of healing was formerly erroneouſly imputed; and the ſucceſs of the compoſition falſely aſcribed. This intention is, at preſent, rarely perſued in regular practice: at leaſt in any other manner, than barely by holding the parts together by proper bandage, or ligature; which method leaves nature at liberty, either to make an inſtant union of the parts, or to form a diſcharge requiſite. The application of glutinous medicaments, which was the former uſage, on the contrary obſtructing her efforts to this end; and locking up the humour that ought to be evacuated, as well as any foreign matter which might have been conveyed into the wound in the manner of its production.

Suppuratives are, ſuch medicaments as are applied externally in order to promote that change and maturation in tumours which produces pus. They are of various kinds, as will appear from what was before explained with reſpect to ſuppuration, according to the circumſtances of the caſe with reſpect to the inflammation and fluxion: for when they are great, the ſuppuration is moſt promoted by the uſe of relaxing and unctuous ſubſtances; as inſipid oils, warm milk and mucilages: but where the inflammation and fluxion being more ſparing, the maturation proceeds too ſlowly on that ſcore, the uſe of gentle ſtimulants, ſuch as the warm gums, balſams, or eſſential oils, mixt with unctuous or adheſive bodies, are employed with efficacy: and handling the tumour frequently, or other external violence, is found likewiſe to conduce to the ſame end. It is preſumed, likewiſe that the application of oily and unctuous ſubſtances promotes ſuppuration, by clogging the pores; and obſtructing the diſcharge of the matter of perſpiration: and, moſt probably, with reaſon, in ſome caſes: ſince nature makes efforts in general, to throw off obſtructing ſubſtances by the external emunctories; which is prevented by the accumulation of ſuch humours in the veſſels, as moſt conduce to ſuppuration. The ſuction of the air-pump is alſo ſometimes employed in this intention; which in ſome circumſtances may act by increaſing the fluxion; but moſt commonly, only by promoting the inflammation, by the violence done to the parts.

DIGESTIVES are, ſuch medicaments as are uſed, in order to the changing the crude matter diſcharged by any ulcer to laudable pus. They muſt conſequently, according to what was before laid down, be ſubſtances that have a gently ſtimulating effect; and are capable of promoting the inflammation: ſuch as terebinthinate, or balſamic, and gummous ſubſtances of vegetables. But in order to reſtrain them from acting too powerfully; as well as for rendering them of a commodious conſiſtence for application; they are combined with oily and ſevous bodies, and wax. The moſt generally uſeful digeſtives are, therefore, ſuch compoſitions of unctuous and ſtimulating bodies, as ſuffer the irritating power of the latter to prevail, in a ſmall degree, over the relaxing effect of the former: in which caſe, the compoſition anſwers the double end of a defenſative and digeſtive; but where inflammation is more wanting, as for the ſeparation of ſmall mortified parts, as in the caſe of burns and lacerations; or where œdematous humours are in queſtion; the compoſitions where the ſtimulating power is greater becomes proper: and it is common in practice to increaſe the force of the medicaments in this intention, by applying them hot to the wounded or ulcerated part.

Detergents are, ſuch medicaments as are applied for correcting the vitiated ſtate of ulcers when foul and ſanious; and bringing them to diſcharge laudable pus. This intention ariſes principally where the foulneſs is not produced from the depravity of the humours in the habit, but by the ſtate of the ulcer itſelf, from parts unequally inflamed and mortified; which produce a putrid matter, that exedes afreſh; and keeps the ulcer from arriving at one due and equal inflammation throughout the whole ſurface. The ſubſtances, therefore, uſed in this intention are, ſuch as are more powerfully ſtimulating, or gently eſcarotic: as verdegriſe; ſolutions of the vitriols; ſaline preparations of mercury; or ſometimes tincture of myrrh, and the warm parts of vegetables: which either, acting as cauſtics, deſtroy the vitious parts of the ulcers, and produce a new and equal ſurface; or, inciting inflammation in a greater degree than digeſtives, occaſion the ſloughing of the mortified moleculæ; and bring the whole of the ulcerated parts to a ſimilar ſtate with each other.

Incarnatives are, ſuch medicaments as are uſed to promote the growth and increaſe of new fleſh in ulcers. It may be well doubted, however,

ver, whether any of thoſe generally deemed ſo be really of a different nature, with reſpect to their action on ulcerated parts, from digeſtives and defenſatives. For when any ulcerated part is in ſuch a right ſtate, that it produces laudable pus, the diſpoſition, which ſeems univerſal in nature, to reſtore the loſt fleſh, immediately takes place; and the germina of new fleſh are produced; if the part be defended from external injury. Thoſe medicaments, therefore, which bring the ulcer to a right ſtate, in relation to the diſcharge of pus, and promote neceſſarily incarnation, may therefore be conſidered, in that light, as incarnatives, in the caſe of ulcers, where a due diſcharge can be procured. Since though the growth of fleſh may be ſeemingly accelerated, as it may be by the uſe of unctuous applications of a relaxing nature, yet inſtead of the ſolid durable fleſh otherwiſe formed, a bloated fungous kind ariſes; which, ſoon afterwards decaying, fouls, or unduely inflames the ulcer; and prevents the due incarnation, aud cicatrizing. Accordingly, in the modern improved practice, where the ſuperfluous medicaments, formerly in uſe, are rejected, ulcers of a kindly nature are, during the incarnation only, defended from the air by lint, or other ſuch ſoft inactive covering; or gentle digeſtives are uſed and ſucceeded only by cicatrizers. But there are, nevertheleſs, inſtances where, from a defect of purulent diſcharge, ulcers will remain obdurate, in conſequence of a total want of incarnation; and, in ſuch caſes, thoſe unctuous ſubſtances, which produce fungous fleſh in kindly ulcers, will cauſe the growth of good; and cure the ulcer, when all other means fail. Such ſubſtances are, therefore, properly the true incarnatives; and the ſevous fat of ſheep, deer, or oxen; perfectly free from rancidity, and uſed ſimply, will avail equally well with any other.

Defensatives are, ſuch medicaments as are employed for the ſecuring and preſerving ulcerated, or other diſordered parts, from the injury of the air or external bodies. They conſiſt chiefly in compoſitions, in the form of plaſters, compounded of red lead and litharge: or of cerates, formed of oil and wax; and are, in fact, in the due ſtate of ulcers, the only proper incarnatives; being the only medicaments fit to be applied in the caſe of ſuch, where the circumſtances give room for no other intention of cure but incarnation.

EPULOTICS OR CICATRIZERS are, ſuch medicaments as are uſed for promoting the growth of dry ſkin, over any ulcerated part, after the incarnation is perfect. They are, in fact, only gentle repellents, as *lapis calaminaris*, or tutty, that conſtringe the fibres, and diminiſh the diſcharge, commixt with relaxing unctuous bodies; as hog's lard, or other ſevous ſubſtances. In the caſe of bliſters, burns, or other large ſurfaces, cabbage leaves were formerly in vulgar uſe; which, by their refrigerating effect, repelled all the remaining flux of humours.

CAUSTICS OR ESCAROTICS are, ſuch medicaments as are employed for the deſtroying the organization or texture of parts, to which they are applied, in the ſame manner as would be effected by burning heat; and, conſequently, inducing a mortification, and ſeparation of them; which in this caſe, as well as in that of actual burning, is called an *eſcar*. They may conſequently be any ſuch bodies as corrode the ſolids: but it is neceſſary they be of ſuch nature that their action be powerful, and yet at the ſame time capable of being reſtrained to the part on which they are intended immediately to act: as otherwiſe they bring great inflammation and diſorder on the continuous parts. Opium is, therefore, ſometimes joined to compoſitions for cauſtics: but its external efficacy, in this caſe, is not equal to that which it has in others internally, and it is of more moment, with regard to the avoiding inflammation, to make a due choice and compoſition of the corroſive matter employed; avoiding the too free uſe of ſaline matter: and ſubſtituting a mixture of calcarious earth and ſope, with ſuch proportion of ſalts as may actuate the corroſive power of the other ingredients to a due degree, without abounding ſo, as to diſſolve and ſpread beyond the limits aſſigned to the eſcar. There are, however various kinds of corroſive matter uſed as cauſtics; and each may have their advantage on different occaſions.

EPISPASTICS OR VESICATORIES are, medicaments employed to raiſe bliſters on the ſkin, in order to procure a quick and large diſcharge of matter. The ſubſtances which have the power of doing this, are peculiar to certain kinds of animals; as the cantharides, or Spaniſh flies; earth worms; and millepedes: but being in a conſiderable degree in cantharides only, they alone are employed in external application; and are uſed, either in ſubſtance compounded with other ingredients, in the form of an unguent; or ſpread on the ſurface of an adheſive plaſter: or in the form of an extract made by coction in water, and ſubſequent evaporation; or of tincture in ſpirit of wine: in all which forms, they may be made to anſwer the end effectually.

ANTISPASMODICS, when underſtood as medicaments externally applied, are, ſuch as, by their irritating and warming power, remove convulſions, and reſtore ſenſation and due power of motion to the affected part. Thoſe, that are commonly uſed, conſiſt principally in vegetable ſubſtances: which are, either warm ſtimulating oils extracted from the parts of the plants; or the parts of the plants themſelves, in their natural ſtate, which abound in ſuch oils: as muſtard ſeed. But cantharides, applied, in the ſame intention, to the part affected, is greatly ſuperior in efficacy to any vegetable productions. The vegetable antiſpaſmodics are ſometimes uſed in a ſimple ſtate, but more generally combined with aqueous or unctuous ſubſtances, in the form of plaſters, or cataplaſms; and are of moſt avail in paralytic caſes: in which, however, they muſt give way to the epiſpaſtic matter of cantharides: which, when uſed in this intention, may be extracted, either by coction in water, or by ſpirit of wine in the form of tincture.

VULNERARIES, or BALSAMICS, have been made uſually a claſs of medicaments to be employed for the cure of topical diſeaſes: and they are ſuch ſubſtances, as are ſuppoſed to have the power of healing wounds, and reſtoring a ſane ſtate to diſordered parts, by their own immediate action. Modern obſervation has, nevertheleſs, diſcovered, that healing, or the reſtoration of wounded or ulcerated parts, does not depend on the properties of exterior bodies, applied to ſuch parts; but on certain proceſſes (as before explained, page 25 and 28,) inſtituted by nature to that end, as a part of the animal œconomy, which always take place, unleſs when prevented by ſome accident attendant on the circumſtance of the wound or diſorder itſelf, produced by ſome exterior cauſe; or reſulting from the diſeaſed ſtate of the conſtitution. For where a ſolution of continuity is made, as was before obſerved, either the part heals by agglutination, on the principle, which is general, that all inflamed parts appoſed to each other tend to unite; or ſuppuration naturally follows; and on the production of laudable pus, new fleſh is generated to reſtore, as far as may, the deficient parts that are deſtroyed: after which, a dry ſkin is formed, and compleats the healing proceſs. This, therefore, being the ſpontaneous work of nature, medicaments are no otherwiſe ſubſervient to the healing intention, than by preventing, or removing the effects of thoſe accidents, that would otherwiſe impede the operation: which does not depend on any ſingle property, ſuch as the balſamic power of bodies is preſumed to be; but on different, and even oppoſite qualities, according to the varying circumſtances of the caſe: and nothing can, conſequently, be ſaid in bodies to contribute immediately to healing, but the adheſive power, as was before explained, of ſuch as may be deemed agglutinants.

Theſe are the ſeveral claſſes of external medicaments, as conſidered according to the mediative intentions of cure in topical diſeaſes: the internal are as follow:

Cathartics or purgatives are, ſuch medicaments as promote evacuation by ſtool: they are diſtinguiſhed, according to the force of their action, into *draſtic* and *eccoprotic*. The firſt being more violent; and ſuppoſed to act by operation on the maſs of humours in the whole habit: the other gentle, and producing its effect only by irritating the glands of the inteſtines, in its paſſage through the prima via. But it is dubious, whether there really be any ſuch difference in the action of cathartic medicaments: and whether both do not principally produce their effect, after having been commixt with the blood by the ſyſtem of circulation; and carried to the glands of the inteſtines, in the courſe of ſecretion. The draſtic cathartics conſiſt, either in the reſinous, or gummous parts of vegetables; or preparations of metallic bodies: the eccoprotic in ſaline preparations; and ſome vegetable productions; as manna, the pulp of caſſia, and others of a ſaccharine nature.

Sudorifics, called alſo diaphoretics, are, ſuch medicaments as augment ſenſible perſpiration, or cauſe ſweating. There have been a great variety of ſpecies of ſubſtances uſed in this intention: as all warm ſtimulating oils of vegetables, which invigorate the circulation; and alſo many gummous and reſinous ſubſtances of vegetables; together with many preparations of the metallic bodies, which have this quality in ſome circumſtances; but moſt generally conjoined with that of acting as emetics and cathartics. Opiates alſo, in many caſes, greatly promote this evacuation: as do alſo warm fluids of the moſt inactive nature; and even cold water, taken in an uncommon quantity. But yet, the effect of all theſe ſubſtances is ſo uncertain in this point, that they cannot be properly ſaid to be indued with a ſudorific quality, in the ſame manner as cathartics, and emetics, poſſeſs thoſe of purging and vomiting. The moſt effectual and conſtant ſudorifics hitherto known are, compoſitions of opiate ſubſtances, with the moſt irritating of the vegetable, or metallic, cathartics, or emetics; but particularly epecacuana, the compoſition of which with opium is uſed, at preſent, under the name of Dover's powder; and is of the greateſt avail in this intention. For the ſtimulating action of the epecacuana on the nerves and glands of the ſtomach and inteſtines, being reſtrained by the opiate, falls on thoſe of the ſkin; and ſeldom fails, under the proper circumſtances, to produce copious, and even profuſe ſweats.

DIURETICS are, ſuch medicaments as cauſe an extraordinary diſcharge of urine. They conſiſt moſtly in ſalts, and ſome vegetable ſubſtances: but metallic bodies alſo, on ſome occaſions, exert this quality, though in common with that of cauſing other evacuations. They are of leſs general uſe in the cure of topical diſeaſes, than thoſe of the foregoing claſſes; except in diſorders of the parts which relate to the ſecretion of urine; or in the caſe of hydropic tumours, and œdematous ulcers, where they are, however, frequently extremely neceſſary.

EMETICS are, ſuch medicaments as cauſe vomiting. The moſt powerful are preparations of metallic bodies: but the vegetable ſyſtem furniſhes likewiſe many; ſome of which, for their gentleneſs, joined to an equally certain power of action, are, in moſt inſtances, preferable to the others. They are, when employed in the caſe of topical diſeaſes, moſt frequently uſed where a quick revulſion and derivation of the humours are required, on account of too great fluxion in parts liable to great inflammation, or other injury from it: and in ſuch caſes are found to

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be very efficacious; producing their effect much ſooner than any other artificial evacuation, except copious bleeding: which cannot be always allowed in a degree adequate to the occaſion.

Emmenagogues are, ſuch medicaments as are uſed to excite the diſcharge of the menſes, when wanting, or defective in the natural and due degree. The conſiſt moſtly in ſtimulating ſubſtances, either metallic, vegetable, or ſaline; of which ſteel, whether naturally or artificially combined with ſuch other bodies, as may carry it with them into the habit, is moſt powerful. The uſe of emmenagogues for the cure of topical diſeaſes is, where ſuch diſeaſes take their riſe from the obſtruction of the catamenia: in which caſes they are generally obdurate till the cauſe be removed by nature or art.

Cordials are, ſuch medicaments as, when taken internally, remove that languor of the ſolids, and conſequential lentor in the fluids, which the depreſſed action of the nerves produce. They conſiſt in ſuch vegetable ſubſtances, either natural or prepared, as abound with the inflammable principle, or phlogiſton; either in the form of oil, or ſpirit: which, ſeeming to furniſh a pabulum to the vital fire, promotes the circulation, exhilerates the mind, and invigorates every animal action. Cordials may, therefore, be ſometimes rendered ſubſervient to the cure of topical diſeaſes; when, through inanition, fatigue, or other cauſe of depreſſion of the nervous power, there is ſuch a debility in the animal action, that the means fail of rectifying thoſe diſorders of particular parts; for which otherwiſe nature has made a proviſion in her ſtate of due vigour: as in the inſtances of ſuppuration and ſeparation.

Dissolvents are, ſuch medicaments as change the texture or conſiſtence of humours concreted in the interior parts, ſo as to render them capable of being excreted, or reabſorbed. There are many ſubſtances to which this power has been aſcribed; but on examination,

mination, juſt ground will be wanting for ſuch an opinion, with reſpect to the far greateſt part. Some vegetable ſubſtances, and all ſaline bodies have, however, this quality in a greater or leſs degree: but alkaline ſalts muſt be eſteemed the principal. Metallic bodies have alſo frequently a diſſolving effect, as ſteel on the bilious concretions; though not immediately by their own action on the body itſelf to be diſſolved; but by making ſuch a change in the craſis of the blood and ſecreted humours, that ſuch humours themſelves acquire the power of aſſimilating and correcting the vitiated collections in the glands, or reſervoirs of the ſecreted matter; and do the office of diſſolvents.

Restoratives, when conſidered as internal medicaments, are ſuch ſubſtances as are moſt nutritive, and tend to relieve from that debility which inanition or an impoveriſhed ſtate of the blood produce. But, as conſequently they are, in fact, only thoſe ſubſtances which afford a copious proportion of ſuch chyle as will ſooneſt aſſimilate with the blood; and muſt be taken in a conſiderable quantity; they ought rather to be deemed, for the moſt part, to be diet than medicaments. The regimen of ſuch diet is, however, various in different caſes; being ſometimes properly preparations of animal ſubſtances; ſometimes of lacteous or vegetable. The jelly, extracted from the cartilaginous or corneous parts of animals, is generally ſuppoſed to be one of the principal ſubſtances uſed in this intention; but without reaſon: as it does not ſupply a larger proportion of oil, the proper alimentary matter; but of earth and the animal gluten: and, therefore, not contributing to general nutrition, ought not to be eſteemed as reſtorative. There is, indeed, a peculiar intention of a ſimilar kind, which is the promotion of the growth of the callous in the reunion of fractured bones, to which this matter is ſaid greatly to conduce; and perhaps with reaſon.

Astringents, when conſidered as internal medicaments, are, ſuch ſubſtances, as, by their conſtrictive power and auſterity, cloſe or ſtraiten the mouths of dilated veſſels. They are nearly allied to ſtyptics; and, when adminiſtered in the intention of diminiſhing hæmorrhages, are really ſo. The particular ſimples uſed in this view are, parts of vegetables, as the balauſtines or pomegranate flowers, acacia, or the gum-reſin, improperly called *terra Japonica*; or mineral ſubſtances, as alum, or lead formed into a ſalt by combination with vinegar: but the laſt is, with great impropriety, adminiſtered internally: having ſometimes very injurious and irremediable effects on the glands, particularly the kidneys.

Discutients have been enumerated by ſome, as a claſs of medicaments for the cure of topical diſeaſes by internal adminiſtration; but whatever can be uſed in this intenion, will fall under one of the two foregoing claſſes of deobſtruents or diſſolvents; and therefore does not require a particular diviſion.

Antispasmodics, conſidered as internal medicaments, are, nevertheleſs, the ſame as thoſe uſed externally: being ſuch as are employed in the intention of removing paralytic, or other convulſive affections of the nerves, by their ſtimulating and invigorative power. The ſame ſubſtances, likewiſe, are uſed in either manner of application; and conſiſt principally in the parts of vegetables, that abound in etherial oil and volatile ſalts: as valerian, muſtard, &c.: but theſe yield greatly, in point of efficacy, to cantharides: which, notwithſtanding former prejudices, may be, with due caution, adminiſtered internally with great ſafety.

Vulneraries or balsamics have alſo been made a claſs of internal medicaments ſubſervient to the cure of topical diſeaſes: but what was before ſaid with relation to them, in the caſe of external medicaments, avails in a yet greater degree with reſpect to internal uſe. For, if there were any ſubſtances that had a healing power, when immediately applied to wounded or diſeaſed parts, yet there is not the leaſt reaſon to believe, that they would be conveyed, by the means of the circulation, to ſuch part in any proportion adequate to the intention: but that, on the contrary, a change would be wrought on the ſubſtance by digeſtion and circulation, and the commixture of it with the various humours of the body, that would deſtroy the property on which this power depended. On theſe juſt grounds, therefore, the improved modern practice has rightly rejected the uſe of internal, as well as external medicaments, in the intention of healing any peculiar topical diſeaſes through balſamic or vulnerary power: conſidering medicines as conducing to that end, only by their rectifying thoſe diſorders in the general habit, or particular parts, which may obſtruct or pervert the natural proceſſes inſtituted by nature in the animal œconomy to ſuch end.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Materia Chirurgo-Medica in general.

THE MATERIA CHIRURGO-MEDICA conſiſts of every thing, that is, or may be uſed as a medicament, either by external application, or internal adminiſtration, for the cure of topical diſeaſes. But, as this would be too diffuſive a field of conſideration, and lead to perplexity and diſtraction, rather than uſe and improvement, it is expedient to reduce the view to narrower limits: which may be beſt done by confining it to thoſe ſubſtances of external uſe, which are, or lately have been received into the Materia Medica in regular and ſound practice: adding to them, ſuch of thoſe, adminiſtered internally, as are peculiarly neceſſary in the cure of topical diſeaſes. The ſeveral ſubſtances, that conſtitute the Materia

Medica, are in their uncompounded ſtate called SIMPLES: by which muſt be underſtood, not only thoſe that are uſed in the condition in which they are originally produced by nature; but alſo thoſe that are previouſly prepared by art: provided ſuch art be not any proper part of the operations of pharmacy; and with reſpect to the preſent diſcuſſion, even ſome compounds and preparations, particularly thoſe of a chemical nature, muſt be conſidered in the ſame light; ſince the encheireſis, though it belong to pharmacy in general, cannot be properly practiſed as a part of the chirurgical.

The ſimples which conſtitute the Materia Medica, have been claſſed on three principles: according to their production, as *animal*, *vegetable*, *mineral*, and *artificial*:—according to their form, as *earths*, *ſalts*, *metals*, *oils*, &c.—or according to their qualities, reſpecting the means, by which they are deſigned to operate towards the final end of their uſe; or in other words, according to the mediative curative intentions to which they are made ſubſervient; as *digeſtives*, *agglutinants*, *corroboratives*, *alteratives*, *&c.* But the firſt and ſecond of theſe methods of diſtribution, relating rather to the natural than medicinal hiſtory of the ſimples, as giving no light into their application or virtues as remedies, are of little uſe on this occaſion: and, with reſpect to the third, many ſubſtances, having an equal claim to enter into ſeveral various claſſes, as being capable of ſerving to the ſeveral reſpective intentions on which they are founded, it is moſt convenient to diſpoſe of the whole in an alphabetical ſeries; and having given the enumeration and deſcription, &c. of the whole in that order, to form a ſyſtem of them in the other collectively, by digeſting them according to the relations they have to each other, with reſpect to the intentions of cure.

CHAP. V.

Deſcription, and medicinal hiſtory of particular ſimples.

ABROTONUM MAS, *Southernwood*, is too well known to require deſcription.

Southernwood is of a warm aromatic nature, gently irritating; and is, therefore, corroborative, and diſcutient. It was formerly uſed, compounded with ingredients in ointments, and other forms; but at preſent it is rarely applied in regular practice, but as an ingredient in fomentations; particularly in the *fotus communis* of the preſent London Pharmacopeia.

ABROTONUM FOEMINA, *Lavender cotton*, is a ſhrubby ever-green plant; of which the root is firm, hard, and durable, ramifying into ſeveral fibrous branches. From thence ariſe many ligneous, brittle, hoary ſtalks, furniſhed with white hoary leaves, of a longiſh ſquare form, reſembling thoſe of heath; and being of a ſtrong, but not diſagreeable ſmell; and a hot bitter taſte. The flowers grow on the tops of the branches, ſupported by long ſtalks, ſingly, and naked; being formed of a thrum of ſmall, yellow, fiſtular, five-cornered floſculi, without any border of diſtinct petals, inſerted in a ſcaly calyx; the ſeed is ſmall, long, and ſtriated.

The lavender cotton is of the ſame medicinal virtues with the ſouthern wood; and is admitted by the college of London to be uſed promiſcuouſly with it. But the ſenſible qualities of this plant ſeem to indicate, that its action, if the ſame, muſt be much ſtronger than that of the other.

ACETUM, *Vinegar*, is an acid produced from vegetables by a peculiar manner of fermentation. It has the properties of acids in general; but has a more extenſive power of diſſolving alkaline ſubſtances, than any of the mineral claſs; but leſs than the ſtrongeſt native acids of vegetables; ſuch as the juice of lemons or limes. It does not appear to exiſt naturally in the parts of any vegetables; but to be the product only of the ſaccharine matter of vegetables changed by fermentation: and it ſeems indifferent, with reſpect to the vinegar, from what vegetables, or parts of vegetables, the ſaccharine matter is produced: ſuppoſing the purity and ſtrength the ſame. The appearance of vinegar is too well known to require a deſcription: but as what is found in the ſhops is moſt frequently ſophiſticated with oil of vitriol, by the manufacturers, to which regard ſhould be had when it is uſed for medicinal purpoſes. The means of detection of that adulteration may be found in a late treatiſe called the THE ELABORATORY LAID OPEN.

Vinegar is uſed for the cure of topical diſeaſes, both externally and internally. Externally applied, it has an aſtringent quality on the animal fibres: and is therefore corroborative and ſtyptic. It is accordingly uſed on the ſcore of the firſt of theſe qualities for bruiſes, ſtrains, and relaxations of particular parts: and on the ſcore of the ſecond for hæmorrhages, and particularly profuſe floodings of the catamenia. It alſo makes a part of the old officinal *unguentum nutritum* or *tripharmacum:* and of the *mel Ægyptiacum*; of which the office is deterging; and it is ſometimes uſed for gargles for the mouth and throat, in the ſame intention. It is alſo employed, in compoſitions for the preparation of ſugar of lead, and ſome plaſters, liniments, and other medicaments. Internally, it is uſed as an alterative in caſes where too great putreſcence prevails; inducing either thoſe kinds of fevers, or ſcurvy, which are owing to a putrid ſtate of the blood or particular humours: and as a refrigerant in caſes of hæmorrhages or fevers attended with great heat and colliquation.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM, '*Diſtilled vinegar.* This is only vinegar prepared by diſtillation; and differs only from the crude in containing leſs of the groſſeſt part of the oil, with which beſides the acid, vinegar is replete; and of the heavieſt part of the proper acid itſelf; on which account, though it is purer, yet it is weaker than the crude; and conſequently leſs fit for external application. Its qualities are, however, proportionably the ſame: and the uſes neceſſarily, to which it is applicable in ſurgery.

Aerugo, *Verdegriſe*, is formed of copper corroded by means of vegetable acids: and is moſt generally prepared by rubbing the ſkins and other recrementitious matter of the grapes, after the muſt of wine is preſſed out of them, on plates of copper: which, after they have been ſome time expoſed to the air, contract a blue greeniſh ruſt; that, being ſcraped off, coaleſces in maſſes of the ſame colour; and forms the verdegriſe.

It is uſed as a detergent in the caſe of foul ulcers, commixt with honey, in a compoſition called the *mel Ægyptiacum*; and ſometimes with unguents alſo.

Agaricus quercinus, *Agaric of the oak*. The fungous ſubſtance lately introduced into practice here, as a moſt powerful ſtyptic, and called by this name, is not, according to the judgment of the moſt able botaniſts, the common agaric of the oak; though pretended to be ſo by the ſurgeons in France, from whence it was brought here. From the appearance of it, however, in the ſtate we receive it from thence, it is believed to be the ſpecies that is deſcribed by Breynius, under the name of *fungus coriaceus quercinus*: of which this account is given in the *Ephemerides Naturæ Curioſorum*: *obſ.* 150.

“ It is found in the middle of oaks; making, as “ it were, a coat for the pith. It is tender, ſoft, “ flexible, flat, ſomewhat rough on the ſurface, and “ of ſuch length and breadth, that a plaſter may be “ commodiouſly formed of it. It is of a whitiſh colour, a little inclining to yellow; and, in ſubſtance “ and figure, like leather made of goat-ſkin: except that it is thicker, and not quite ſo compact; “ and that it has, moreover, hardiſh round lumps

" within, which are, nevertheleſs, more ſenſible to " the touch than ſight. On taſting it, there ap- " pears at firſt an attractive power in it. It is " ſometimes found in other trees as well as the " oak."

Mr. Ray, on the authority of Dr. Sherrard, ſays it is frequently found growing on putrid oaks in Ireland; and on the great eſteem it ſome time ago acquired here, directions were ſent to ſeek for it there; but with what ſucceſs I am not well informed. It has been found alſo in England, particularly by the Rev. Mr. Eales in Hartfordſhire, who ſent a ſpecimen to Mr. Ray; and, by Dr. Richardſon, in Yorkſhire.

This agaric of the oak was a few years ago introduced into uſe here with great aſſurances of its efficacy as a ſtyptic, equal to the preventing hæmorrhages, even from large arteries, in ſuch a manner as might render the uſe of the ſuture, or actual cautery, unneceſſary. This notion was confirmed by the ſucceſs of it in experiments made, at the deſire of the Royal Society, in hoſpitals, and elſewhere, by ſeveral eminent ſurgeons: ſome of whom gave memoirs to the ſociety, of the particulars of the caſes. But a further experience has ſhewn, that too much was attributed to it, on account of not allowing for the ſimple effects, on bleeding veſſels, of bandages, and other coverings: and the high opinion of it, entertained on its firſt introduction here, is now ſo declined that even thoſe, who on the above grounds were moſt ſanguine in its recommendation, have now rejected it. The manner of applying it was, to put a piece, ſomewhat bigger than would cover the mouth of the veſſel, on each bleeding artery: and then to cover them, and the whole wound, with doſils of lint, and others of tow over them: and to fix the whole with the uſual bandages. But in caſe of amputations, or the diviſion of larger arteries in the arms and legs, a ſtrict ligature was kept moderately ſtrained by the tourniquet, on the ſuperior part of the limb, for more than an hour.

Althæa, *Marſh mallows*, is an herb, of which the root is large, thick, woody, tough, and much branched; of a yellowiſh colour on the outſide, and whitiſh within; and of a ſlimy and mucilaginous ſubſtance, when boiled. From the root riſe ſtalks, which are above a yard high, ſoft, and covered with down. They are cloathed with leaves that are of a yellowiſh green colour, with a ſoft pile, like velvet; of a round form, but divided into five angular ſections. The flowers grow among the leaves; and are large, and monopetalous; in general figure, like a wide cup, but cut towards the edge into five ſegments; and of a pale red colour. They grow in a double calyx; the outer conſiſting of three, and the inner of five parts. The ſeeds are flattiſh and round; and grow conjoined together with the flat ſide laid againſt each other; forming maſſes, reſembling, in figure, ſmall cheeſes. This plant grows in ſalt marſhes: and maritime places; flowering in June.

The roots, leaves, and ſeed of marſh mallows, are uſed for medicinal purpoſes. For, being boiled, they afford a thick mucilage of an emollient nature. They are, therefore, uſed externally in the form of fomentations, and cataplaſms; as well in the intention of ſuppuratives, as emollients, where inflammation prevails: and are among the herbs, which have been moſt frequently recurred to in chirurgical practice. Internally, they have been adminiſtered in glyſters, for the ſtone, or other inflammatory affections of the abdominal contents: and they are alſo frequently given as an emollient, in order to lubricate the urinary paſſages, in caſes of ſtrangury and ſtone; as alſo in caſes of inflammation of the lungs and breaſt. But it may be reaſonably doubted, whether either the mucilaginous or oleous ſubſtances, that are given internally to act as emollients, or anti-inflammatories, beyond the inteſtines, are of any effect. For their texture, on which their emollient virtue depends, being changed by digeſtion; and their ſubſtance incorporated with that of the whole maſs of fluids, it does not appear reaſonable to believe, that they reach the parts, where they are intended to act, in any ſuch ſtate, as leaves them the power of relaxing and mollifying.

ALLIUM, *Garlic*, is the root of a plant too well known to need deſcription.

Garlic containing a conſiderable proportion of volatile ſalt and ſpirit, is antiſpaſmodic; and has accordingly a place in the ſinapiſmus of the Edinburg Pharmacopeia; but is not otherwiſe frequently uſed in regular practice.

ALUMEN, *Alum*, is a mineral ſalt; which chryſtalizes in angular oblong maſſes, of an auſtere acid taſte, with ſome flavour of ſweetneſs; by which it may be diſtinguiſhed from any other ſpecies of ſalt.

Alum is aſtringent, ſtyptic, and detergent: and is, therefore, uſed in gargles for excoriations and ulcerations of the mouth and throat: and, in embrocations, for the checking profuſe fluxes of the catamenia, or other ſanguinary diſcharges. It was alſo formerly, being calcined, frequently uſed under the name of ALUMEN USTUM, or *burnt alum*, as a gentle eſcarotic, for the deſtroying fungous fleſh in ulcers, particularly in the caſe of iſſues: but it is ſaid to harden the ſurface of ulcers; and is, therefore, at preſent ſeldom employed in regular practice.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ ET DULCES, *Bitter and ſweet almonds*. They are a ſpecies of nut, which afford a copious quantity of ſweet emollient oil. They are not uſed in ſubſtance for any purpoſes ſubſervient to ſurgery: but the oil expreſſed from them is deemed ſuperior to any others for internal adminiſtration; and, extracted from the almonds in the form of an emulſion, is emollient and nutritive; and therefore very proper where inanition is accompanied with the hazard of inflammation. But the ſweet almonds only are employed for this purpoſe; as the bitter would impart a bitter flavour to the emulſion: though they are uſed promiſcuouſly with the others for the extraction of oil.

Anisi semen, *Aniſeed*, is the ſeed of a plant, cultivated for its ſake in Germany and Spain; and is too commonly known to require deſcription. It contains a large proportion of hot aromatic eſſential oil; and is applicable to thoſe purpoſes which require the uſe of ſuch medicaments.

Antimonium, *Crude antimony*, is properly the oar of a ſemi-metal, called *regulus of antimony*. It has a greyiſh white colour, with a peculiar glittering appearance; and ſeeming to be formed of a great number of ſmall needle-like ſtriæ, croſſing each other in various directions.

Antimony is of no uſe externally in the cure of topical diſeaſes, nor internally in a crude ſtate: but there are ſeveral preparations, which are uſed internally: and have a ſtrong deobſtruent and alterative effect. As they are not, however, prepared by means belonging to the chirurgical pharmacy, nor are abſolutely neceſſary in the cure of any topical diſeaſes, it is needleſs to enumerate the means of preparation here.

Argentum, *Silver*, is a metal whoſe general properties are too well known to leave room for deſcription.

Silver is not uſed as a medicament in ſurgery in a crude ſtate; but a preparation of it, by combination with the nitrous acid, is employed conſtantly as a cauſtic: which being prepared by chemical proceſs, will be treated of ſeparately, as a ſimple, below in its proper place.

Aristolochia longa, *Long birthworth.* The roots, which are the produce of foreign countries, are the parts uſed in medicine. They are large and long; being frequently as thick as the wriſt; and a foot in length; and wanting fibres, except towards the bottom.

The roots of birthworth are gently ſtimulating: and, therefore, in external uſe, corroborative, antiſpaſmodic, and diſcutient: according to which intentions, they have a place in the *cataplaſma aromaticum* of the Edinburg Pharmacopeia. They are eſteemed alterative, and deobſtruent, particularly with reſpect to the urine.

Aristolochia tenuis, *Round birthworth*, is a plant of the ſame general nature with the former; but the roots are thick, roundiſh, hard, and tuberous; of a browniſh colour without, and yellow within; and of a very bitter taſte.

The medicinal qualities of the round birthworth are the ſame with thoſe of the long, only it is more powerful. The uſes in medicine are alſo much the ſame; but this kind has formerly had the reputation of availing againſt contagious diſtempers; and, being outwardly applied, of drawing out ſplinters and broken bones.

Argentum vivum, *Mercury* or *Quickſilver*, is a metallic body that has the peculiar property of being fluid: in which it differs from all other metals, and ſemi-metals. Its general reſemblance to metals in other particulars, joined to fluidity, would be ſufficient marks of diſcrimination of it from all other ſubſtances, if its commonneſs did not render deſcription unneceſſary.

Mercury, in a crude ſtate is uſed externally, in the form of an unguent, for the cure of topical diſeaſes, ſometimes in the intention of a ſalivant;

ſometimes in that of a ſpecific, for the deſtroying contagious virus; and ſometimes as a diſcutient, for the diſperſing tumours of the glands: in all which caſes it is found to avail. Several preparations of it are alſo much adminiſtered, and applied internally and externally, in the practice of ſurgery: but as they will be treated of in their proper place, as ſimples, it is unneceſſary to touch further on them here.

Asa foetida, *Aſa fœtida* or *devil's dung*, is a gum of a ſaltiſh, reſinous ſubſtance, with an exceeding ſtrong ſcent, ſomewhat like garlic, but ſtronger. It is generally in grains or ſmall lumps, cohering together, of a whitiſh and ſometimes a pale brown colour; and ſoluble in any aqueous fluid.

Aſa fœtida is eſteemed antiſpaſmodic and cordial; and is ranked amongſt the firſt medicines employed in that intention. It is ſeldom uſed externally, except in the *emplaſtrum antihyſtericum* of the Edinburg Pharmacopeia.

Asarum, or **Asarabacca**, is an herb, of which the roots conſiſt in a great number of ſlender ſtrings; having an aromatic ſcent when dried. Its leaves are ſmooth, of a ſhining green colour, thick firm ſubſtance, and kidney-like ſhape; being roundiſh, but ſomewhat curving inwards in the part next the footſtalks. The flowers of it grow among the leaves, on very ſhort ſtalks, in form of cups or browniſh green huſks, divided at the top into three parts, and containing ſeeds like thoſe of grapes. It is cultivated in gardens; and flowers in June: but the dried roots, which are uſed, are principally brought from Leghorn.

The roots and leaves of aſarabacca are cathartic, and emetic; and ſuppoſed to avail particularly againſt the gout and dropſy. The leaves are uſed as a ſternutatory: and, in empirical practice, are adminiſtered in that intention againſt fluxion of humours, and conſequential inflammation of particular parts.

Their power in exciting ſneezing, and a diſcharge by the noſe, is extremely great; and they are the active ingredients in the ſnuff vended of late years, under the name of *imperial.*

Axungia Porcina, *Hog's lard.* It is the fat of hogs prepared by trying, or freeing it from all impurities: which is done by cutting it into ſmall pieces; and melting it over the fire in a proper veſſel, with the addition of a ſmall quantity of water; and afterwards ſeparating it from the membranous parts, or other heterogeneous bodies, by ſtraining.

Hogs lard is uſed as a vehicle or baſis for the compoſition of many unguents, and plaſters: to which its conſiſtence renders it more fit than the fat of kine or ſheep that are more ſevous and hard. In its own proper nature it is emollient; as oils or other ſuch ſubſtances: but is not often uſed in that intention ſimply.

Axungia viperina, *Vipers fat*, is collected from the inteſtines of vipers by means of gentle heat; then purified by ſtraining it through a thin cloth.

Vipers fat is like other ſevous and oily ſubſtances, relaxing and emollient. It has a place in the Materia Medica, and makes the vehicle or baſis of the *unguentum tutiæ*, in the preſent London Pharmacopeia: in conſequence, I preſume, of its being ſuppoſed to avail, in a peculiar manner, in inflammations of the eyes: but there can be no reaſon to believe, that any other fat of the ſame conſiſtence may not anſwer equally well for all intentions.

Balaustia, *Balauſtia*, or, *Double pomegranate flowers*, are the produce of the double flowering-pomegranate tree, which are brought from Spain and Portugal. They are as big, and double, as a ſmall roſe; and when freſh, of a very bright ſcarlet colour, ſomewhat diluted with white.

Balauſtia are conſiderably aſtringent, and therefore, when outwardly applied in fomentation, corroborative and repellent: and when internally adminiſtered, ſtyptic and preventive of profuſe evacuations.

BALSAMUM	CAPOIVI, or, COPOIBA,	*Balſam*	*of Copoivi, true* or *balm.*
	GILEADENSE,		*of Gilead.*
	PERUVIANUM,		*of Peru.*
	TOLUTANUM,		*of Tolu.*

All theſe are balſams of various trees, growing in different parts of the world; but they agree in their general virtues. They have been adminiſtered, and applied, in a great variety of compoſitions, both internally and externally, as vulneraries, before explained, p. 47 and 52; but externally, they are properly digeſtives, and ſlightly detergent; and internally, they have the ſtimulating power which is common to all the vegetable ſubſtances that abound in eſſential oils; with which they are replete. They are moſt commonly joined to adheſive ſubſtances, in the compoſitions uſed for healing by agglutination: but rather make againſt that intention than promote it. The balſam Copoivi, was, till lately, eſteemed a neceſſary medicament in the cure of gonorrheas, from its ſuppoſed efficacy in removing the gleet or diſcharge, which frequently remains after the venereal virus is deſtroyed by the proper ſpecifics: but it is now ſuſpected by many judicious perſons, as well from its nature, as obſervations on its effects, to aggravate, rather than mitigate this often troubleſome and obſtinate ſymptom; and therefore to be much better omitted; unleſs where a digeſtive or deterſive intention, may ariſe.

BARDANA MAJOR, *The greater burdock.* This plant is too well known, and diſtinguiſhable, to require deſcription. The leaves of it have a place in ſome officinal unguents, being eſteemed emollient and anti-inflammatory: and are alſo uſed in empirical practice in that intention boiled in milk, in the form of a cataplaſm, for relieving againſt the pain and inflammation in burns, ſcalds, and gouty, or other diſorders attended with thoſe ſymptoms. The ſeeds are eſteemed diuretic; and given to force the paſſage of ſtone and gravel; and alſo in the gout, to carry off the matter which occaſions the pain ariſing from it. The roots are likewiſe uſed in the ſame intention; and, in irregular practice, againſt deafneſs: which it is ſaid to cure, by application of ſmall tapering pieces truſt into the meatus of the ear.

Bdellium, *Bdellium*, is a gum reſin of a reddiſh brown colour; and ſemi-tranſparent. It reſembles myrrh, but has a tougher and more tenacious conſiſtence, a deeper hue, a leſs pleaſant ſcent, and a more bitter taſte. The beſt is procured from Turky, and the Eaſt Indies; but there is a coarſer, and much inferior ſort, brought from Guinea; which is whiter, of much weaker ſcent, and formed in large round drops.

Bdellium is uſed externally, in diſcutient and ſuppurative plaſters; and ſaid to avail againſt ſwellings of the nerves. Internally, it has the ſame qualities as other warm gum reſins: but is ſaid to be particularly ſerviceable againſt inward apoſtems.

Bolus Armenia, *Bole Armoniac*, is a native earth: of which the true kind is of a yellow colour, inclining to red; heavy; fat in its conſiſtence; brittle; and of an auſtere taſte. But this kind is at preſent very ſeldom brought to us: another ſpecies, of a red colour, found in Spain and Normandy, and ſeveral other parts, ſupplying its place.

This kind, and moſt other boles, that are not wholly unactive, have an aſtringent power; and therefore ſore being uſed externally, combined with unctuous ſubſtances, they have either a corroborative or cicatrizing power, according to the circumſtances of the caſe in which they are applied.

Brassica sativa, *Cabbage* and *Coleworts*, are plants too well known to require deſcription. They were formerly applied to bliſtered parts, in the place of plaſters: and, by the common people to inflamed ulcers, or tumours.

Buglossa (aut Media Consolida) *Bugle* (or *Middle conſound*,) is a plant which has a ſmall ſtringy root, ſending forth ſeveral ſtalks of different forms; ſome roundiſh, lying along or creeping on the ground, and ſending out fibrous roots from the joints; and others, which growing erect, bear the flowers; and are ſquare, beſet with only a few leaves, that ſtand in pairs oppoſite to each other: the lower on long footſtalks; the upper on very ſhort. The leaves are oblong, ſomewhat crenated about the edges, an inch and a half long, an inch broad, and of a dull green colour, oftentimes with a daſh of purple. The ſtalks are eight, or nine inches high; having the flowers growing at the top in looſe ſpikes, whorle faſhion, with two ſmall browniſh leaves under each whorle. The flowers are of a blue colour, and labiated; but have the galea ſo ſmall, that it is hardly diſcernible: when the petals are paſt, they are ſucceeded by ſmall longiſh ſeeds in five-pointed calyces.

Bugle was formerly eſteemed to be endued with great virtues, as a vulnerary plant: and conſequently applied externally not only to wounds, but contuſions. It was likewiſe adminiſtered internally in the ſame intention. But in the modern improved practice, it is, together with the others of the ſame claſs, rejected for the reaſons before given, in treating of them in general.

Butyrus, *Butter*, is a ſubſtance too well known to need deſcription.

Butter is, like other oily and fat ſubſtances, relaxing and emollient: and is ſometimes uſed in unguents: as in the *unguentum tunæ* of the preſent Edinburg Pharmacopeia.

Calx viva, *Quick lime.* It is a ſpecies of earth produced by calcining marble, alabaſter, chalk, and ſome other kinds of earths and ſtones, by which a ſpecies of alkaline ſalt is generated; and it is rendered acrimonious and corroſive to animal ſubſtances.

Lime is, from its corroſive quality, uſed in compoſitions for cauſtics: and employed to the ſame purpoſe, in forming the *lapis infernalis*; which is produced by the combination of the ſaline part of the lime with that of the lixiviate, or fixt alkaline ſalt of vegetables; whence an extremely corroſive ſpecies of alkaline ſalt is afforded. The ſolution of the ſaline part, made by the addition of a copious quantity of water to the quick lime, is uſed internally as an alterative in ſcorbutic and ſcrophulous caſes, and other topical diſeaſes proceeding from a cachectic habit: and alſo as a diſſolvent of ſtone and gravel. The ſalt, formed by combination of the ſaline part of the lime and lixiviate ſalt of vegetables, is, likewiſe, uſed in the ſame intention; either in the ſtate of ſolution in water, under the name ſope lye, or combined with oil or fat, in the form of ſope.

Camphora, *Camphor*, is a vegetable ſubſtance of a peculiar kind, partaking both of the nature of eſſential oils, and ſalts. It is of a pure white colour, and moderately tranſparent; of a pleaſant pungent ſcent; and ſo volatile, as to riſe with a ſmall degree of heat, and even to exhale ſo, as to impregnate the air in any cloſe place where it is ſet, without the application of heat. It is ſoluble in ſpirit of wine; and in the mineral acids: and, when accended or lighted will wholly conſume away in flame: from whence it is apparently of an oily or ſulphureous nature.

This ſubſtance has been, in the light of an external medicament, conſidered by many medicinal writers, as availing againſt inflammation: and is, therefore, uſed in the caſe of ſore eyes, burns, ſcalds, and other accidents and diſeaſes, where that ſymptom occurs; but ſuch a ſuppoſition ſeems contradictory to its real nature, and it is more juſtly applied as a diſcutient and corroborative, in the caſe of contuſions, or fluxion of cold and pituitous humours; where, by gently ſtimulating and invigorating the relaxed and debilitated nerves, and muſcular fibres, it may cauſe them to propel the ſtagnated fluids. When uſed externally, it muſt either be diſſolved in ſpirit of wine, which is the moſt uſual method of its application; or mixt with unctuous ingredients. Internally adminiſtered, it is a moſt powerful antiſpaſmodic; and, therefore, of great efficacy in removing thoſe diſeaſes of the nerves, which affect particular parts: but it ſhould be adminiſtered in the firſt ſtages of them.

Cantharides, *Spaniſh Flies.* They are a ſpecies of flies that contain a large proportion of epiſpaſtic matter; which is ſoluble, both in ſpirit of wine, and water; and acts even with conſiderable force, while in its natural ſtate, in the ſubſtance of the flies themſelves. The epiſpaſtic matter of cantharides has been, in general, ſaid to be of a ſaline nature: and, by ſome, to be greatly volatile. But its ſolubility in ſpirit of wine, and conſiſtence when reduced to the ſtate of an extract, argue ſtrongly that it is not ſaline: and its enduring a long coction in water, without appearing to waſte by exhalation, proves its fixity. Cantharides have been denied by others, to afford an extract, by means of water, that had the true veſicative power. But both the decoction and tincture, when of due ſtrength, will raiſe bliſters powerfully; if repeated embrocations be made with them on the ſame part. The principal intention of applying cantharides externally is to raiſe bliſters in order to procure a quick diſcharge of matter; or to ſtimulate the whole nervous ſyſtem, in caſes where the increaſe of the *vis vitæ* is neceſſary: but topically employed on parts, where the nerves are affected, they are the moſt powerful antiſpaſmodic: and there are inſtances where paralytic limbs have been reſtored to ſenſe and power of motion, by the uſe of the tincture in ſpirit of wine, even after they have a conſiderable time been wholly deprived of them: and all other known means have been tried in vain. The moſt uſual method of application of cantharides externally, is the ſprinkling them, in a powdered ſtate, on the ſurface of ſome adheſive plaſter: laying ſuch plaſter on the part to be bliſtered; and continuing it there till the veſication appear to be duly performed: or the mixing them with unguents; and ſpreading the compoſition on leather in form of a plaſter; and proceeding afterwards as in the caſe of the other: but this being, for the moſt part, repeated more than once, the effect is called *a perpetual bliſter*. Cantharides, given internally, are alſo found to be greatly antiſpaſmodic, and to remove paralytic complaints: eſpecially while recent: and they may be adminiſtered, either in the form of tincture in ſpirit of wine, or of decoction in water: which latter is more expedient with reſpect to the duly aſcertaining the doſe. There was formerly a great prejudice againſt the internal uſe of cantharides; of which, indeed, there is, even at preſent, ſome remains. But it is without reaſon. For, if proper caution be obſerved with reſpect to the doſe, there can no inconvenience happen from the decoction, but the trouble of ſtrangury, or pain in making water; and this is incident only to ſome particular conſtitutions: which, however, will not be found ſo great as in the caſe of large bliſters.

CARNI SEMEN, *Caraway ſeed*, is produced from an umbelliferous plant, cultivated in Germany particularly: from whence the greateſt part of what is uſed with us is brought. Theſe ſeeds are long, brown, and ſtriated; two adhering together, according to the uſual appearance of the ſeed produced by umbelliferous plants. They are of a warm, aromatic, agreeable flavour, with a correſpondent ſcent.

Caraway ſeeds, containing a large proportion of eſſential aromatic oil, are moderately ſtimulating: and are, therefore, ſometimes uſed in compoſitions for external applications, where ſuch ingredients are wanting: as in the *cataplaſma è cymine* of the London Pharmacopeia. Internally, they are antiſpaſmodic and corroborative.

Caryophilli aromatici, *Cloves*, are a ſpicy fruit, brought from the Eaſt-Indies; of which, from their common uſe, the appearance is too well known to require deſcription.

Cloves, containing a large proportion of eſſential oil, are conſiderably ſtimulating, and irritating: and are, therefore, uſed ſometimes, in external applications, as diſcutient and antiſpaſmodic. They have particularly a place in the *cataplaſma è cymine* of the preſent London Pharmacopeia: and in the *emplaſtrum ſtomachicum* of the Edinburg Pharmacopeia.

Cepæ, *Onions*, are too well known to need deſcription.

Onions containing a volatile ſalt and ſpirit, and becoming mucilaginous by boiling, are eſteemed ſuppurative: and have accordingly a place in the *cataplaſma ſuppurans* of the Edinburg Pharmacopeia.

Cera, *Bees wax*, is a ſubſtance too commonly known to require deſcription.

Wax, both in is natural and bleached ſtate, in the latter of which it is called *white wax*, is frequently uſed in external application; but rarely alone. It has a ſlight digeſtive power, as it irritates very gently: but its principal effect in the compoſitions which it enters, is the giving, by a perfect combination with them, a thick and ſolid conſiſtence to oils; and forming, with them, a proper baſis or vehicle for ſuch medicaments, as require to be applied in an unctuous form. The compoſitions of wax with oil, without further ad-

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dition, anſwer alſo, in many uſes, a defenſative intention; and are in ſome degree emollient.

Ceræ butyrus et oleum, *Butter and oil of wax*, is produced by diſtilling wax in a retort, with a gentle heat; which brings the wax almoſt wholly over, of an unctuous, butter-like conſiſtence: from whence this name is given to it. This butter, being again diſtilled two or three times, aſſumes a fluid form: and from its oleaginous conſiſtence, is then called the *oil of wax*. The butter is emollient and defenſative: and, in many caſes, would anſwer the end better than moſt unctuous compoſitions. The oil is greatly emollient and relaxing; and exceeds moſt other unctuous ſubſtances in that intention.

Cerussa, *Ceruſe* or *White lead*, is lead corroded by means of vinegar, or ſome other vegetable acid. It is gently aſtringent; and, conſequently, repellent: and is therefore uſed, together with emollient ingredients, in the compoſitions of ointments, that are intended to refrigerate and mitigate inflammations; and prevent fluxion; as in the caſe of burns, ſore eyes, &c. But all ſuch compoſitions are much leſs uſed in regular practice than formerly.

Chalybs, *Steel.* It is not uſed in a ſimple ſtate, as a medicament externally; but it has ſome relation, when internally given, to topical diſeaſes, by its great efficacy in removing obſtructions of the menſes; which are frequently the ſole occaſion of their production, and continuance in women.

Chamæmelus, *Camomile*, is a plant that creeps upon the ground, with five-winged leaves cut into many thin ſlender diviſions: among which grow the flowers upon long foot ſtalks, not thick together, nor copiouſly; but ſparſedly; and conſiſting of broad white petala ſet about a yellow fiſtular thrum; in which lie ſmall flat ſeeds. The root is compoſed of ſmall ſtrings, creeping and ſpreading in the ground: the leaves and flowers have a ſtrong, not unpleaſant ſcent, and a very bitter taſte. It grows upon heaths and commons; flowering in June and July.

The leaves and flowers of this plant, which are the parts moſt generally uſed in medicine, abound in a warm aromatic juice: and are, therefore, externally corroborative and antiſpaſmodic. They are frequently made ingredients in emollient compound medicaments; as fomentations, and the oleum viride; and are themſelves, by ſome writers, erroneouſly ſaid to be emollient. But warm and irritating ſubſtances certainly counteract the relaxing power of the water, or oil; and promoting ſuppuration in caſes of fluxing; rather tend to augment, than diminiſh inflammation; and ſhould, therefore, be omitted, unleſs where there are ſymptoms of approaching mortification. They are uſed internally, in decoctions and glyſters, in caſes of ſtone, and ſtoppage of urine, on the ſame ſuppoſition of their having emollient, or rather anodyne, virtues; but if they be of any avail in ſuch caſes, it muſt be by their increaſing the ſecretion of urine; and invigorating the parts in their efforts to expel the obſtructing matter.

Cicuta, *Hemlock*, is a tall plant, a yard and half, or two yards high; with ſmooth, round, hollow ſtalks, ſpotted with black and purple ſpots. It has many very large-winged leaves, which are divided into a great many ſmaller fern-like ſections. On the tops of the branches, grow large umbels of white flowers; formed each of five ſmall leaves: after which come round, deeply-furrowed, whitiſh ſeed. The root is thick and woody: the whole plant has a ſtrong rank ſmell. It grows in fields, and by hedge ſides; and among rubbiſh; and flowers in ſummer.

Hemlock is ſaid to have the power of dicuſſing ſchirrous, and other hard tumours: and, being combined with gum Ammoniacum, and other ingredients, in the form of a plaſter, is particularly applied to ſwellings of the liver and ſpleen. It is not adminiſtered internally: being believed to be a violent poiſon.

CINERES RUSSICI, (AUT CLAVELLATI,) *Pearl aſhes.* This ſubſtance, improperly called aſhes, is no other than the lixiviate, or fixt alkaline ſalt of vegetables, highly calcined after its ſeparation from the earth, produced together with it in the incineration. The ſame ſubſtance is afforded, in a greater or leſs proportion, by moſt parts of vegetables, on burning them till they be reduced to perfect aſhes. The lixiviate or alkaline ſalt being produced, together with a ſimple earth in theſe aſhes, it may be ſeparated from ſuch earth, by adding boiling water to the aſhes: and, when the ſalt is diſſolved, decanting the ſolution off from the ſediment; or paſſing it through a filter of paper, and then evaporating the water till the ſalt becomes dry; which, being afterwards calcined for ſome hours in a furnace, with a ſtrong heat, it will be the ſame with the pearl aſhes; or, indeed, with the fixed alkaline ſalt of any other vegetable purified and calcined in the ſame manner.

Pearl aſhes, and all other lixiviate ſalts, are cauſtic: having ſo ſtrong a corroſive power on the animal ſolids, as to produce an eſcar. They are, therefore, uſed in the compoſition of the beſt kinds of cauſtics: which are formed of ſope, and lime, with ſuch a proportion of theſe ſalts, as is ſufficient to acuate them to a due degree, according to the occaſion.

CINNABAR NATIVUM ET FACTITIUM, *Native and factitious cinnabar*, is a ſubſtance formed of mercury combined with mineral ſulphur, or brimſtone: the native not differing from the factitious, if the proportion of the two conſtituents, and the degrees of purity be the ſame. The factitious is produced by mixing the mercury with the ſulphur, previouſly melted by heat; and then ſubliming the compound in glaſs or earthen cucurbits, or bodies. Cinnabar has the ſpecific power of mercury in deſtroying the virus of the venereal, or other contagious diſeaſes;

in which intention alone it is uſed externally. The manner of its application is, by fumigation of the parts affected : thoſe which are ſo treated being moſt generally the parts of generation ; or the throat and mouth : but, with reſpect to the latter, there is reaſon to ſuſpect that this method is attended with more inconveniences than benefit. Cinnabar is alſo frequently adminiſtered, as an alterative, for the cure of topical diſeaſes : but whatever other mercurials might effect, in the ſame caſes, there is great reaſon to doubt, whether this ſubſtance paſſes, in general further than the prima via : as it is ſeldom perceived to have that ſenſible effect on the body, which all the active preparations of mercury have : and though this is imputed to its combination with the ſulphur, that is ſuppoſed to reſtrain its power ; yet the ſame principle, which is, that the ſulphur renders the mercury inſoluble in water, and conſequently incommiſcible with the animal fluids, will equally impede its exerting its curative as well as other action, on the habit ; or rather prevent its preſence where ſuch action is neceſſary.

CINNAMOMUM, *Cinnamon*, is the bark of a tree, or ſhrub brought from the Eaſt-Indies of which the appearance is too well known from its common uſe, to need deſcription.

Cinnamon contains a large proportion of aromatic eſſential oil : and is conſequently ſtimulating, and antiſpaſmodic. It is, therefore, ſometimes uſed, as well externally as internally, in compoſitions where ſuch aromatics have a place : particularly in the *emplaſtrum ſtomachicum* of the preſent London Pharmacopeia.

COLCOTHAR VITRIOLI, *Colcothar of vitriol*, is the calx, or caput mortuum remaining after the calcination of green vitriol or copperas : which is a combination of iron with the vitriolic acid.

Colcothar is, when edulcorated, or purified from the remaining uncalcined vitriol, by repeated waſhings in water, a calx of iron: or, in other words, a pure oker, or earth of iron, demetalized, by being diveſted of the phlogiſtic part neceſſary to its metallic form. The calcined vitriol that is left after the diſtillation of vitriol *per ſe*, for the obtaining its proper acid; or of vitriol and nitre for the obtaining aqua fortis; is generally uſed, to avoid the trouble of a ſpecial operation: and this laſt, when thoroughly freed, from the ſalts produced in the operation, by waſhing, will well enough anſwer the end.

Colcothar has ſome conſiderable ſhare of aſtringent power: and is, therefore, corroborative, and repellent; for the ſake of which qualities, it is frequently an ingredient in plaſters formed in thoſe intentions.

CORTEX PERUVIANUS, *Peruvian bark*, is the produce of a tree which grows in Peru and Paraguay. This bark is brought hither in pieces that appear partly to be taken from branches of moderate thickneſs; and partly from the twigs: which latter is in rolls like the caſſia lignea, or cinnamon. It is, when perfect, of a bright cinnamon colour on the inſide; which, when the pieces are broken, is full of ſhining particles; the outſide being of a browniſh colour, and ſometimes inclined to white, with moſs frequently growing on it; and having ſeveral tranſverſe clefts or cracks.

The Peruvian bark is a moſt powerful corroborative, and febrifuge; having a ſubaſtringent and ſtimulating quality, that braces and reſtores due tone to the fibres, removes nervous relaxations, and increaſes the *vis vitæ*: producing, conſequently, a due ſtate of the ſecretions, and a right craſis of the blood and humours. It is not uſed externally; nor any preparation of it: but internally adminiſtered, it is found of great efficacy in the cure of mortifications: where the languid and debilitated ſtate of the ſolids prevent a ſeparation. It is alſo ſaid to avail greatly in the caſe of foul ſcorbutic ulcers: which by correcting the habit;

habit, it renders kindly: and this effect may be reaſonably accounted for, in caſes where the depravity of the humours, cauſing the vitious ulcerations, are owing to a putrid ſtate of the blood, produced by the want of due ſecretions. There are inſtances, likewiſe, of extraordinary antiſpaſmodic effects reſulting from the uſe of the bark; where the action of particular parts, that had been loſt, or greatly impaired for a long time, has been reſtored by it.

COTYLEDON, or UMBILICUS VENERIS, *Navel-wort*, is a plant, of which the root has many fibres at the bottom: from whence ſpring ſeveral thick ſucculent leaves; the lowermoſt of which have their foot-ſtalks ſet on upon the ſide of the leaf, that is round and crenated about the edges; but the upper leaves, which are round and ſomewhat hollow, have the foot-ſtalks inſerted into the middle. The flowers grow on the tops of the branches, in long ſpikes of a whitiſh-green colour; hollow, and of an oblong cylindrical ſhape; each of which is ſucceeded by two little horned veſſels; in which are contained, many ſmall ſeeds. It grows upon old ſtone walls and buildings, in ſeveral parts of England; and flowers in May.

The leaves of this plant are eſteemed emollient: and made an ingredient in ſome of the former officinal unguents. The juice of them, applied to the parts affected, were alſo uſed in eryſipelatous, and other caſes; and to mitigate the pain of the piles.

CROCUS, *Saffron*, is the ſtamina of the plant called the CROCUS VERUS SATIVUS AUTUMNALIS, or *manured crocus*, dried in a proper kiln; and formed into ſquare cakes by preſſure.

Saffron contains a ſubſtance of a peculiar nature, ſoluble both in water and vinous ſpirit; and having the warm irritating qualities of aromatics. Applied externally, the ſaffron, therefore, promotes ſuppuration in tumours; in order to which effect, it is added to cataplaſms uſed in that intention; as alſo, in combination with other ingredients, formed into a plaſter, which bears its name: and which, though diſuſed here, has yet a place in the Edinburg Pharmacopeia. Saffron is ſaid likewiſe to have an anodyne power, aſſwaging the pain in inflammations. Internally, it is cordial and corroborative.

Cuprum, *Copper*. This metal is too common to require deſcription.

It is never uſed medicinally in a ſimple ſtate: but, diſſolved in vinegar, or a ſolution of alkaline ſalts, it is applied as a detergent to foul ulcers; which intention it well anſwers.

Cymini semen, *Cummin ſeed*. This ſeed is of a long ſtriated form; yellowiſh brown colour; and ſtrong, though not unpleaſant ſcent. It is the produce of a plant growing in warm climates: and is principally brought to us from Sicily and Malta.

The cummin ſeed is of a gently irritating antiſpaſmodic nature: and is, therefore, frequently uſed, combined with unctuous ingredients, in the form of a plaſter, to remove nervous pains in the ſide and breaſts.

Digitalis, *Fox glove*, is a plant which has its lower leaves long, large, and ſharp-pointed, ſomewhat rough and hairy, and indented about the edges. The ſtalks riſe to be two or three feet high, with ſeveral ſmaller leaves growing on them. The flowers, which are ſet in a long ſpike, all on one ſide of the ſtalk, are large and hollow; in ſhape like a thimble, and of a reddiſh colour; having the under lip full of white ſpots. They are ſucceeded by round oval ſeed-veſſels, divided into two cells, full of ſmall dark brown ſeeds. The root is long and large; of a brown colour and full of fibres. This herb grows in hedges, and lanes; and flowers in June, and July.

The flowers of this plant are ſuppoſed to have a ſpecific quality againſt ſcrophulous diſeaſes: and have been much recommended to be uſed, in the form of an unguent, applied to ulcers, when they make too copious a diſcharge.

Enula campanula, *Ellicampane*, is a very large plant; having great thick roots, divided into ſeveral branches, brown without, and white within; and of a very ſtrong ſcent. The lower leaves are very long, and large; ſoft, and hairy underneath, and green above; broadeſt in the middle, and ſharp-pointed at the end. It has ſometimes one, and ſometimes more ſtalks: which are divided toward the top, into ſeveral branches; and grow to be four or five feet high; the leaves are ſet on the ſtalks without foot-ſtalks; being ſhort and broad at the bottom; and ending ſharp-pointed. The flowers grow on the tops of the ſtalks; and are near as big as a ſun-flower; conſiſting of a great number of long and very narrow petala, ſet about large brown fiſtular thrums; which paſs away into down, containing ſlender longiſh ſeed. It grows in moiſt fields, and meadows, in ſeveral parts of England.

The roots of ellicampane are gently irritating; and were formerly ſuppoſed to have a ſpecific quality in curing the itch; and alſo to avail againſt the gout. They were uſed, combined with other ingredients, in the form of ointments, and liniments: to one compoſition for which, they gave the name of *unguentum enulatum.*

Euphorbium, *Gum Euphorbium*, is the inſpiſſated juice of the plant of that name. It is the produce of very hot countries: and brought over here in ſmall drops, of a browniſh yellow colour, with little or no ſmell; but inflaming the noſe, and cauſing violent ſneezing; and, if taſted, ſeeming as it were, to burn the mouth and throat.

It is very irritating and cauſtic: and has been uſed externally for exfoliating carious bones; and alſo as an ingredient in ſome ſuppurative and digeſtive plaſters.

Ferrum, *Iron*, requires no deſcription: nor is it externally uſed as a medicament in a ſimple ſtate. The ſalt, formed of it by combination with the vitriolic acid, is indeed uſed externally; but being obtained for the purpoſes of ſurgery in a mineral ſtate, it will be moſt properly treated of as a true ſimple. Internally, ſteel in ſpecie is uſed as a corroborative and emmenagogue: in which laſt intention, it appears more efficacious than any other ſubſtance hitherto known: and in thoſe views it has relation to the cure of topical diſeaſes.

Fici, *Figs*, are dried fruit, too well known to need deſcription.

Figs are eſteemed diſcutient, and ſuppurative: and are frequently uſed in cataplaſms; particularly in the *cataplaſma maturans* of the London Pharmacopeia; and the *ſuppurans* of the Edinburg Pharmacopeia.

Foeniculi dulcis semen, *Sweet-fennel ſeed*, is brought hither from Germany; and is, in appearance, flattiſh, long, ſtriated, and ſomewhat crooked; of a yellowiſh colour; and ſtrong ſcent of fennel; but with a ſweeter taſte than the ſeed of common fennel: than which, it is alſo longer, more crooked, yellower, and leſs flat.

Sweet-fennel ſeed is gently ſtimulating; and, therefore, eſteemed antiſpaſmodic, corroborative, and diſcutient: but it is not, at preſent, much uſed in regular practice; unleſs in the *cataplaſma aromaticum* of the Edinburg college.

Foeni græci semen, *Fenugreek ſeed*. Theſe ſeeds which grow in long ſlender flattiſh pods, are yellow; hard; of a ſquare figure; and of a very ſtrong unpleaſant ſmell: being the produce of a trifoliated liguminous plant, cultivated in ſeveral parts abroad, for the ſake of the ſeed; from whence it is brought here.

It is uſed in cataplaſms as a ſuppurative: and in fomentations, baths, and glyſters, as an emollient, and anodyne. But it is, in general, greatly diſuſed in the modern improved practice; as its efficacy, comparatively to that of other medicines, does not countervail the inconvenience of its offenſive ſmell. It has, however, a place in the oil of mucilages of the London Pharmacopeia.

Galbanum, *Gum galbanum*, is a gum reſin of a ſoftiſh conſiſtence, and ſomewhat adheſive; and of a ſtrong penetrating ſcent, moſt generally not grateful.

Galbanum abounds in a hot ſtimulating oil: and being therefore irritating and warming, is capable of acting as a ſuppurative and corroborative, and accordingly makes an ingredient in the *emplaſtrum commune cum gummis* of the London Pharmacopeia; and the *emplaſtrum gummoſum* of the Edinburg: and the ſuppurating cataplaſms of both. It is alſo ſaid, by writers, to be emollient: but certainly that effect cannot be produced by irritation.

Glastum, *Woad*, is a herbaceous plant, of which the lower leaves are large, long, and ſmooth; broadeſt and round-pointed towards the end; and of a blueiſh green colour. The ſtalks grow to be about a yard high, thickly beſet with narrow ſharp-pointed leaves, without footſtalks, and as it were encompaſſing them with too ſlender auricles. The flowers are numerous, growing on the tops of the ſtalks, umbel-faſhion, and conſiſting each of four ſmall yellow leaves. The ſeed is long, ſlender, and flat, in ſhape like that of the aſh. The root is thick, and woody; ſinking deep into the earth. It is found wild in ſeveral places: but is frequently ſown in the fields for the uſe of the dyers.

Woad is ſaid to be aſtringent: and therefore, ſometimes applied as a ſtyptic, in caſes of hæmorrhages: as alſo, commixt with other ingredients in the form of a plaſter, to prevent the increaſe of ruptures, to remove the weakneſs cauſed by ſprains, and to ſtrengthen relaxed joints. Internally it is adminiſtered to ſtop effuſions of blood from ruptured veſſels.

Gummi Ammoniacum, *Gum Ammoniacum*, or *Armoniac*, is a gum reſin of a peculiar nature; forming a turbid ſolution, of a white colour, in any aqueous fluid. It is ſuppoſed to be the inſpiſſated juice of a ſpecies of the ferula: and is brought here in ſmall pieces, which are apt to adhere to each other. They are yellowiſh on the outſide, and white within: and of a peculiar bitteriſh flavour.

Gum Ammoniac is eſteemed, in external application, to be ſuppurative, and diſcutient, according to the circumſtances; and has, conſequently, a place in ſeveral of the compoſitions formed in thoſe intentions: as particularly in the *emplaſtrum è mucilaginibus* of the preſent London Pharmacopeia, and the *emplaſtrum gummoſum* of the Edinburg.

Gummi Arabicum, *Gum Arabic*, is a true gum; being ſoluble in water; of a white or very light brown colour, and conſiderably tranſparent when good.

Gum Arabic diſſolved in water, makes a ſtrong mucilage: which, being taken inwardly, is ſuppoſed to lubricate the glands and veſſels; and prevent the inflammation and pain cauſed by the acrimonious ſtate of the fluids: as alſo that ariſing from the natural pungency of the urine in its paſſage; where the parts are ulcerated or excoriated.

Gummi elemi, *Gum elemi*, is a reſinous ſubſtance, of a ſoftiſh conſiſtence, a yellowiſh white colour, and pleaſant ſcent: and is brought here from the Weſt-Indies, in oval cakes wrapt up in the leaves of flags, or other plants.

Gum elemi abounding, like other reſins of the ſame kind, in a warm etherial oil, is irritating: and, being therefore applied to tumours, it is ſuppurative; and to ulcers digeſtive: and is accordingly a principal ingredient in the unguent called *linemen-*

plementum arcæi; but by the college of London, at preſent, *unguentum è gummi elemi*. It is alſo ſaid to be emollient, and anodyne; qualities contrary, as was obſerved before, to the nature of irritating ſubſtances.

HEDERA, *Ivy*. This plant is too commonly known to want deſcription.

The leaves of ivy were frequently applied to iſſues, and other ulcers, as a defeniative and emollient: but this, at preſent, is ſeldom done in regular practice; plaſters, gently digeſtive, ſupplying their place.

HELLEBORUS ALBUS (AUT VERATRUM,) *White hellebore*. The roots of this plant, which are the part uſed in medicine, are large, and of a tapering figure; the head being very thick, of a white colour, very full of fibres on the whole ſurface, and of a hot nauſeous taſte. The plant grows naturally in the mountainous parts of Switzerland, Auſtria and Stiria: but flouriſhes in our gardens, with great increaſe by offsets, as a native plant.

The roots of white hellebore are uſed, compounded with other ingredients, in the form of an unguent, to remove tetters, and other foul eruptions: and, particularly, for the cure of the itch.

HELLEBORUS NIGER, *Black hellebore*. The roots of this plant, which are the medicinal part, are of a blackiſh colour, thick at the head, full of large blackiſh fibres, and branching. It grows natively in the ſame places as the white hellebore; and, like it, is eaſily naturalized in this country: growing, on tranſplantation, in gardens without any particular culture.

The roots of black hellebore are uſed externally, in the ſame manner as the white, for cutaneous diſeaſes: and internally, it is adminiſtered as an emmenagogue: in which intention it is found very efficacious.

HYPERICUM, *St. John's wort*, grows to be above two feet high, very much ſpread out into branches: which are ſmooth and round, having, at each joint, two ſmall oblong leaves, growing without foot-ſtalks, with three pretty large veins running on the backſide of each; and a great number of ſmall perforations, which appear on holding it up againſt the light: whence the plant is called *perforata.* The flowers are numerous, on the tops of the branches; conſiſting of five yellow petals, with a great number of apices, and ſtamina; and, when bruiſed between the fingers emitting a bloody juice. The ſeed-veſſel is longiſh and angular, ſomewhat like a corn of barley, divided into three partitions which are full of very ſmall brown ſeeds, that have a ſmell ſomewhat like reſin. The root is hard, and woody; ſpreading much, and abiding many years. It grows in hedges, and amongſt buſhes; and flowers in June, and July.

St. John's wort is eſteemed amongſt the principal of the vulnerary claſs of ſimples: and has a part in many of the former compoſitions for external applications in that intention; but at preſent, the oil formed from it by infuſion, is moſt uſed.

Labdanum. *Labdanum* is a reſinous ſubſtance, brought from Candia, and other places in the Archipelago; of which the beſt is in pieces of a ſhining black colour, when broken; a hard conſiſtence, when cold, but eaſily ſoftening with a gentle heat; and of a ſtrong, but agreeable ſcent. There are two other inferior ſorts: of which the better is formed into rolls, like Spaniſh juice of liquorice, and the worſt into twiſted rolls, like ſmall wax tapers.

This gum abounds in a warm etherial oil: and, being gently irritating, may therefore be properly deemed ſuppurative, digeſtive, or corroborative, according to the application, when mixt, with other ingredients, in the form of plaſters or unguents. It has a place in the *emplaſtrum ſtomachicum* of the London Pharmacopeia.

Lapis calaminaris, *Calamine ſtone,* is one of the ores of zinc, containing a conſiderable quantity of that ſemi-metal, combined with lapidaceous earths, and, frequently, mineral ſulphur. It is found in the form of a ſtone of various hues, of yellow, or brown: but nevertheleſs appearing as if calcined.

Lapis calaminaris has a gentle aſtringent power: and is, therefore, repellent. It is, in conſequence of this quality, in great uſe at preſent, combined with proper unctuous ſubſtances in the form of a cerate; as a general cicatrizer of ulcers, or excoriated parts: and ſometimes alſo in that of an unguent, for removing the fluxion and inflammation of ſore eyes.

Lapis hæmatites, *Blood-ſtone*, is an ore of iron, under the appearance of a ſtone, of a red colour, which it imparts alſo to the ſurfaces of bodies rubbed with it; heavy; and ſometimes ſtriated, and frequently as it were chryſtalized.

Blood-ſtone has the ſame virtues as the lapis calaminaris; and has been ſometimes applied to the ſame purpoſes in medicine: but is, at preſent, much diſuſed.

Lavendula, *Lavender*, is a plant too well known to require deſcription.

Lavender, containing a warm ethereal oil, is antiſpaſmodic: and is ſometimes externally uſed in baths and fomentations. It has the ſame virtues internally; but is ſeldom adminiſtered in ſpecie: the eſſential oil, extracted by diſtillation, being uſed inſtead of the intire ſubſtance of the plant.

Laurus, *The bay-tree*, is too well known to require deſcription.

The leaves of the bay-tree are gently ſtimulating; and, being conſequently antiſpaſmodic and corroborative, may be properly uſed in thoſe intentions: but they are moſt frequently introduced into emollient fomentations; where as was obſerved before, ſtimulating ſubſtances have no concern; unleſs when there is danger of an approach to a gangrenous ſtate.

The berries of the bay-tree have the ſame qualities as the leaves; and are compounded, with other ingredients, into the form of plaſters, unguents, and cataplaſms: as in the *emplaſtrum è cymine* of the London Pharmacopeia, and in the *cataplaſma aromaticum* of the Edinburg. An oil is alſo extracted from the berries, by expreſſion.

LICHEN TERRESTRIS, (AUT LICHEN CINEREUS TERRESTRIS,) *Ground-liverwort*, is an herb, of which the root conſiſts only of ſmall fibres, that faſten in the earth a cluſter of thick crumpled hollow leaves, of an aſh-colour on the upper ſide, but whiter underneath, where the roots are emitted; and of theſe alone the plant is compoſed. The manner of fructification is too obſcure to be explained.

This plant is eſteemed a ſpecific againſt the rabies, or maniacal fever, cauſed by the bite of mad dogs. But the certainty of its having any ſuch virtue, is not well eſtabliſhed hitherto.

LILIUM ALBUM, *White lily*, is too common to need deſcription.

The roots of white lilies contain a mucilaginous matter: and are frequently uſed in ſuppurative cataplaſms: and emollient fomentations, particularly the ſuppurating cataplaſm of the Edinburg Pharmacopeia. The flowers are ſaid to anſwer the ſame end: but are not ſo often uſed; being more difficult to be procured, and affording much leſs of that matter on which their efficacy depends.

LINARIA, *Toad-flax*, is a plant with white ſlender creeping roots: from which ariſe ſeveral ſtalks, a foot or more in height, covered all over with long narrow ſharp-pointed leaves, of a blueiſh green colour. On the top of the ſtalks grow ſeveral pretty large yellow flowers, of a ſingle leaf, the fore part having the figure of a gaping mouth, the hinder part a heel or ſpur. The under lip is largeſt, downy or hairy in the inſide, and of a ſaffron colour. The ſeed is ſmall, black, and flattiſh, growing in a round bicapſular ſeed-veſſel. This herb grows every where upon banks, and hedges; and flowers in July.

The toad-flax is gently irritating; and ſomewhat aſtringent. It is externally uſed in the form of an ointment: but moſt frequently in the caſe of the piles.

Lini semen, *Linſeed*, is the produce of the herb flax; and too well known to require deſcription.

Linſeed, on being infuſed in water, affords a thick inſipid mucilage; and, conſequently, like other ſuch ſubſtances, is emollient and ſuppurative: in which intentions, it is frequently uſed externally, in the form of cataplaſms and fomentations: and it has a place alſo in the oil of mucilages of the London Pharmacopeia.

Lithargyros, *Litharge*. This ſubſtance is lead calcined in the refinement of gold and ſilver: but it does not, nevertheleſs, differ from lead reduced to the ſtate of a calx in any other way.

Litharge is not uſed in a ſimple ſtate in medicine: but having the quality of being ſoluble in ſubſtantial oils, it becomes, in combination with them, a proper ſubſtance for plaſters: which are either applied ſimply; or made the baſis of other compoſitions. The litharge of itſelf, when combined with the oil, has, however, only a ſmall degree of active power: which is that of repelling gently: and its utility lies, therefore, principally in giving a proper conſiſtence to the compoſition; and in correcting the relaxing quality of the oil; as well as its putreſcence. Minium, or red lead, or lead any other way calcined till it aſſume a pulverine form, may be ſubſtituted for the litharge: which, as was juſt before obſerved, does not differ from them, but in the manner of calcination; borrowing nothing from the gold or ſilver.

Malva vulgaris, *Common mallows*, is a plant, that has a thick whitiſh root, running down deep into the ground, with ſeveral branches and fibres. The lower leaves have very long hairy foot-ſtalks; being of a round form, but divided into five blunt indented ſections. The ſtalk is large, two or three feet high, ſomewhat hairy, beſet with leaves which are leſs round than the lower, and having the indented ſections more conſpicuous. The flowers are monopetalous; but cut into five ſegments of a bright red colour, with a number of deeper coloured veins interſperſed. They grow in a double calyx; the outer conſiſting of three, and the inner of five parts. The ſeeds, as they lie together, are flattiſh and round: repreſenting a cheeſe. This herb is found every where by the way ſides: and flowers in May and June.

Common mallows is of the ſame nature with marſh-mallows; but ſuppoſed to be inferior in virtue. It is, nevertheleſs ſubſtituted for the latter, where that is not to be obtained: and affords, by decoction, a mucilage that is emollient; as are, likewiſe, the leaves themſelves, or the flowers, when uſed in the form of a cataplaſm: or, mixt with oily ſubſtances, in form of a plaſter.

MARJORANUS, *Marjoram*, is an herb too well known to need deſcription.

Marjoram is a warm aromatic herb; and is ſometimes uſed in external applications; particularly the *oleum viride* of the preſent London Pharmacopeia.

MASTICHE, *Maſtich*, is a reſinous ſubſtance, obtained from the lentiſcus, or maſtich tree: as is ſaid, only in the iſland of Chios, in the Archipelago. It is in the form of drops, that are hard, brittle, tranſparent, and of a yellowiſh white colour, agreeable ſmell, and aſtringent taſte.

Maſtich, like other reſinous bodies, is ſtimulating, and warming: and, therefore, antiſpaſmodic, and corroborative. It is uſed in theſe intentions, externally ly, combined with other ingredients, both in form of plaſters, and unguents : and it is ſaid, likewiſe, to be extremely efficacious in preſerving the gums or teeth : for which end it is chewed, and kept in the mouth.

Mel, *Honey*, is a ſubſtance too well known to need deſcription. Honey was formerly in great uſe in medicine as well externally as internally. But is now more rarely employed.

Honey, when externally applied, ſtimulates : and, by its irritating power, is gently detergent : though it is ſeldom, at preſent, employed in this intention, except in compoſitions with more powerful ingredients.

Melilotus, *Melilot*, is a plant, which has a large, woody, ſpreading white root : from which ſpring many ſlender channelled ſmooth ſtalks, two, or three feet high : having, at every joint, three oblong round-pointed green leaves, ſet together upon one foot-ſtalk, and ſerrated about the edges, and frequently gnawed by inſects. The flowers grow on long ſpikes ; being yellow, and papilionaceous, or in ſhape of pea-bloſſoms, but much leſs : and to each of them ſucceeds a ſmall rough round pod. The whole plant, but eſpecially the flowers, have a ſtrong pleaſant ſmell. This herb grows, frequently, among the corn ; and in hedges : and flowers in June.

Melilot is ſaid to be mollifying, diſcuſſing, and anodyne ; and was, therefore, formerly uſed in cataplaſms, and fomentations, in thoſe intentions. It is, nevertheleſs, irritating, and conſequently more properly a digeſtive : to which end, it was, till lately, an ingredient in the compoſition of a plaſter, that was in general uſe for bliſters. But this plaſter is now rejected, for that purpoſe, in the modern improved practice : and the herb itſelf will, moſt probably, with the great multiplicity of others formerly employed unneceſſarily for intentions that could be equally well or better effected without them, be wholly laid aſide.

MENTHA SATIVA, *Garden-mint*, is an herb too well known to need deſcription.

Mint contains a warm eſſential oil, and aromatic ſpirit: and is, conſequently, gently ſtimulating: on which account it is antiſpaſmodic, when externally applied; and cordial, when internally taken. It has accordingly a place in the *cataplaſma aromaticum* of the Edinburg Pharmacopeia.

MERCURIUS, *Quick-ſilver*. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

MERCURIUS CALCINATUS, AUT MERCURIUS PRECIPITATUS PER SE, *Calcined mercury*, or *Precipitate per ſe*, is mercury converted into a red powder, by ſubjecting it, with an expanded ſurface, to a heat, leſs than will evaporate it, for a conſiderable length of time; ſuffering the air to have free acceſs to the ſurface.

Precipitate per ſe has the ſpecific powers of mercury: and excites great evacuations; particularly as a cathartic. It is not uſed externally: but internally it is adminiſtered in venereal caſes; and for the cure of ſcorbutic and other diſeaſes that produce topical ſymptoms.

MERCURIUS PRECIPITATUS ALBUS, *White precipitate of mercury*. There are two very different preparations; which go under this title: and which are properly diſtinguiſhed by different names in the Edinburg Pharmacopeia. The one is a precipitation of the mercury from ſublimate, by means of fixt alkaline ſalts: in which ſtate it is deprived of the greateſt part of the acid, combined with it in the form of ſublimate; and, loſing conſequently its corroſive property, is, therefore, rightly called, in the Edinburg Pharmacopeia, *mercurius precipitatus dulcis*, or ſweet precipitate. The other is a precipitation of mercury combined with ſpirit of nitre, by the addition of ſea-ſalt, on the principle explained in the INSTITUTES of EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY, under the name of *precipitation by corroſion:* in conſequence of which, retaining its full proportion of acid, though part of it be ſpirit of nitre, and part of it ſpirit of ſalt, it is equally corroſive with the ſublimate itſelf.

The ſweet precipitate has the ſpecific powers of mercury, without the corroſive nature of the ſaline preparations; and is, therefore, extremely proper for external uſe, combined with unctuous ingredients, for the cure of the itch, and other ſuch cutaneous diſorders as require the application of mercurials. The white corroſive precipitate may be uſed where mercurial cauſtics are wanted; but it is not often applied by ſurgeons, though frequently by farmers.

MERCURIUS PRECIPITATUS RUBER, *Red precipitate of mercury*, is a combination of mercury with a leſs proportion of nitrous acid, than will produce a ſaline ſtate of the compound. It is prepared, by diſſolving the mercury in ſpirit of nitre; then evaporating to dryneſs the ſalt produced; and afterwards ſubjecting it to a calcining heat, till, by driving off a part of the acid, the remaining maſs be converted to a ſubſtance of a bright red colour; not ſaline, but corroſive in a conſiderable degree; though not equal to that, which it had before it ſuffered this change by heat; nor to that of the corroſive ſublimate.

Red precipitate has the ſpecific properties of mercury, with ſome proportion of eſcarotic power: and it is, therefore uſed moſt commonly as a detergent for ulcers foul from venereal virulence: and ſometimes in others; but with leſs proſpect of advantage: not being ſuperior, unleſs where its ſpecific virtue is in queſtion, to other detergents. It is alſo of late given internally in ſome topical caſes where mercurials are required; but with the addition of opium: without which it would produce troubleſome ſymptoms in the inteſtines.

MERCURIUS SUBLIMATUS CORROSIVUS, *Corroſive mercury ſublimate*, is a metallic ſalt formed of mercury, and the acid of ſea-ſalt. It has been moſt commonly prepared from a mixture of mercury, ſea-ſalt, nitre, and green vitriol, ſubjected to a due heat in proper ſubliming glaſſes: from whence it riſes in cakes of a white, glittering, granulated appearance. But no part of the green vitriol, or nitre, enters into its compoſition: the uſe of thoſe ingredients, being only to ſeparate the acid of the ſea-ſalt from the natron, or alkaline baſis, in order to its combination with the mercury: which would be otherwiſe prevented by the ſuperior attraction of the natron with that acid. In the improved practice of chemiſtry, the acid of the nitre only is added, as in the proceſs of the preſent Pharmacopeia of Edinburg: or, which is much cheaper, the acid of vitriol; as in the proceſs given in a late treatiſe, called THE ELABORATORY LAID OPEN: either of which anſwer equally well the ſame end, as the crude vitriol and nitre, in ſeparating the acid of ſea-ſalt, in order to its action on the mercury.

Corroſive mercury ſublimate has the ſame ſpecific property in the cure of diſeaſes as the crude mercury, or other preparations of it: and is, beſides, greatly cauſtic. It is not, however, frequently applied externally: the other preparation, above explained, called the red precipitate of mercury, taking place of it in that view. But a ſolution of it in vinous ſpirit, has lately been adminiſtered in venereal caſes, under the name of *Neapolitan drops*: though it is now ſaid, without any certainty of the ſucceſs at firſt expected, unleſs it be joined to other medicaments.

MERCURIUS SUBLIMATUS DULCIS, ET CALOMEL, *Mercurius dulcis & calomel*, are combinations of the corroſive ſublimate, with an additional quantity of mercury, by trituration, and repeated ſublimations: through which means the corroding power of the ſublimate is taken off; and it is rendered more lenient and ſafe for internal uſe. When the ſublimation is only repeated three times, the produce is called *mercurius dulcis*; but, when ſeven times, *calomel.*

Mercurius dulcis & *calomel* have the ſpecific properties of mercury: and are capable, when taken internally, of being conveyed into the habit; which crude mercury, uncombined with acids, refuſes; while, at the ſame time the proportion of acid is not ſo great, as to render them corroſive and too active, as the ſublimate and other ſaline combinations of mercury and acids. *Mercurius dulcis* & *calomel* are, therefore, the moſt frequently adminiſtered of any mercurials: as being the moſt efficacious of any, that are ſafe: and they are of great moment in the cure of topical diſorders: as well ſuch as ariſe from the venereal diſeaſe, and other contagious virulence, as from ſcrophulous, and other glandular diſorders; or the defect of due ſecretions and evacuations. Externally, *mercurius dulcis* & *calomel* are rarely uſed, though they might be applied in unguents with the ſame effect as the white precipitate. The additional repetitions of the ſublimation, which make the difference betwixt *mercurius dulcis* & *calomel*, are not at preſent believed neceſſary to the perfection of the medicine; provided a thorough commixture of the ſeveral parts of the cakes by mechanical means be made betwixt each ſublimation.

MILLEPEDES, *Woodlice*, are too well known to require deſcription.

Woodlice have, in a leſs degree, the ſame qualities, as cantharides; but not in a ſufficient proportion to produce the ſame effect, when externally applied. They have, however, a ſtrong antiſpaſmodic power, by their irritation: and ſtimulate the glands, when remiſs in their ſecreting action, to a due diſcharge of their office; enabling them to propel the ſtagnated and concreted juices, which cauſe obſtructions in them. Though they are not, therefore, externally uſed: yet they have been frequently adminiſtered internally: and, as is ſaid, with great ſucceſs in ſcrophulous and ſcorbutic caſes: particularly tumours of the glands of the neck, and ſore eyes: and alſo in obſtinate and ill-conditioned ulcers attending thoſe diſeaſes. They have been alſo given in paralytic, and other topical nervous complaints, with the like probability of ſucceſs.

Minium, or *Red lead*, is lead reduced to the ſtate of a calx, of a bright red colour, by long and ſlow calcination.

Minium, or red lead, has a repellent ſub-aſtringent quality: and being combined with oil, by means of heat, corrects, as was before obſerved of the litharge, the relaxing qualities of it, and alſo its putreſcence; at the ſame time, that it renders the compoſition of a fit conſiſtence for plaſter. But the plaſter thus formed, differs little from that made with litharge, provided the proportion with reſpect to the oil be the ſame.

Myrrha, *Myrrh*, is a reſinous ſubſtance, brought from the Eaſt-Indies in lumps of various magnitude, appearing ſemi-tranſparent, and of a yellowiſh brown hue, but when powdered becoming of a yellow colour. It is of a ſoft cohering texture, aromatic ſmell, and warm bitteriſh taſte.

Myrrh, like other reſinous ſubſtances of the ſame nature, is irritating: and ſtimulates the parts, where it is applied, to exert their vital action, in which intention it has a place in the *cataplaſma aromaticum* of the Edinburg Diſpenſatory: and it ſeems alſo, together with this quality, to have a certain degree of ſubaſtringency. It is uſed outwardly, at preſent, being diſſolved in ſpirit of wine, in the form of a tincture, to promote the exfoliation of carious bones; and was formerly much applied to foul ulcers, as a detergent; and accounted alſo a capital vulnerary. It is eſteemed, alſo, one of the moſt effectual preſervatives and remedies againſt the ſcurvy in the gums, and the decay of the teeth.

NICOTIANA, *Tobacco*, is a plant that has very large, broad, ſoftiſh, clammy, green leaves, two feet long, and ſharp-pointed at the ends. The ſtalk is about as thick as the thumb, round, and ſomewhat hairy; beſet alternately with leaves, like the others, but ſmaller, and without foot-ſtalks. The flowers grow on the tops of the ſtalks, of a pale red colour, in ſhape of long hollow tubes, with the brims ſpread out in five ſegments. The ſeed-veſſels are long and round-pointed; divided into two parts, full of a great number of very ſmall brown ſeeds. It is ſown in the ſpring, and flowers in July and Auguſt.

The leaves of tobacco, or ſtalks of the leaves, which are the parts uſed in medicine, contain a warm and greatly ſtimulating oil; that ſeems alſo to have ſome degree of narcotic power; as alſo that of deſtroying, not only animalculæ, but even the ſmaller kinds of animals, by touching them only. It was formerly in frequent uſe, combined with oils; or with them, and other unctuous bodies, in the form of ointments; for wounds, ulcers, and tumours, particularly ſuch as were ſcrophulous: and for the piles alſo. The decoction formed by boiling the leaves or ſtalks in water, has alſo been uſed for the itch; and other eruptive diſorders of the ſkin: and is undoubtedly effectual for ſuch of them, as, like the itch, depend on animalculæ: which it never fails to deſtroy where it reaches them.

NITRUM. See SALES MEDII, OR NEUTRALES.

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM, *Oil of almonds*, is a ſubſtantial oil, extracted from the kernels of the fruit of the almond tree.

Oil of Almonds is free from any irritating ſubſtance: and, therefore, from its conſiſtence, relaxing and emollient: but it is rarely uſed externally, except in the volatile liniment of the London Pharmacopeia: as being inferior in thoſe qualities to oil of olives, as well as more putreſcent, and of greater price. But internally, it is more frequently uſed as an emollient; being combined with ſome kinds of ſyrups; and frequently with the balſams of vegetables. It is, alſo, uſed internally, in the form of an emulſion, prepared by bruiſing the almonds to pulp with the addition of water; and then ſtraining off the fluids from the remaining ſolid matter. This emulſion is moſt generally adminiſtered, as an emollient: but its more certain quality is that of a reſtorative: as it is extremely nutritious; and of a nature ſo ſimilar to chyle, that it is capable of becoming alimentary, where there may not be ſufficient ſtrength in the inteſtines to digeſt moſt other ſubſtances.

Oleum olivarum, *Oil of olives*, is a ſubſtantial oil, expreſſed from the fruit of the olive tree; and is of that kind of fixt oils, which, on being expoſed to the air, even under a moderate degree of heat, do not ſuffer any ſeparation of one part from the other, by exhaling or evaporation, till a change be made in its nature by putrefaction, to which it is, moreover, leſs diſpoſed, than moſt other ſubſtantial oils. It is of an inactive nature, and free from any ſtimulating ſubſtances, by means of which it may irritate the fibres of animals: but, on the contrary, it greatly relaxes them. On the ſcore of theſe qualities, it is endued with the power of an emollient; and is ſometimes uſed ſimply in that intention; but more often combinedly with other ſubſtances, poſſeſſed of the ſame quality, in the form of an ointment. It is alſo uſed in combination with lead: which, as was before obſerved, it diſſolves; and forms with it a ſubſtance of due conſiſtence for plaſters; that are of a nature moſt properly only defenſative: the oil taking off the aſtringent quality of the lead, which would otherwiſe render it repellent: and the lead the relaxing power of the oil.

But, being further compounded with other ingredients, this compoſition ſerves as a baſis for them in the formation of plaſters ſubſervient to other intentions. Oil has alſo a place in ſeveral digeſtive compoſitions, in the form of unguents: where it ſerves both to the correcting the too acrimonious, or irritating action of the other ingredients; and to the procuring a due conſiſtence in the compound.

OLEUM PALMÆ, *Palm oil*, is a ſubſtantial oil, extracted from the fruit of the palm tree.

It is of the ſame nature with the oil of olives; and uſed in the ſame manner, in the formation of ſome unguents and plaſters: particularly thoſe of the Pharmacopeia of Edinburg, the compilers of which ſeem to think it more emollient.

OLEUM SEMINIS LINI, *Linſeed oil*, is expreſſed from the ſeed of manured flax. It is a ſubſtantial oil of that kind, which ſuffers a ſeparation, without putrefaction, on being expoſed to the air: a volatile part flying off; and leaving the other, firſt in a viſcid, and at length in a ſolid ſtate. On this account, as well as its being of a more irritating nature than oil of olives, the latter is preferable to it, for medicinal uſes: and it is, therefore, rarely applied externally, in regular practice, as an emollient, ſimply. But it is admitted into the emollient unguents of the Edinburg Pharmacopeia; and ſometimes uſed, combined with ſulphur, in the form of a balſamic ſubſtance: though at preſent, oil of olives is preferred, even for that preparation.

OLEA ESSENTIALIA ET ETHEREA	CARYOPHILLORUM,	*Eſſential and ethereal oils of*	*Cloves.*
	CHAMÆMELI,		*Camomile.*
	LAVENDULÆ,		*Lavender.*
	LIMONUM,		*Lemons.*
	MACIS,		*Mace.*
	MENTHÆ,		*Mint.*
	ORIGANI,		*Origanum.*
	RHODII,		*Roſewood.*
	RORISMARINI,		*Roſemary.*
	RUTÆ,		*Rue.*
	SUCCINI,		*Amber.*
	TEREBINTHINÆ,		*Turpentine.*

The eſſential oils of cloves, mace, and lemons, are obtained, by expreſſion, from the parts of the fruits which afford them, in the countries where the trees that produce them are cultivated. The other eſſential oils: and the ethereal oils of amber, and turpentine, are obtained by the diſtillation of the ſubſtances which yield them: but differ not generically from the eſſential oils procured by expreſſion. The eſſential oil of lemons is commonly known by the name of *eſſence of lemons*: and that, called the *oil of mace*, is not obtained from the mace; but from nut-megs: though, through ſome erroneous notion, it has acquired this name in the officinal language.

Eſſential and ethereal oils have a very conſiderable power of irritation; and are, therefore, antiſpaſmodic, corroborative, diſcutient, or ſuppurative, according to the circumſtances, under which they are employed. Moſt of them have a greater or leſs degree of acrimony: and ſome of them are highly cauſtic: as thoſe of cloves and origanum. They are, therefore, externally uſed in all thoſe various intentions, combined with unctuous ingredients, which ſerve as well as a vehicle, or baſis of the compound, as to check their too great activity, in the form of plaſters, unguents, cataplaſms, and balſams: and the oils of cloves and origanum are ſometimes employed alſo to promote the exfoliation of bones, through their corroſive and exedent power on the animal body.

The eſſence of lemons, and the oil of Rhodium, are principally uſed, on account of their fragrance, to give a grateful ſcent to the compoſitions they enter.

OLIBANUM. *Olibanum* is a reſinous ſubſtance, brought from the Eaſt-Indies, in large round drops; which are of an opaque white colour, a little inclining to yellow, or ſometimes red; a ſtrong reſinous ſmell; and a warm bitteriſh taſte.

Olibanum has, in fact, the ſame qualities as the other reſinous ſubſtances of the like kind: but it is, nevertheleſs, eſteemed aſtringent, and repellent; and is claſſed among the epulotics. It has a place in the preſent *emplaſtrum defenſivum* of the Edinburg Pharmacopeia, together with Venice turpentine: but the addition of both of them certainly tends to render the compoſition rather ſuppurative, or digeſtive, than ſimply defenſative.

OVA GALLINACEA. *Hens eggs*, require no deſcription.

Eggs are rarely uſed in external applications; and internally, they may rather be deemed a proper part of diet, than of medicine: though, conſidered as reſtoratives, they may juſtly have a place in that claſs. The whites being a mucilage of a very adheſive nature, and ſubject to be coagulated by alum, a preparation of it is directed, in the preſent London Pharmacopeia, under the name of *coagulum aluminoſum*.

OPIUM. *Opium* is the inſpiſſated juice of the Aſiatic poppy. It is brought here in flat pieces, wrapt in leaves; and is of a firm conſiſtence, ſomewhat adheſive; of a very dark brown colour, a little inclining to red: of a ſmell peculiar to poppies, and found in every part of them; and of a taſte, in which, beſides ſomething peculiar, a ſtrong bitterneſs prevails.

Opium is an extremely powerful narcotic: and leſſens, or removes the effects of irritation, and the ſpaſmodic ſtate of the nerves, produced by it. It is ſometimes uſed externally, in compoſition with other ingredients, as an anodyne; as alſo in that of the eſcarotic compoſition, called the *velvet cauſtic:* but the operation of opium in this, or any other inſtances of its external uſe, is much leſs to be depended upon than that, which it has, when internally adminiſtered. This internal efficacy extends, nevertheleſs, to the relief of ſeveral topical caſes. For not only inflammation, and the febrile conſequences of it, are counteracted by opium: but profuſe diſcharges of blood, and pus, are frequently checked; particularly in caſes of dyſenteries, floodings of the catamenia, or other ſuch inſtances, where the diſcharge is owing to irritation, or the ſpaſmodic ſtate of the parts occaſioned by it. Opium likewiſe mitigates, and ſometimes intirely cures, thoſe pains in various parts, particularly in the inteſtines, that are owing to cramps and nervous pains.

PANIS MICÆ, *Crumb of bread*, needs no deſcription.

The crumb of bread, on account of its abſorbency of fluids, and paſſive nature, is frequently uſed in cataplaſms, to bring them to a due conſiſtence. Its operation is not, however, properly medicinal, but ſecondary to thoſe intentions; as it acts only, as a ſpongy vehicle, to retain and hold together the fluid ingredients, that are the real medicaments.

PETROLEUM BARBADENSE, *Barbadoes tar*. See PIX LIQUIDA.

PIPER NIGER, *Black pepper*, is too well known to need deſcription. It is the fruit of a climbing plant, brought to us from the Eaſt-Indies.

Black pepper contains a ſtimulating, acrimonious, and indeed cauſtic oil. It has, therefore, the irritating effects of ſuch kinds of ſubſtances: and, though ſaid to be particularly efficacious againſt nervous pains and paralytic affections, it is but rarely uſed externally; unleſs in one of the compoſitions for a bliſtering plaſter of the preſent Edinburg Pharmacopeia: where one would not expect to find it conjoined with verdegriſe and muſtard-ſeed.

PIPER JAMAICENSE, *Pimento*, or *Jamaica pepper* is, like the black pepper, in too common uſe to require deſcription. It is the fruit of a large tree: and brought to us from the iſland of which it bears the name.

Jamaica pepper contains a hot pungent oil, like that of cloves: and has the ſame irritating power, that black pepper, or other ſuch ſubſtances, poſſeſs. It is rarely uſed externally, unleſs in the *cataplaſma aromaticum* of the preſent Edinburg Pharmacopeia: which is given as a ſubſtitute for the *theriaca externa*.

Pix arida, *Common* or *Stone pitch*, is a ſubſtance too well known to need deſcription. It is that part of the terebinthinate reſin of pine trees, which cannot be extracted from the wood, without ſuch a degree of heat, as burns and converts it to blackneſs.

Pitch has the ſame medicinal properties, as other reſins: but is rendered more ſtimulating than the common reſin of pines, by the action of the heat in its extraction. It is uſed externally in compoſitions for digeſtives; and anſwers in that intention, as other reſinous ſubſtances. It is, however, at preſent rarely employed, unleſs in the *unguentum baſilicon nigrum*: which is itſelf, indeed, neglected in the improved practice; as being inferior to the *baſilicon flavum*.

Pix Burgundica, *Burgundy pitch*, is a reſinous ſubſtance obtained from pine trees, of a whitiſh brown colour, opaque, and more adheſive, but leſs hard and tenacious than reſin. It is of a middle nature, betwixt turpentine and reſin; not being ſo much deprived of the ſpirit and water, to which turpentine owes its fluidity, as to attain the hardneſs of reſin.

Burgundy pitch is of the ſame medicinal nature, as other terebithinate, or reſinous ſubſtances: being irritating; and conſequently ſuppurative, or digeſtive, according to the circumſtances: but not in ſo great a degree as turpentine, tar, or even common pitch. It is, therefore, frequently uſed, in compoſitions for plaſters, formed in theſe intentions; as alſo in the epiſpaſtic plaſters of the Edinburg Pharmacopeia; and the cephalic of the London.

Pix liquida, *Tar*, is too well known to need deſcription. It is the terebinthinate ſubſtance of the pine-trees, that cannot be extracted from the wood without a conſiderable degree of heat; but which yet requires leſs than pitch. Tar is, therefore, of a middle nature, betwixt pitch and common turpentine. Tar has the ſame medicinal properties as pitch: but is more irritating; as approaching nearer to the nature of turpentine, by containing a conſiderable proportion of the ſame ethereal oil. It is, therefore, like thoſe two ſubſtances, externally uſed in compoſitions for digeſtive medicaments.

There is a foſſile kind of tar, being an unctuous bitumen, which is brought from Barbadoes; and agrees, in its general medicinal qualities, with the vegetable. It is properly called in the London Pharmacopeia, *petroleum Barbadenſe*; but vulgarly *Barbadoes tar:* and is ſometimes uſed in external applications, as digeſtive, and detergent; but rarely in regular practice.

Plumbum, *Lead*, needs no deſcription.

Lead has a ſtrong aſtringent effect on animal fibres, eſpecially when corroded by acids. It is not, however, uſed ſimply; but amalgamated with mercury, it is applied, as a repellent and diſcutient, in the form of an ointment; and ſometimes in that of a plate; the mercury being, in ſuch caſes, rubbed on the ſurface.

Populus niger, *The black poplar tree.* The leaves of this tree gave the name to a compoſition for an anodyne unguent, formerly of general uſe; but, at preſent, neglected in the improved practice. There is no reaſon, moreover to believe, that the poplar leaves contributed to the efficacy of the ointment in this intention.

Pyrethrum, *Pellitory of Spain.* The roots of this plant are the parts uſed in medicine; and are brought here from the more ſouthern countries of Europe. They are about the thickneſs of a finger; of a yellowiſh brown colour on the outſide, but whiter within; and of a very hot burning taſte.

The roots of pellitory of Spain are ſtimulating; and were formerly uſed in ſuppurative, digeſtive, and antiſpaſmodic plaſters.

Resina, *Reſin*, is the concreted balſam of plants: and there are a great variety of kinds diſtinguiſhed by different names, under each of which, ſuch as make a part of the Materia Chirurgo-Medica, will be conſidered in their reſpective alphabetical place. But, by the word *reſin* ſimply, is underſtood that kind which is in common uſe; and is the produce of pine, and fir trees; extracted either by moderate heat from the wood of the trees; or from the turpentine previouſly obtained.

Reſin is moderately irritating; and is, therefore, uſed in unctuous compoſitions, formed in the intention of ſuppuratives, and digeſtives: in moſt of which, it has ſome ſhare: as it conduces, from its own ſolid conſiſtence, to that which is required in the unguents.

Rosa damascena, *The damaſk roſe.* This plant is too well known to require deſcription.

The damaſk, and other roſes, are ſuppoſed to have a ſubaſtringent, and repellent quality; but are not uſed externally in ſubſtance, in regular practice. The water medicated with them, by means of diſtillation, is, however, employed in the preparation of the *unguentum pomatum*, or, according to the preſent Pharmacopeia of London, the ſimple ointment. Where it is, nevertheleſs, only added as a perfume; rather on the principle of elegance, than utility. Roſe-water is alſo frequently made the vehicle, or baſis of collyria, or lotions for the eyes, on account of its ſuppoſed repellent quality.

Rosa rubra, *Red roſes*, need no deſcription.

Red roſes are ſaid to be more repellent, than any of the other kinds; and were, therefore, formerly uſed in unguents, and other compoſitions, for external uſe. But they are now much neglected in regular practice: except that a preparation of them, by infuſion in water, and the addition of honey, called *mel roſarum*, or honey of roſes, is frequently uſed in aſtringent, and repellent gargles; and for ſome other ſuch purpoſes.

Rosmarinus, *Roſemary*, is a plant too well known to need deſcription.

The leaves and flowers of roſemary contain a warm ſtimulating oil: and are, therefore, corroborative, and antiſpaſmodic: and as ſuch, have ſometimes a place in the compoſition of plaſters, and fomentations. The oil is, likewiſe, combined with ſpirit, uſed internally, as a cordial, and antiſpaſmodic.

Ruta, *Rue*, is a fruteſcent ever-green plant, whoſe elder branches are tough, and woody: having ſmooth blueiſh green leaves, divided into an uncertain number of ſmall oval ſections, which are ſomewhat thick, flat, and round-pointed at the end. The flowers grow on the tops of the younger ſhoots; conſiſting uſually of four yellow, hollow, ſcoop-like leaves, indented about the edges, and having eight yellow ſtamina, encompaſſing a roundiſh green head, cut, as it were, into four parts: growing large, and, ſeemingly, perforated with many holes: containing ſmall black rough ſeeds. The root is woody, having many fibres.

Rue contains a ſtimulating eſſential oil, that irritates, and invigorates the nerves. It is ſeldom uſed externally, in regular practice, in ſubſtance: but the leaves are employed in the preparation of the green oil of the preſent Pharmacopeia of London. Internally uſed in the form of decoction, rue is greatly deobſtruent and antiſpaſmodic.

Saccharum, *Sugar*, is a ſubſtance too well known to require deſcription. That which is moſt generally uſed in Europe, is produced in the Weſt-Indies, from a ſpecies of cane, called from thence, the *ſugar-cane*.

Sugar is eſteemed emollient, and ſuppurative: and is, therefore, ſometimes added to cataplaſms in that intention.

Saccharum saturni, *Sugar of lead*, is a metallic ſalt, formed from the combination of lead, and the acid of vinegar; by diſſolving the lead in the vinegar; and afterwards ſeparating the new compound from the aqueous part of the vinegar, by chryſtallization.

Sugar of lead is greatly aſtringent; and, therefore, repellent: in which intention, it is uſed, combined with wax and oil, in the form of an unguent; as alſo in that of an embrocation, diſſolved in water frequently, with the addition of other ingredients. It is alſo ſometimes uſed in a diſſolved ſtate, in the manner of an injection for gleets and profuſe uterine diſcharges.

Sagapenum. *Sagapenum*, is a gum reſin, of a hornlike ſubſtance; its appearance being, in ſome degree, tranſparent; and of a browniſh colour, where intire; but whitiſh, when broken. It is of a diſagreeable ſmell; ſeeming a compound of the ſcent of ſome of the more fragrant reſins, and aſa fœtida, or garlic.

Sagapenum has the ſame irritating power, as the other reſinous ſubſtances; and is ſometimes uſed in diſcutient, and ſuppurative plaſters.

Sales alkalini, *Alkaline Salts*, are ſuch ſalts, as will combine with acids; forming a neutral kind of ſalt, in which, both their own nature, and that of the acid combined with them, is changed. They have a ſaponaceous quality: that is to ſay, they are capable of producing, by combination with them, an union betwixt oil and water: and, in conſequence of their attraction with oils, they corrode the ſolid parts of animals, ſo as to deſtroy their texture. They are of two kinds, FIXT, and VOLATILE. Of the firſt of which, there are ſeveral ſpecies; and of the latter, but one. The ſpecies of fixt alkaline ſalts, uſed in medicine, are three, diſtinguiſhed lately by the author of the Inſtitutes of Experimental Chemiſtry, into the *lixiviate ſalt*, the *ſal calcarius*, and the *ſal ſaponarius*.

The *lixiviate ſalt* is produced by the incineration, or burning to aſhes of moſt kinds of vegetable ſubſtances; and it is ſeparated from the calcined earth, which is the other conſtituent of the aſhes, by means of water; which, having diſſolved the ſalt, is poured off, or ſtrained from the earth; and, being afterwards evaporated, leaves the ſalt dry.

The lixiviate ſalt being corroſive, eſpecially when highly calcined, is ſometimes uſed as a cauſtic: but not ſo frequently as the ſal ſaponarius: which is much more powerful. It is, however, an ingredient in the moſt uſeful cauſtic compoſition hitherto known: which is the mixture of it, with lime and ſope, mentioned more particularly elſewhere in this work. Lixiviate ſalt may, with great advantage, be adminiſtered internally in many topical caſes: as it is the moſt effectual diſcutient, by its diſſolving power, of ſcrophulous, and other tumours of the glands; as well as alterative of that vitious craſis of the blood; which is the cauſe of foul, and other unkindly ulcers; eſpecially thoſe of the œdomatous kind.

The *ſal calcarius* is generated in lime by the calcination, which converts the ſtones, from which it is produced, into that ſubſtance; and may be extracted from the earth of the lime, in the ſame manner, as the lixiviate ſalt from the earth of the aſhes. The *ſal calcarius* is rarely uſed alone externally; but combined with the lixiviate ſalt, in the *ſal ſaponarius*, it is the principal cauſtic in uſe. It is frequently uſed internally, as an alterative: and as a diſſolvent of the ſtone, in the kidneys and bladder.

The *ſal ſaponarius* is a combination of the lixiviate ſalt with the *ſal calcarius:* which is effected by the adding water to the lixiviate ſalt, and lime commixt: whence a compound ſalt is formed, much more diſſolvent and corroſive, than either of thoſe which conſtitute it. The ſolution of this ſalt, when of a certain degree of ſtrength, is called *ſope lye*, or *capital lye*; and being evaporated to dryneſs, it yields the cauſtic, which was formerly moſt generally uſed, called the *lapis infernalis*; and, with the addition of lime, the *cauſticum fortius*, of the preſent London Pharmacopeia. The ſope lye, or ſolution of this ſalt; or the ſalt itſelf, combined with oil in the form of ſope, is likewiſe greatly in uſe internally, as a diſſolvent of the ſtone and gravel in the bladder, kidneys, and liver.

Volatile alkaline ſalts are only produced by the putrefaction or burning of animal or vegetable ſubſtances: except in the inſtance of ſome few vegetables, where they are found in a native ſtate; or of native foſſile, *ſal Ammoniacus*; which yields it by decompoſition, through alkaline ſalts, chalk or lime.

Volatile alkaline ſalts are extremely pungent, and irritating; and, in ſome degree, corroſive: eſpecially when combined with the *ſal calcarius.* They are, however, but rarely uſed by external application; except in the compoſition called, by the college of Edinburg, *emplaſtrum volatile*; but more properly, by the college of London, *epithema volatile*; in which the *ſpiritus ſalis Ammoniaci* is an ingredient.

Sales neutrales, *Neutral ſalts*, are ſuch ſalts, as are formed by the combination of acids with alkaline ſalts, or earths.

There are a great variety of ſpecies of neutral ſalts: but thoſe uſed principally in medicine are:

the *ſal polychreſtus*, or *tartarum vitriolatum*; the *ſal mirabilis Glauberi*, *nitre*, *ſea-ſalt*, *ſal catharticus* or *Epſom ſalt*, and *ſal Ammoniacus*. They are not, except the *ſal Ammoniacus*, (which is an ingredient of the *cataplaſma diſcutiens* of the preſent Edinburg Pharmacopeia) uſed by external application; but internally, they are capable of contributing greatly to the cure of many topical diſorders. Nitre, taken as an alterative in particular, has been of late highly recommended for the correcting that depravity of the habit, which produces ſome kinds of foul and unkindly ulcers: and its effect on thoſe which depend on an hydropic habit, not cauſed by a ſchirrous liver, is yet more certain. Sea-ſalt, taken in its natural ſtate of ſolution, in ſea-water, is likewiſe ſaid to avail greatly in ſcrophulous and ſcorbutic caſes: and perhaps, the *ſal polychreſtus*, when a trial, equal to that of the others, ſhall be made of its virtues, will be found to prove much more efficacious, than either of them. The *ſal polychreſtus*, *ſal mirabilis*, and *ſal catharticus amarus* (which is found in the ſhops, under two names; that of glauber's ſalt, fictitiouſly; and that of Epſom, with which it is, in fact, truly the ſame,) are alſo ſerviceable in many topical caſes, adminiſtered as cathartics: which intention they ſerve with greater certainty, and leſs inconvenience, than the rougher, or draſtic purges of native vegetable, or prepared mineral ſubſtances.

SAMBUCUS, *Elder*, is an arboreſcent plant, too well known to need deſcription.

The leaves, flowers, and interior bark of elder, are ſuppoſed to be emollient and repellent: and are, therefore, frequently uſed in external applications, combined with other proper ingredients, in the forms of unguents and oils, and ſometimes in thoſe of cataplaſms, and fomentations.

SANGUIS DRACONIS, *Dragon's blood*, is a reſin brought from the Eaſt, in the form of roundiſh lumps, or pieces; which are of a reddiſh brown and dark colour, when intire; but a ſtrong red, when reduced to powder.

Dragon's blood is eſteemed aſtringent, and corroborative; and, as ſuch, has a place in the *emplaſtrum roborans* of the London Pharmacopeia; and other compoſitions in that intention.

Sapo, *Sope*, is a combination of oil, water, and the *ſal ſaponarius* (above-mentioned, p. 107.) or fixt alkaline ſalt, formed by the ſalt of lime, and lixiviate ſalt of vegetables. There are three kinds in medicinal uſe: the hard, under the names of *Caſtile* and *Venetian*; the *ſoft*; and the black. The hard, and the ſoft, differ materially from each other only in the proportion of water remaining combined with the oil, and alkaline ſalt: the black from them, in having a larger proportion of the ſalt to the oil; and in having, moreover ſome of the burnt oil of the vegetables, from whence the lixiviate ſalt was obtained, ſuperadded (by its being retained with the ſalt after incineration) to the other ingredients.

Sope, in conſequence of the fixt alkaline ſalts it contains, has a diſſolving power on the concreted juices of animals; and is, therefore, diſcutient and deobſtruent. From the ſtrong attraction of the ſalts on oils, it is likewiſe corroſive to the ſolids of animals; and therefore cauſtic. It is conſequently, uſed externally in all thoſe intentions. As a diſcutient, compounded with other ingredients, in the form of plaſters and unguents; and alſo in a ſtate of ſolution in ſpirit of wine, under the name of *opodeldoc:* and as a cauſtic, compounded with lime, and ſometimes an additional quantity of *ſal ſaponarius*; or ſimple lixiviate ſalts. Internally, ſope is frequently adminiſtered as a diſſolvent for the ſtone, and gravel in the kidneys; and for removing thoſe obſtructions of the liver, that depend on concretions formed in the gall, bladder, or biliary ducts.

SARSAPARILLA. *Sarſaparilla* is an herbaceous plant: of which the roots only have been hitherto uſed in medicine; and are brought to us from various parts of South America. They are branched into ſmall ramifications; having a thin brown membrane on the outſide, with white ligneous parts under it; and a pith in the middle, of the ſame colour. All which, when boiled together in water, afford a decoction that has only a weak flavour, but ſomewhat reſembling the taſte of the ſmall muſhrooms, commonly called with us champignons, but more earthy; and a dark brown colour, and opaque appearance.

The root of ſarſaparilla is not uſed in external applications: but internally, the decoction is found of the greateſt efficacy, in the cure of ſeveral topical diſorders; particularly thoſe of the ſcorbutic, and even leperous kind: and alſo, when given with or after mercurials, in the moſt inveterate caſes of the venereal diſeaſe: eſpecially where nodes, or carious bones are the reſult. It does not appear, to what particular qualities the extraordinary efficacy of this ſubſtance is owing; and it may, therefore, at preſent be juſtly ranked amongſt the ſpecifics.

SASSAFRAS. *Saſſafras* is a large tree, which grows in ſeveral parts of the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies. The root, and its bark, which are the only parts uſed in medicine with us, are brought from America. Theſe roots are large, and formed of a ligneous ſubſtance; of a conſiderable degree of hardneſs, and a pretty ſtrong ſcent; not diſagreeable to moſt perſons.

Saſſafras is not uſed externally: but being ſtimulating and corroborative, it is often uſed internally in diet-drinks, for the cure of ſcorbutic, and other topical diſorders.

Scordium, *Water germander*, is a fruteſcent herbaceous plant, having ſmall ſtringy creeping roots, from which ſpring a great many hairy ſtalks about a foot high, beſet with two oblong, round pointed, ſomewhat wrinkled, and hairy leaves at each joint, without foot-ſtalks, having roundiſh indentures about the edges. The flowers come forth among the leaves, in thin whorles of a reddiſh colour: having no galea, but only a labella. They are ſet in hairy five-pointed calyces, at the bottom of which grow four ſmall ſeeds. The whole plant has a ſtrong aromatic ſcent, but with ſome proportion of that of garlick. It grows in marſhy and fenny places.

Scordium, containing ſome proportion of warm aromatic oil, is gently irritating; and, conſequently, anſwers in thoſe intentions, where ſuch kind of vegetable ſubſtances avail. It is not, in the preſent practice, frequently uſed externally: but the college of London have given the leaves, which is the part employed in medicine, a place in their *cataplaſma è cymine.*

Serpentaria, *Virginia ſnake-root*, is the root of a plant called the *piſtolochia*; which is found in Virginia, and ſome other parts of North America. But, it is ſaid, that three ſpecies of it are promiſcuouſly brought hither, and ſold in the ſhops, under this general name. Theſe roots conſiſt of a great number of ſmall fibrous ramifications, of a yellow colour: and hot aromatic ſmell, and taſte.

Snake-root is gently ſtimulating and, therefore, antiſpaſmodic, and corroborative, either uſed internally, or externally: it has a place in the *cataplaſma è cymine* of the London Pharmacopeia; but is otherwiſe rarely applied in external applications. It is more frequently adminiſtered as an internal medicine: though not for the cure of topical diſeaſes, except in the caſe of the bites of beaſts infected with the rabies.

Scilla *Squills*, are large bulbous roots, of a pear-like figure, compoſed of ſeveral lamina of coats, and ſending out three filamentous fibres at the center of the bottom.

Squills have a peculiar ſtimulating power on the glands and excretory veſſels; irritating without inflammation: thence promoting a diſcharge from the parts on which they act. They are generally prepared for medicinal uſe by combination with vinegar, which is then called the *acetum ſcilliticum*; and but rarely uſed in external applications, except in the *emplaſtrum de cicuta cum Ammoniaco* of the Edinburg Pharmacopeia, into the compoſition of which the *acetum ſcilliticum* enters. Internally they are adminiſtered for paralytic, and other aſthmatic affections of the breaſt and lungs: as alſo for dropſies and obſtructions of the liver: but, in the laſt caſe, they are moſtly taken in ſuch quantities, as produce an emetic effect.

Sevum, *Suet*, is thoſe adipoſe, or fat parts of animals, that are of a firmer and harder conſiſtence. The ſuet of deer, and other beaſts, was formerly in uſe: but, at preſent, in regular practice, that of ſheep, or mutton ſuet, only is, in general, retained in the compoſitions, where ſuch ingredients find a place.

Suet, being concreted oil, like all other oleous ſubſtances, that have no acrid ſtimulating matter in them, is relaxing and emollient; and is, therefore, made an ingredient in ſeveral compoſitions for plaſters and unguents: where it corrects the too irritating power of terebinthinate, and reſinous ſubſtances: and, at the ſame time, gives a due conſiſtence to the maſs; which oils, or other kinds of ſofter fat, would not produce. Indeed the principal reaſon, that decides in the preference of oil, or ſuet, to each other, in the formation of plaſters or unguents, is the ſuitableneſs of their conſiſtence to that of the compound intended. For their properties, conſidered medicinally, are, in other reſpects, much the ſame.

SINAPI, *Muſtard*, is a plant too well known to require deſcription. The ſeed only is uſed in medicine.

Muſtard ſeed, containing a warm ſtimulating oil, as well as a large proportion of volatile alkaline ſalt, is extremely irritating, though without cauſtic acrimony, and conſequently a powerful antiſpaſmodic. It is, therefore, frequently applied, in that intention, in paralytic, and other topical nervous caſes, in the form of a cataplaſm, to which the name of *ſinapiſmus* has been given; and it has alſo been ſometimes uſed in ſuppurating cataplaſms, and fomentations, prepared by boiling: but ſuch treatment is deſtructive of the medicinal virtues of this ſubſtance; as they greatly depend on the volatile ſalt, which is quickly exhaled and diſſipated by this degree of heat.

SOLANUM LETHALE, *Deadly night-ſhade*, is a twining plant, having many thick, long, ſpreading roots, that ſhoot forth many tall angular ſtalks to a man's height, or more, beſet with dull green leaves, in ſhape like common night-ſhade, but much larger. The flowers grow among the leaves, ſet ſingly on long foot-ſtalks, and are large, hollow, and bell-faſhioned, divided into ſix ſegments at the ends, and of a duſky brown greeniſh colour on the outſide, and purpliſh within; which are ſucceeded by large round ſhining black berries, as big as cherries, ſet on browniſh calyxes; and containing a purpliſh juicy pulp of a nauſeous ſweet taſte, full of ſmall flat ſeeds. It grows in ſeveral parts of England, but not very frequently.

Deadly night-ſhade has been long eſteemed a ſtrong and dangerous poiſon: the berries, in particular, which have been accidentally eaten by children, or others, having generally produced fatal conſequences: and every other part of the plant

poſſeſſing

poſſeſſing the ſame malignant quality, though in a leſs degree. There have, nevertheleſs, at ſeveral different times, been attempts, to introduce the uſe of the leaves into medicine, both internally and externally. But the deleterious effects of them, which though not conſtant on every doſe, are generally ſoon perceived on repeated trials, have as often occaſioned them to be rejected again. An inſtance of this lately happened among ourſelves. For a foreign phyſician having publiſhed the caſe of a woman, cured of a diſeaſed breaſt with cancerous ſymptoms, by the uſe of the leaves; a ſurgeon was induced to try their effects here: and, by ſome extraordinary deception, was ſo far ſatisfied of the good qualities of this plant, as to recommend it to the public in the ſtrongeſt terms. This occaſioned a multiplicity of trials, which ſoon afforded proofs, how little the good, that could be expected from it, countervailed the hazard of death, or diſeaſes, even more to be dreaded than death itſelf, which this virulent ſimple brought moſt frequently on thoſe, to whom it was adminiſtered. This plant, with its properties, is, therefore, ſhown here only, that it may be known, in order to be avoided.

SPERMA CETI. *Sperma ceti* is the concreted oil found in the head of whales. But the ſame ſubſtance is now formed artificially from the oil of any kind of fiſh; which is, in general, ſubſtituted for the original kind obtained from the head of the ſpecies of whale, thence called the *ſperma ceti whale*. It is white; and of a very firm and hard conſiſtence, ſomewhat flaky and brittle.

Sperma ceti has the ſame relaxing, and emollient qualities, as other oily or ſevous ſubſtances: and is applied to ſome of the ſame purpoſes, in the compoſition of plaſters and unguents; where its hard and firm conſiſtence renders it more ſuitable to that of the compound, than other oily or ſevous ſubſtances. It is, however, more frequently adminiſtered internally, in compoſitions where the emollient, and anti-inflammatory intentions are perſued. But where the view is, the mitigating inflammation in particular parts, it is a juſt matter of doubt (as was before obſerved) whether ſubſtances of this kind reach thoſe parts in ſuch a ſtate, as to produce their emollient effect; as they are previouſly converted into chyle, and commixt with the blood: and ſeem, therefore, only to add to the quantity of nutritious matter taken in diet, and to the proportion of oil in the animal ſyſtem, rather than to act medicinally, where their effect is wanted.

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI is no other than a ſolution of volatile alkaline ſalt in water. See VOLATILE SALTS, p. 107.

SPIRITUS VINOSUS, *Spirit of wine*, is a peculiar ſubſtance produced by the fermentation of the ſaccharine juice of vegetables, commixt with a due proportion of water: and afterwards ſeparated by diſtillation. There are two kinds in uſe in medicine: the *ſpiritus vinoſus rectificatus*, or *rectified ſpirit of wine*: and the *ſpiritus vini tenuis*, or *proof ſpirit*: which differ, nevertheleſs, only in the proportion of water, that is commixt with the real ſpirit: the proof ſpirit, by proper rediſtillation, being converted into the rectified.

Spirit of wine is irritating, and aſtringent; and, therefore, frequently uſed in external application as a repellent, and corroborative: and ſometimes, though leſs properly, as an antiſpaſmodic. It has a place in the diſcutient cataplaſm of the Edinburg Diſpenſatory.

SPONGIA, *Sponge*, is a ſubſtance too well known to require deſcription.

Sponge is not, in its natural ſtate, uſed as a medicament, either externally, or internally: but burnt to the ſtate of a coal, it has been eſteemed, by ſome, a ſpecific, either given internally, or prepared in the form of a lozenge, and laid in the mouth under the tongue, for glandular ſwellings, particularly of the neck: though it ſeems at preſent, to be going out of repute.

Styrax calamita, *Storax*, is a reſinous ſubſtance, compounded with the raſpings or ſaw-duſt of ſome kind of wood. It is brought hither from the Eaſt, in large cakes of a reddiſh brown colour, ſoft, and ſomewhat adheſive, but yet brittle and friable; and of a very fragrant ſcent.

Storax is accounted *diſcutient* and *repellent:* and is ſometimes uſed in compoſitions of plaſters and unguents. But it is eſteemed as a perfume rather than a medicine.

Styrax liquida, *Liquid ſtorax*, is a ſubſtance of which the production is not well known: but it is ſuſpected to be an artificial compoſition of turpentine, and other ſubſtances, with the *ſtyrax calamita.* Its appearance is, that of a thick tenacious matter, like the worſt kind of turpentine; but of a reddiſh brown colour; and a ſcent ſomewhat reſembling the *ſtyrax calamita:* but greatly inferior to it.

The liquid ſtorax is ſaid to poſſeſs the ſame medicinal virtue, as the *ſtyrax calamita:* and is applied to the ſame purpoſes in the compoſitions of plaſters and unguents. It has been particularly an ingredient in the *emplaſtrum mercuriale:* and is continued ſo in that of the preſent Edinburg *Pharmacopeia.*

Sulphur, *Mineral ſulphur*, or *brimſtone.* This ſubſtance is too well known to require deſcription. It is moſt uſually prepared, for the purpoſes of medicine, by ſublimation: in which ſtate, it is called *flores ſulphuris*, or *flowers of brimſtone*; and being diſſolved by the medium of lime, or alkaline ſalts, and recovered again by precipitation through the means of acids, it is called *lac ſulphuris*; and, by the college of London, *ſulphur precipitatum.*

Sulphur has a ſpecific quality of curing the itch: and is, therefore, frequently uſed in external application, compounded with hog's lard, or other unctuous matter, in the form of an ointment. It is alſo combined with oil by heat uſed as a vulnerary, under the name of *balſam of ſulphur*, in ſeveral plaſters and unguents; and, alſo, as a medium for uniting crude mercury with oily or ſevous matter, in the formation of mercurial unguents. Sulphur is alſo uſed internally, as an alterative, in the caſe of the itch, and ſcorbutic eruptions: but its efficacy, when thus adminiſtered, may be reaſonably doubted.

TACAMAHACA, *Tacamahac*. There are two kinds: the one a reſinous; the other a balſamic ſubſtance; but they are both the produce of the ſame tree; and differ only in the degree of exſiccation, or dryneſs, occaſioned by the evaporation of the eſſential oil contained in them. The tacamahac is obtained, in South America, from a particular ſpecies of tree, called by the ſame name. The reſinous, or hard kind, is brought over in pieces; which appear to be formed by the coaleſcence of many grains, or tears together: and the ſofter, or balſamic kind, is in ſhells. But both have the ſame ſtrong ſmell; which ſeems to be that of other native balſams, with a mixture of another ſcent of a peculiar nature; grateful to ſome perſons, but diſagreeable to others.

Tacamahac has the ſame properties as other balſams, and reſins: and avails where irritation and heat are wanted There are, however, ſo many others, which are more common, and may anſwer equally well in the ſame intention, that it is not uſed here; nor admitted to have a place in the *Pharmacopeia* of the college of London: but the college of Edinburg ſeem to adopt it in a particular manner: giving it a place in their *balſamum Guidonis*, *emplaſtrum ſtomachicum*, *emplaſtrum anodynum*, and ſevera other compoſitions.

TEREBINTHINA, *Turpentine*, is the native balſam exuding from ſeveral ſpecies of trees; principally the true turpentine tree, pines, firs, and the larch. There are ſeveral kinds of turpentine in uſe. The beſt of them, is the *Venice* turpentine; which is produced from the larch, in Dauphiny; for, as we receive none from Venice, what the turpentine, ſo called originally, was, is at preſent not known. This kind is of the conſiſtence of freſh honey, tranſparent, and ſometimes of a yellow, ſometimes of a reddiſh colour, according to the age of the trees whence it is collected. The *Straſburgh* turpentine is the next, which is obtained from the ſilver fir, and approaches to the nature of the Venice turpentine; but is leſs fluid, tranſparent, and of a whiter hue. The *common* turpentine is the produce of a variety of trees, chiefly pines; and is ſophiſticated by the addition of various reſinous ſubſtances. It is of a ſtiff conſiſtence and whitiſh colour, without tranſparency.

Turpentine is of a very irritating nature: as well the reſin, as the ethereal oil, in which it greatly abounds, being of a ſtimulating nature. It is, therefore, uſed in external application, as a digeſtive, ſuppurative, and diſcutient, in the form of plaſters, unguents, and cataplaſms: and it is of avail in each of theſe intentions, according to the circumſtances of the reſpective caſes, and the proportion of oily, or ſevous ſubſtances, with which it is combined. It is, however, always proper, that a large proportion of ſome kind of oleaginous matter ſhould be added to the turpentine: as it is, otherwiſe, too irritating; and cauſes ſuch an inflammation in the contiguous parts, as prevents the due digeſtion, and kindly ſtate of ulcers: and has, beſides, the property of thickning and hardning the external membranes, in ſuch a manner, as greatly obſtructs the healing proceſs of nature. Terebinthinate ſubſtances, and the ethereal oil, which they afford, were alſo eſteemed formerly amongſt the principal vulneraries: and were adminiſtered internally in that view: but unleſs in the caſe of diſeaſes of the parts concerned in the ſecretion of urine, they ſcarcely arrive at the places, where their action is required, in ſuch proportion, as to produce any material effect. In ulcerations of the kidneys, bladder, and urethra, they have, however, in a certain degree, the ſame action, as when internally applied. Turpentine and the ethereal oil it contains, have alſo a conſiderable diuretic power: and are, therefore, adminiſtered frequently in caſes of the ſtone and gravel; the diſcharge of which, they are conſequently capable of promoting.

TERRA JAPONICA. *Terra Japonica* is a gum-reſin, ſaid, on good authority, to be extracted from the fruit of a certain ſpecies of palm-tree, in ſeveral parts of the Eaſt-Indies. There is a great variety in the appearance of ſuch of it as is brought here: but the beſt is of a dark reddiſh brown colour, and an auſtere and ſtyptic taſte, at firſt; but followed by a ſweetneſs not diſagreeable.

Terra Japonica is conſiderably aſtringent: and, conſequently, ſtyptic, repellent, and corroborative. It is, therefore, ſometimes uſed in compoſitions of unguents and plaſters: but more frequently in collyria. Internally it is given, as a ſtyptic and reſtringent, to check hæmorrhages, diarrhœas, or other profuſe diſcharges, and evacuations; particularly thoſe of the catamenia.

THUS, *Frankincenſe*, is the native reſin of ſome ſpecies of the pine-tree. It is brought here in lumps, of a whitiſh yellow colour; but varying in appearance; ſome being ſoft, unctuous, and more inclining to white: others harder, brittle, and more inclining to yellow.

Frankincenſe, like other reſins, is ſtimulating, and, therefore, ſuppurative, digeſtive, and, in ſome caſes, corroborative, or diſcutient, according to the attendant circumſtances, and the other ingredients, with which it is conjoined in the compoſitions in which it is uſed. It is moſt generally applied, combined with unctuous, and other terebinthinate, or reſinous ſubſtances, in the form of unguents and plaſters; and makes a part of the *emplaſtrum commune cum gummis* of the London *Pharmacopeia*.

TRITICI FARINA, *Wheaten flower* and *Bran*, are too well known to need deſcription.

Wheaten flower and Bran are eſteemed emollient and ſuppurative, and ſometimes have a place in cataplaſms; but rather ſerve as abſorbents, to hold together the fluid ingredients, and give a due conſiſtence to the compoſition, than act by their own virtue.

Flower is alſo applied to freſh wounds, made by amputation, or other large ſolutions of continuity; where, by its abſorbing power, it acts as a ſtyptic in preventing an hæmorrhage from the ſmaller veſſels.

VITRIOLUM ALBUM, *White vitriol*, is a metallic ſalt, formed of zinc and the vitriolic acid. It is white, with a chryſtalline appearance, but not greatly tranſparent; and heavy: and is brought hither from the northern parts of Europe.

White vitriol is aſtringent, and therefore ſometimes uſed in a diſſolved ſtate, with other ingredients, as a repellent: particularly in collyria, joined with ſugar of lead.

VITRIOLUM CERULEUM, AUT ROMANUM, *Blue*, or *Roman vitriol*, is a metallic ſalt, formed of copper, and the vitriolic acid. It has the form of chryſtals, of a bright blue colour, without being much tranſparent; and heavy.

Roman vitriol is, like other ſubſtances in which copper has a part, greatly detergent: and it is alſo cauſtic. It is, accordingly, in frequent uſe for deſtroying the fungous fleſh of ulcers, and cleanſing ſuch as are foul, either by rubbing it in its proper ſubſtance, on their ſurface; or by embrocating them with a ſtrong ſolution in water.

Vitriolum viride, *Green vitriol*, or *copperas*, is a metallic ſalt, formed of iron and the vitriolic acid. Its form is, that of green chryſtals, moderately tranſparent, and heavy.

Green vitriol is cauſtic, and is ſometimes uſed in that intention, but leſs frequently than the Roman vitriol, which is much more detergent. When calcined to redneſs in a moderate heat, it becomes highly aſtringent; and is, externally applied, the moſt powerful ſtyptic hitherto known; and particularly efficacious in profuſe bleedings at the noſe. In which caſe it is to be ſnuffed up the noſtrils, from whence the diſcharge is made, being preparatorily commixt with water in a ſpoon; or, in more obſtinate caſes, without any admixture.

CHAP. VI.

Of particular forms of external and internal medicaments uſed in the practice of ſurgery.

THE forms of medicaments uſed externally in chirurgical practice may be diſtinguiſhed into three claſſes: dry, or ſuch as are *wholly devoid of moiſture*; unctuous, or ſuch as are *of a middle nature betwixt ſolid and fluid*; and fluid: of each of which there are ſeveral kinds, that either vary from each other in their particular conſiſtence, or receive a nominal diſtinction, from the manner of their application, or the purpoſes to which they are intended to be ſubſervient; particularly thoſe of the fluid claſs.

The *dry* forms of external medicaments are only of two kinds: intire bodies; and powders: and they are frequently the ſame ſubſtances reduced from one ſtate to the other.

The *intire bodies* are moſt generally of a ſaline nature, and applied in a cauſtic intention, by being laid on the part where an eſcar is intended to be made; as the *lapis infernalis*; and lunar cauſtic: or by touching or rubbing the part with them, where callous or fungous ſubſtances, or other ſuperficial matters, are required to be deſtroyed; as the preceding, and Roman vitriol. Other intire bodies are, however, ſometimes applied, as pepper, in a cauſtic intention; cantharides in the epiſpaſtic; and agaric of the oak in the ſtyptic; and the metalline ſubſtances wrought into plates, particularly lead perfricated with mercury, in repellent and diſcutient intentions: but theſe laſt are at preſent greatly diſuſed in regular practice.

The POWDERS are, in moſt inſtances, ſaline ſubſtances applied in cauſtic and detergent intentions, by ſprinkling them on the diſeaſed part, as the red precipitate of mercury; the Roman and green vitriols; and calcined alum. But ſome are occaſionally uſed in other manners and intentions; as the calcined green vitriol, as a ſtyptic, by ſnuffing up the noſe; or cinnabar, as a ſpecific, by means of fumigation. An animal ſubſtance, likewiſe, is, in the caſe of the cantharides, frequently applied in a pulverine form in the epiſpaſtic intention: and powdered parts of vegetables, principally leaves and roots, are alſo ſometimes employed in the intention of a ſpecific. The uſe of the parts of vegetables in this manner, has nevertheleſs rarely obtained in regular practice: the making them ingredients in compound forms of unctuous conſiſtence being found more expedient for almoſt all purpoſes to which they are made ſubſervient.

The *unctuous forms* of external medicaments are diſtinguiſhed into PLASTERS; CERATES; UNGUENTS; LINIMENTS; CATAPLASMS; and EPITHEMS.

PLASTERS are compoſitions of the moſt ſolid and tenacious conſiſtence of any of the unctuous claſs: being intended to be ſpread on leather, linen, cloth, or paper; and to maintain in a great degree their own poſition, and frequently that of other applications put under them, on the part to which they are applied, by their coheſion with it: this property of cohering ſtrongly, and keeping their place on the part under any moderate degree of violence and motion, being indeed the œconomical reaſon of the form. The moſt fit, and by much the moſt generally uſed ſubſtance, for a common baſis or ground for plaſters, is, a compound of lead and oil of olives, by combination through heat: but ſometimes reſinous, pitchy, oily, and other unctuous bodies, are compounded with each other, and with ſolid ſubſtances, into this form. The intentions to which this claſs of compoſitions is moſt ſuitable and moſt generally ſubſervient, are, the repellent, diſcutient, ſuppurative, corroborative, agglutinative, and defenſative: but plaſters are, on frequent occaſions, made alſo the vehicle of medicaments for other intentions; as the epiſpaſtic, and ſpecific.

Cerates are compoſitions which are of a middle nature, with reſpect to their conſiſtence, betwixt plaſters, and unguents; and in which wax makes a principal ingredient: but this only holds good of the modern practice. For, formerly, moſt of the compoſitions of this kind were equally ſtiff, and tenacious with plaſters; and ſeem to have received their denomination meerly from their containing a large proportion of wax: which diſtinction appears indeed to have been the whole imported by the word. At preſent, however, a ſofter conſiſtence is conſidered as making part of the difference betwixt them and plaſters: and a large proportion of wax betwixt them and unguents or liniments: and on theſe principles, they make a proper and diſtinct claſs of external medicaments. Cerates are ſubſervient to ſeveral of the ſame intentions as plaſters; and are made the vehicle of digeſtive and ſpecific medicaments: but the moſt frequent of any now in uſe is, that formerly called *Turner's cerate*, and now the *ceratum epuloticum* of the college of London, which is ſubſervient to the intention imported by that name.

Unguents are compoſitions of a ſofter, and leſs tenacious conſiſtence than plaſters: being intended, either like them, to be ſpread on linnen cloth, lint, or tow; or to be ſmeared on the part. But when they are ſpread on lint, &c. ſuch applications are not expected to keep their place on the part where they are laid, without the aſſiſtance of bandages or plaſters put over them. Unguents differ, therefore, from plaſters in little but their conſiſtence: and are, moſt generally, compoſitions of oily, ſevous, reſinous, balſamic, and ſometimes pulverine ſubſtances; and made ſubſervient to the various intentions of emollients, detergents, repellents, diſcutients, epiſpaſtics, and ſpecifics.

Liniments differ from unguents, in the ſame manner, as they do from plaſters, in being leſs ſtiff, and approaching more to a moiſt nature. But the variation of unguents from plaſters in the degree of this quality is greater than that of liniments from unguents. The form of liniments is, therefore, proper for medicaments uſed in ſome of the ſame intentions as unguents: but it is nevertheleſs ſeldom retained at preſent; unleſs where a larger proportion of any fluid ingredient is required, in the compoſition, than is conſiſtent with the ſpiſſitude of an unguent: or where ſome dry powder is to be extemporaneouſly added in the application.

Cataplasms are compounds of ſolid ſpongy, or pulverine ſubſtances with fluids; in which the ſolid part ſerves as a kind of vehicle to the fluids, that moſt generally make the active ingredients in the compoſition. This ſolid part is commonly bread, meal, bran, or other ſuch farinous matter: but ſometimes roots, leaves, or ſeeds, which are reducible by boiling to a pulpy conſiſtence, anſwer both as to the medicinal purpoſes and form. Cataplaſms are moſt commonly ſubſervient to the emollient and ſuppurative intentions; but are not confined to them. For they are, on ſome occaſions, uſed as diſcutient, or reſolvent; and on others as antiſpaſmodic.

Epithems are ſuch anomalous compoſitions, either of a more fluid, or ſolid nature, as do not properly fall within any of the preceding denominations: but there are only a few in uſe at preſent, that are ſpecially diſtinguiſhed by this name. For ſeveral of thoſe which may, with reſpect to form, be conſidered as belonging to this claſs, have names given to them relative to their medicinal qualities, or ſome other accident of their nature; as the *cauſtica communia*, and *craggulam aluminoſum*, of the London *Pharmacopeia*.

Epithems being various in their nature are conſequently applicable to various intentions of cure.

The *fluid* forms of medicaments, uſed externally, are diſtinguiſhed into FOMENTATIONS, LOTIONS, EMBROCATIONS, COLLYRIUMS, GARGLES, TINCTURES, INJECTIONS, OILS, and BALSAMS. But theſe diſtinctions are, for the moſt part, rather nominal than real, if conſidered with regard to the form of the compoſitions. As they have relation more to the manner of application, and medicinal purpoſes they are intended to ſerve, than to any regular principle of variation in their conſiſtence, or mode of preparation.

Fomentations are, fluid compoſitions intended to be uſed warm; in which circumſtance alone, they differ from lotions. They are conſtituted moſt generally of water: which is the common baſis of them; ſerving, in many caſes, to the medicinal intention, as well by its own immediate action, as by becoming a vehicle to other proper ingredients; that may be either gummous, oleous, ſpirituous, or ſaline ſubſtances; or, ſometimes, vinegar, or other acids. Fomentations are ſubſervient to various curative intentions, as the emollient, diſcutient, repellent, and antiſpaſmodic. The emollient is, however, the principal: and it is more certainly effected by this than by any other form.

Lotions differ from fomentations chiefly in their being applied in a cold ſtate. The baſis, or principal ſubſtance of them, is moſt generally water: which is impregnated, in this kind of compoſitions, with the medicinal parts of vegetables, ſaline bodies, or ſaponaceous compounds. It is ſuppoſed, however, by ſome, that thoſe fluid compoſitions alone, which are intended to act merely as coſmetics, or beautifiers of the ſkin in a general view come properly within this denomination. But there are many inſtances of ſuch as are formed in other intentions for the cure of particular diſeaſes, that are placed in this claſs; and bear the name: as the *lotio ad herpetem* of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital; and the *lotio ſulphurea* of St. Thomas's.

Embrocations differ from fomentations and lotions, in not having their baſis or principal part of water: but of vinous ſpirit, vinegar, or ſome other fluid ſubſtance, not meerly aqueous. With this baſis is combined a variety of ſaline and other ingredients, according to the peculiar medicinal intention of each particular compoſition of this claſs: which intention is, however, for the moſt part either diſcutient, corroborative, or aſtringent.

Collyriums are, in fact, only repellent lotions intended to be uſed againſt fluxions of humours on, and conſequential inflammations of the eyes: and differ from lotions only in this circumſtance of their uſe. They are moſtly formed of roſe water or pure water, commixt with mineral ſubſtances; as tutty, or *lapis calaminaris*; or combined with metallic ſalts; as the ſeveral kinds of vitriol, and ſugar of lead: but vegetable bodies of an aſtringent nature, as *terra Japonica*, are, nevertheleſs, ſometimes added.

Gargles, being fluid compoſitions for topical application, are therefore properly claſſed among the external medicaments. They differ from lotions only in being intended to be uſed for the mouth and throat; as collyriums are for the eyes. Their baſis is generally either pure water, red wine, or water medicated with roſes by infuſion, called *tincture of roſes:* in which vehicles are conveyed various other ingredients moſtly aſtringent, or ſlightly corroſive, according to the particular intention of the compoſition. Gargles are, however, for the greateſt part, deſigned to act either as detergents, or repellents : though there is a compoſition of this kind in uſe, which is intended to be antiſpaſmodic ; and is called *gargariſma ad paralyſin* ; and another, which can be only conſidered as a ſpecific ; under the name of *gargariſma è contrayerva.*

Tinctures, when the term is uſed with any preciſion, are only ſolutions of reſinous, or other ſubſtances in vinous ſpirit or wine : and conſidered as external medicaments, they differ from embrocations, only in not being intended, like them, to be copiouſly uſed in waſhing or perfricating the part on which they are applied ; and from artificial balſams, in receiving others, as principal ingredients, beſides the native balſams, and the reſins of vegetables. Tinctures are moſt generally ſubſervient to the repellent, and detergent intentions ; except that of cantharides ; which is ſolely epiſpaſtic.

Injections are fluid compoſitions : which from their being intended for topical uſe, and not being taken into the ſtomach, may be properly conſidered as external medicaments, though their application and action are not, in ſeveral caſes, deſigned to be on the ſurface of the exterior parts of the body. They are ſuch compounds, as are intended to be conveyed, by means of ſyringes, either into the natural cavities of the body ; as the urethra, uterus, meatus of the ears, *&c.* ; or into the ſinuoſities of ulcers or deep wounds : and they differ from lotions and embrocations, only in this manner of their application. They are formed of various fluid ingredients of an aqueous, ſpirituous, and acetous nature: in which ſaline, gummous, and metallic bodies, are ſometimes diſſolved; or ſolid bodies commixt: and they are moſtly ſubſervient to the detergent, repellent, aſtringent, ſtyptic, or ſpecific intentions.

Oils, conſidered as a form of external medicaments, are compounds of ſubſtantial oils with the medicinal matter originally contained in ſome parts of vegetables, but combined with the ſubſtantial oil by means of infuſion or coction. This form is moſtly ſubſervient to the emollient, ſuppurative, or digeſtive intentions: but recourſe is not had to it ſo frequently in the modern, as the former practice; eſpecially with regard to the uſe of ſuch oils in a ſimple ſtate, or uncompounded with other medicaments.

Balsams, conſidered as medicinal compoſitions artificially prepared, are properly compounds of the native balſams with ſome diſſolving menſtruum; as ſpirit of wine, and frequently reſinous and other ingredients. The name has nevertheleſs been applied to compounds of other ſubſtances that have little affinity with native balſams; nor indeed any relation to them, but a ſimilitude of conſiſtence and appearance; as in the inſtance of the compound formed by the combination of mineral ſulphur with ſubſtantial and ethereal oils. There is, moreover, one compoſition, even at preſent, that retains this denomination, which, either with reſpect to the nature of its ingredients, or its conſiſtence, is a perfect unguent, when conſidered as an external medicament; but, being chiefly prepared for internal uſe, it is called a balſam, on the ſuppoſition that it poſſeſſes the vulnerary qualities aſcribed to them. The compoſitions properly called balſams, are deemed ſubſervient to the vulnerary intention, by thoſe who maintain the notion of the reality of ſuch a quality in bodies; but they are, in reality, only agglutinative or digeſtive, according to the circumſtances under which they are applied. The modern improved practice, which ſeldom puſhes the firſt of theſe intentions beyond what nature herſelf effects, and has better forms for the latter, has almoſt wholly rejected this from external uſe.

The forms of internal medicaments uſed in the practice of ſurgery may be divided, like the external, into SOLID and FLUID: of each of which there are ſeveral kinds that vary from each other: the *ſolid* moſtly in the difference of their conſiſtence; and the *fluid* in the manner of their preparation, or ſome circumſtance of their compoſition.

The SOLID forms of compoſition for internal uſe are, POWDERS, PILLS, BOLUSSES, and ELECTARIES: the two laſt of which vary, however, very little in their real nature.

POWDERS, conſidered as medicaments to be *internally* adminiſtered, are compounds of ſubſtances, either in their own nature pulverine, or rendered ſo by levigation. The ſimples which compoſe them are of very various kinds; but moſtly of vegetable production: and the medicinal intentions of the compounds are, for the greateſt part, alterative and ſpecific: though ſome, nevertheleſs, are uſed in other intentions as diuretic, emetic, corroborative, and cordial.

PILLS are a ſolid form of internal medicaments: of which the maſs muſt be of a conſiſtence betwixt dry and moiſt: but ſo much approaching to the latter ſtate, as to have ſuch a degree of hardneſs and coheſion as to admit, when divided into portions of due ſmallneſs and a round or oblong figure, of being eaſily ſwallowed intire.

They are ſometimes conſtituted of ſimple bodies of a dryly unctuous texture: as the reſins or gum reſins of vegetables not wholly deprived of their natural moiſture: but oftener of compoſitions of

more

more fluid ſubſtances, and powders. The ingredients of pills are very various in their nature: and the form may be, conſequently, ſubſervient to almoſt all the particular curative intentions of internal medicaments: being ſuitable to the adminiſtration of nearly all compounds or ſimples, where the proportion of the quantity requiſite to the proper doſes, and the texture of the bodies, admit of it.

ELECTARIES are compoſitions of a moiſter or more unctuous nature than pills: and the form is proper for the exhibition of thoſe medicaments, where the proportion of the quantity requiſite to the doſes is larger. Electaries may be, therefore, compoſed of moſt of the medicinal ſimples, or compounds, duly prepared for commixture, that will produce the proper conſiſtence: except ſaline ſubſtances, and ſpirits. The firſt of which require always to be given in a diſſolved ſtate; and the other are liable to waſte by exhalation, if the compoſition be kept for any length of time, as electaries are uſually deſigned to be. There is, however, two principles of limitation neceſſary to be obſerved in the compoſition of electaries. The firſt of which is, that the conſiſtence muſt be ſuch, as will hold the whole of the ſeveral ingredients in a perfect ſtate of commixture with each other, without admitting of any ſeparation, by ſubſidence, of one kind from the other, on ſtanding at reſt. For, otherwiſe, the relative due proportion of each ingredient will not be taken in the different doſes diſpenſed from the ſame maſs. The ſecond is, that no ingredients muſt be put together, which are capable, by their menſtrual action, of changing or deſtroying thoſe qualities of each other, on which the intended medicinal efficacy depends; or of producing others which may deprave the compound, with reſpect to ſuch intention; or render them injurious: as in the admixture of water in too great a proportion with any kind of ſaccharine matter; which would occaſion a vinous or acetous fermentation

tion in the maſs. As the ingredients of electaries may, nevertheleſs, be of a very various nature, the curative intentions, to which they may become ſubſervient, are equally various: there being ſcarcely any, to which they may not, in ſome caſes, be advantageouſly accommodated.

Bolusses differ from electaries, only in being extemporaneouſly prepared, deſigned for preſent uſe, and not, of courſe, exceeding in quantity the proportion of one doſe. Their compoſition admits, therefore, not only the ſame variety of ingredients as electaries, but indeed a yet greater; as the principles of limitation, ariſing from the diſpoſition of the ingredients to ſeparate on ſtanding at reſt, and the depravity conſequent to the long keeping, do not equally hold good with reſpect to them, as to the others. The form may, conſequently, be commodiouſly ſubſervient to almoſt all the particular curative intentions in which internal medicaments may be adminiſtered: and is particularly expedient, where the proportion of ſolid ingredients neceſſary in the doſe is large, and the compound would receive injury from keeping.

The fluid forms of compoſition, uſed in the practice of ſurgery for internal uſe, are, draughts or potions, juleps, decoctions, infusions, tinctures, linctusses or lohochs, emulsions, and mixtures. Some of theſe terms ſerve, however, rather as nominal diſtinctions to particular compounds, than to expreſs any real difference of form in them from each other. As it will be found, on examination, in many caſes, that there is not any actual principle of ſameneſs or agreement betwixt ſome of thoſe which paſs under the ſame denomination; nor of diverſity betwixt thoſe which bear different names. For, though the more accurate profeſſors of pharmacy have ſtated ſome rules, taken from the original and proper uſe of the terms, for claſſing the fluid compoſitions; yet they are not obſerved, at preſent in practice.

POTIONS OR DRAUGHTS are fluid compounds of the quantity of one doſe: in which circumſtance alone they ſeem to differ from mixtures. According to the preſent application of the name in practice, they may be compoſed of any ingredients, either ſolid or fluid, provided the ſolid do not exceed in ſuch proportion, as to take away the fluidity of the compound: and this form may, therefore, be made ſubſervient to any particular curative intention; as it admits of the choice of almoſt any articles of the *Materia Medica*. There have been, however, ſome, who aiming at greater accuracy than has hitherto prevailed in uſage, have, endeavoured to confine draughts to compoſitions of a tranſparent appearance, and formed in the cathartic, or narcotic intentions. But there are ſo many inſtances of deviations from this rule, that obtain as well in the *Pharmacopeias* of the hoſpitals, as in private preſcriptions, that it cannot be deemed, in the leaſt, an eſtabliſhed diſtinction in practice. In the compoſition of draughts, it muſt, however, be conſidered, that though moſt ingredients may, under ſome circumſtances, be allowed a place in them: yet there is a limitation of choice, in relation to their commixture with each other. For it muſt be carefully obſerved, not to bring ſuch together, as by their menſtrual action on each other, may produce new ſpecies of compound ſubſtances, with qualities different from thoſe of the conſtituents on which the medicinal intention of the compoſition was founded, or perhaps in ſome caſes, ſuch as are really injurious. There is, likewiſe, frequently a reaſon of limitation, with reſpect to the relative quantities of thoſe ingredients, which do, in right proportions, admit of commixture with each other; as, particularly, care ſhould be taken not to ſuffer a greater quantity of ſaline matter to prevail in the compound, than can be diſſolved by the fluid part. For there are ſcarcely any inſtances where *undiſſolved* ſalts can be properly adminiſtered in a large proportion: and ſome where they would be greatly noxious.

Potions, when the term is uſed to expreſs any real diſtinction of form, are the ſame with draughts: though ſome have endeavoured to confine it to ſuch draughts only as are formed in the cathartic intention. The word has, nevertheleſs been licentiouſly applied, even to compounds where the quantity is not confined to one doſe, but is deſigned for ſeveral, as in the *potio alba*, and *potio Peruviana*, of the *Pharmacopeia* of St. Thomas's Hoſpital; and the *potio alba* of St. Bartholomew's. But certainly theſe compoſitions ought to be ranked amongſt the mixtures; unleſs an arbitrary and promiſcuous uſe of general names, without regard to any real difference or principle of diſtinction, be allowable.

JULEPS are fluid compoſitions, deſigned for more than one doſe: and, when the term is uſed with any preciſion, ſuch only, as according to the original meaning of the word, are formed principally in a cordial intention. In the containing more than one doſe, they differ from draughts; and in the being ſubſervient to the cordial intention alone, or principally, they differ from mixtures. The college of London have, nevertheleſs, retained the name of julep to a compound of chalk, ſugar, gum Arabic, and water, though not one of theſe ingredients is, in the leaſt cordial. Juleps, where the principal intention only is perſued, are therefore compoſed of diſtilled, ſimple, and ſpirituous waters, with the addition ſometimes of aromatic, and odoriferous ſubſtances; and ſugar, or ſyrup of ſome kind, is frequently added, to render the whole more palatable: but where other conjoint intentions are to be ſerved, other correſpondent ingredients are introduced; as teſtaceous, and alkaline powders; and laudanum, or other narcotic fluids.

Decoctions are fluid compounds for internal uſe, prepared by the coction of water with ſuch ſubſtances as communicate their proper medicinal parts to it only by means of a boiling heat. This form is, conſequently, ſubſervient to various intentions: as, particularly, to the emollient, corroborative, aſtringent, and ſpecific.

Infusions are fluid compoſitions, prepared by the maceration of ſuch ſubſtances in water, as will yield their medicinal parts to that menſtruum without the aid of coction: in which circumſtance they differ from decoctions. As this manner of preparation is ſuitable to a much greater number of compoſitions than coction, this form conſequently ſerves to more curative intentions; but moſt particularly to the cathartic, corroborative, and alterative.

Tinctures are compoſitions of vinous ſpirits, or wine, and thoſe medicinal ſubſtances, that are ſoluble in them: and in this circumſtance, of requiring ſpirituous or vinous fluids as their baſis, they differ from decoctions or infuſions. The college of London have, neverthleſs, retained a fluid preparation under this name, in which the baſis is water acidulated by the vitriolic acid. It is the medicated water, prepared by the infuſion of red roſes, to which the name of tincture of roſes is improperly given. This form is ſubſervient almoſt to all the various curative intentions: as it is, in fact, only the combination of the medicinal parts of moſt of the principal articles of the *Materia Medica* with the proper menſtrua, for extracting them from the feculent and heterogeneous matter, with which they are conjoined in their native or original condition; and preſerving them in a fluid ſtate; which is generally the moſt proper for their internal adminiſtration.

Linctusses and **lohochs** are fluid compounds for internal uſe, formed from the commixture of oils and water, by means of ſugar, or the yolks of eggs. This form cannot efficaciouſly ſerve to any curative intention, except the reſtorative : as it is, in fact, only a method of adminiſtering oil in a ſtate that admits of its being eaſily digeſted : and whoever conſiders, that digeſted oils become chyle, and can only paſs to the parts where they are intended to act, in that ſtate, and commixt with the whole maſs of blood, muſt ſee, that nothing more is really done by their adminiſtration, than the increaſing the proportion of nutritive diet. Linctuſſes are, nevertheleſs, frequently adminiſtered, in an emollient intention, in the caſe of inflammations of the breaſt, throat, and other particular parts : but certainly the cauſing a repletion of rich chyle muſt rather promote, than counteract the cauſe of ſuch inflammations. Formerly, while the notion of vulnerary, and balſamic powers in bodies prevailed, native balſams of vegetables, and other ſimilar ingredients, were alſo introduced into linctuſſes in that intention.

Lohochs, when the term is uſed to ſignify any thing different from linctuſſes, mean a compoſition of the ſame kind ; but in which the ſpiſſitude approaches nearer to the conſiſtence of an electary, by the addition of ſperma ceti, or ſome ſuch more ſolid ingredient : as in thoſe of the *Pharmacopeias* of the hoſpitals of St. Thomas, and St. Bartholomew. In the *Pharmacopeia* of the college of Edinburg, the word lohoch is, nevertheleſs, evidently uſed for ſuch compoſitions, as are elſewhere called linctuſſes.

Emulsions, according to the accurate and proper uſe of the term, are fluid compounds for internal uſe, formed of vegetable oils and water, by means of ſaline bodies conjoined with the oils originally in the vegetables which afford them. Many other mixtures, nevertheleſs, paſſed formerly under this denomination, which were clearly referable to other claſſes of compoſition: as may be ſeen in moſt of the *Pharmacopeias*, and other collections of recipes. Emulſions are, therefore, prepared by triturating ſuch parts of vegetables, as contain oils duly combined with native ſalts, with water; and ſtraining off the milky fluid, produced from the remaining ſolid matter or feculence. They ſerve moſt efficaciouſly to the reſtorative intention: though they may be properly adminiſtered, in ſome febrile and other caſes, to the alterative alſo; where a too exalted and putreſcent ſtate of the blood, attended with a weakneſs of digeſtion, makes a greater proportion of nutritive aceſcent chyle neceſſary, than can be formed by any other means.

MIXTURES, conſidered as a claſs of medicaments for internal adminiſtration, are ſuch anomalous fluid compoſitions, as have neither an agreement in kind with any of the preceding, nor with each other. They admit, therefore, of being compoſed of a great variety of ingredients: which may be compounded without any other law or reſtriction, than what relates to the peculiar nature of each compoſition. This form is, conſequently, ſubſervient to nearly all the curative intentions: but is not particularly appropriated to any.

CHAP. VII.

Of the inſtruments and utenſils ſubſervient to the purpoſes of chirurgical pharmacy.

THE inſtruments and utenſils requiſite, in the practice of chirurgical pharmacy, are, *weights* and *meaſures* to adjuſt the quantities and proportions of the medicaments:—*mortars* of metal and glaſs, with their *peſtles*, *levigating ſtones* of marble or porphyry, with their proper *mullers*; and *ſearces* or *ſieves*, with their proper *boxes* and *covers*; all which are neceſſary for the preparation and commixture of powders; and of moiſt ſubſtances, likewiſe, in ſome caſes.—*Pots* and *pans*, as well earthen-ware as metalline, of the common form, for the preparation of decoctions, fomentations, cataplaſms, and ſome epithems:—others, of a ſhallower make, for the preparation of plaſters, cerates, unguents, and liniments;—and ſome of a ſmall ſize for the melting unguents and liniments, when to be uſed warm, or commixed with other medicaments.—Large *bottles* with wide necks for infuſions; and *others* of a leſs ſize, with *ſtoppers of glaſs* ground, for the preparation of tinctures.—*Flannel bags*, formed into a conical figure, or *Hippocrates's ſleeve*, with proper *ſtands* of wood for hanging them, and diſtending the opening or mouth of the bags; and alſo *glaſs funnels*, and a proper kind of ſoft *ſpongy paper*; for ſtraining and filtering fluids, in order to ſeparate them from ſolid matter, and purify them from feculences.—*Spatulas* of different ſizes, and proper *boards*, for the ſpreading plaſters, cerates, unguents, and liniments, on leather, ſilk, linen, paper, lint, or tow.—Proper *knives*, with thin pliable blades, for making commixtures of unctuous, and other moiſt ſubſtances not fluid.—*Boxes*, *drawers*, *bottles*, and *phials*, *gally-pots*, *&c.* for the keeping and preſerving the ſeveral medicaments for uſe, either in their ſimple or compound ſtate.

The above enumerated inſtruments and utenſils are of ſo ſimple a nature in their conſtruction; and ſo eaſily obtained, as moſt of them are in common uſe for other purpoſes; that it is needleſs to enter into any deſcription or explanation of them here: except with relation to the weights and meaſures: of the firſt, of which there being two kinds uſed in this country, adjuſted to different ſtandards, and relative proportions, it is neceſſary to explain the practice of pharmacy in this point.

The two kinds of ſtandards for the diviſion of weight, in uſe in this country, are diſtinguiſhed by the names of TROY WEIGHT and AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

In the *Troy* weight, the denominations of the quantities, according to the uſage in the practice of pharmacy, are, *pounds*, *ounces*, *drams*, *ſcruples* and *grains*.

℔ The POUND	contains	*twelve ounces.*
℥ The OUNCE		*eight drams.*
ʒ The DRAM		*three ſcruples.*
℈ The SCRUPLE		*twenty grains.*

The Troy weight, being the proper ſtandard of pharmacy, or that by which the proportions in the compoſition or exhibition of medicaments are regulated at preſent, is to be underſtood to be meant in this work. But in the ſale of medicines by druggiſts, &c. where there is no regard had to particular doſes, this ſtandard is not followed.

In the *avoirdupois* weight, the pound contains ſixteen ounces: but the ounces are leſs than thoſe of the Troy weight. As this ſtandard has, however, no relation to pharmacy, farther than that the medicaments are ſold by it in groſſer quantities by druggiſts, &c. it is not neceſſary to be more minute with reſpect to its diviſions here.

The FLUID meaſures in uſe in pharmacy are, the *gallon*, *pint*, *ounce*, and *ſpoonful*.

The GALLON	is ſuppoſed to be equivalent to	*eight pints.*
The PINT		*ſixteen ounces.*
The OUNCE		*eight drams.*
The SPOONFUL		*half an ounce.*

As the ſpecific gravity of different fluids vary, there can, nevertheleſs, be no conſtant relative proportion betwixt the denominative diviſions of weights and meaſures. Where, therefore, a particular accuracy is required in the proportion of fluids and ſolids, it is beſt, eſpecially in ſmaller quantities, to adjuſt the whole by weight: as there can be no general correſponding meaſure. But the moſt common practice is, to divide fluids by meaſure, and not by weight, on the ſuppoſition, that the pint is ſixteen ounces; and the reſt, conſequently, in proportion.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the general operations neceſſary to be practiſed in chirurgical pharmacy.

BY the operations neceſſary in the practice of chirurgical pharmacy muſt be underſtood, only ſuch as are requiſite to the preparation and compoſition of medicaments, according to the proper office of the ſurgeon, as founded on expedience and uſage. For the previous preparation, and the compoſition of many articles, by chemical, and other complex means employed to bring them to the officinal ſtate, belong to pharmacy in general; and do not fall within the province of ſurgery: in the practice of which they muſt as was before premiſed, be, for the moſt part, conſidered as ſimples.

The general operations, ſubſervient to the preparation and compoſition of medicaments, in the proper practice of ſurgery, are, according to this view, PULVERISATION, COCTION, INFUSION, SEPARATION, and COMMIXTURE. But, as theſe are of a ſimple nature, and performed, in moſt caſes, by methods, that are in uſe for the common œconomical domeſtic offices of life, I ſhall omit enlarging on them; unleſs with reſpect to ſome few cautionary obſervations, in relation to the manner of performing them, as it regards particular kinds of ſubjects.

Pulverisation, or the *reduction of bodies to an impalpable powder*, is performed two ways; by *contuſion or pounding*; and by *levigation* or *grinding*.

Contuſion is effected in mortars, by the ſtrokes or trituration of the peſtle, and is neceſſary in the caſe of all hard and more obdurate bodies. But, in order to obtain powders of equal texture, *ſifting* or *ſearcing* muſt be ſubſerviently uſed. This method is ſufficient to anſwer the end in all caſes; except where very fine powders are not required: and, in the inſtance of gums, and ſaline ſubſtances, (which being ſoluble in water, do not admit of the addition of the moiſture requiſite in levigation) it is the only proper means that can be uſed. In the caſe of ſaline bodies, mortars of glaſs ſhould, however, be always employed: as thoſe of metals are liable to corroſions.

Levigation is performed by trituration or grinding on a ſtone of marble or porphyry, by means of a muller of porphyry or agate: but in order to the rendering this method effectual, it is neceſſary, that the ſubject matter ſhould be moiſtened with ſome fluid to the conſiſtence of paſte: and it is generally moſt expedient, unleſs in the caſe of ſoft bodies of an earthy or cretaceous texture, to reduce the matter previouſly to the ſtate of a groſs powder, by pounding it in a mortar.

In the caſe of mineral obdurate bodies, when fine powders are required, another ſubſervient operation, called *elutriation* or waſhing over, is neceſſary to be called in aid: which is thus performed. The matter previouſly levigated, muſt be put into a deep veſſel almoſt full of water, with which being commixt, by ſtirring them well together, the water, with the fineſt part of the powder remaining ſuſpended in it, after ſtanding a very ſhort time, muſt be poured-off, by inclination of the veſſel then containing it, into another of the ſame form: where it muſt remain till it has depoſited the powder at the bottom of the veſſel; and afterwards be poured back into the firſt. The ſtirring, &c. muſt then again be performed as before; and repeated, till the impalpable part of the powder be ſeparated from the groſſer: which muſt then be again levigated, and undergo the ſubſequent operation, till the whole be rendered of due fineneſs.

This is particularly proper in the caſe of tutty, or *lapis calaminaris*, when intended to be uſed for diſorders of the eyes: but in the caſe of thoſe minerals, and other bodies of hard conſiſtence, the pounding ſhould be performed in a mortar of caſt iron; and the levigation on porphyry: as abraſions will, otherwiſe, happen, that may be injurious to the preparation.

It is a neceſſary caution in the preparation of powders to be careful, that in compound ſubſtances the whole of the matter be, at laſt, well mixt together; and the part which firſt becomes fine not ſeparated from the other. For by deviating from this method, in ſome caſes, particularly in thoſe of metallic preparations, and ſome vegetable ſubſtances that contain reſinous parts, one portion of the powder obtained may greatly vary from the other; and have very noxious powers.

Coction is too ſimple an operation to require explanation; or admit of any rules for its performance: unleſs ſuch, as, relating only to particular occaſions, are of courſe given in the reſpective preſcriptions. The only general cautions neceſſary to be obſerved are; not to employ any veſſels of metal, in caſe of acid or ſaline ſubſtances; which would, in moſt inſtances, corrode them, and deprave the medicaments: and not to ſuffer any ſolid or oleaginous matter to be burnt, by coming in too cloſe contact with the veſſel; either for bearing too much down upon it by their gravity for want of frequent ſtirring; or from the defect of water.

Infusion is yet more ſimple than coction: being performed only by adding the due quantity of water, or other menſtruum, of a boiling heat, or in ſome caſes cold, to the ſolid ingredients, contained in a bottle, or other proper veſſel; and ſuffering them to remain there, being ſhaken or ſtirred together at due intervals, till the water be ſufficiently impregnated with the medicinal parts of the other ingredients, which it is intended to extract from them.

Separation, conſidered as an operation of chirurgical pharmacy, is practiſed only in a ſecondary view, for the dividing ſolid ſubſtances from fluid, after decoction or infuſion; and may be performed, either by *decantation*, or by *filtration.*

Decantation is effected ſimply, by the pouring off the clear fluid part of the mixture to be ſeparated, by the inclination of the veſſel containing it, from the ſolid matter that has ſubſided: but the particular manner is too ſimple to require directions.

Filtration, or, ſtraining off the fluid from ſolid matter, is performed by peccolation through flannel or paper. In moſt caſes, the filtration through flannel is ſufficient: which is done, by paſſing the fluid through the conical bag, or *Hippocrates's ſleeve*, before mentioned amongſt the inſtruments and utenſils: but where a nicer, or more perfect purification of the fluid from ſolid matter is neceſſary, paper muſt be uſed. The method of filtering through paper, in the caſe of ſuch ſmall quantities of the ſubject as come in queſtion in the practice of chirurgical pharmacy, is, to put a lining of a ſoft ſpongy kind, commonly called *bloom* or *blotting* paper, into a glaſs funnel, placed over a proper bottle; and feeding it with the matter to be filtered, till the whole of the fluid has drained through the paper.

COMMIXTURE, conſidered as a general operation in chirurgical pharmacy, is effected by different methods, according to the different nature of the ſubject. The more ſimple of theſe methods are performed by the common mechanical means; to which a liquefying heat is ſometimes called in aid. In the caſe of ſolid bodies, this is done by triturating the ingredients together in a mortar, or, where a more perfect union is required, by levigating together ſuch as admit of the addition of water. In the caſe of unctuous or moiſt bodies, it is done either by incorporating them with a flat knife, or ſpatula, on a levigating ſtone, glazed tile, or board; or, where they are of too ſtiff and tenacious a conſiſtence to admit of that treatment, by pounding them together in a mortar: and in the caſe of thoſe which will fuſe or liquefy with a gentle heat, by melting them together. The other methods, that are not ſimple, are too various to admit of any rules for the performing them, but what relate only to particular ſubjects; and are, therefore, always ſpecially preſcribed on each reſpective occaſion.

There are only two general cautions that can be given reſpecting commixture. The one is, that the incorporation or union of the ingredients ſhould be always made as intimately and perfectly as poſſible: ſince different parts of the ſame maſs, that may be uſed ſeparately, may otherwiſe contain different proportions of the ingredients: which in all caſes would be improper, and in ſome very injurious. The other is, that no metalline veſſels or implements be uſed, in the caſe of acid or ſaline bodies; leſt corroſions of them ſhould reſult, and deprave the compound.

PART II.

Practice of Chirurgical Pharmacy.

BOOK I.

Preparation and compoſition of medicaments for external uſe.

CHAP. I.

Of dry forms of external medicaments.

SECT. I.

Of dry intire bodies.

N. B. Such recipes as are marked *L.* are according to the *Pharmacopeia* of the college of London; ſuch as are marked *E.*, to that of the college of Edinburg; and ſuch as are marked *N. S. T.* or *N. S. B.*, to thoſe of the hoſpitals of St. Thomas or St. Bartholomew.

AGARICUS QUERCINUS.

Agaric of the oak.

BEING uſed only as a ſtyptic, the agaric of the oak requires no other preparation, but the reducing it to pieces of a due magnitude; that is, of ſuch ſize, with reſpect to each, as will ſomewhat

what more than cover the bleeding veſſel, to which it is intended to be applied.

OBSERVATION.

The agaric of the oak was, ſome time ago, introduced here as a ſtyptic ſufficiently efficacious, to prevent hæmorrhages from the largeſt veſſels divided in amputations. But on a proper courſe of trial, it was found not to anſwer to the expectations that had been formed of it; and is now, in a great degree, rejected. For a more particular account, ſee p. 57.

AMALGAMA MERCURII.

Amalgama of mercury.

Take any quantity of mercury; and add to it raſpings of lead or tin; triturating them together in a glaſs mortar, till the compound acquire the conſiſtence of paſte.

OBSERVATION.

This amalgama is ſometimes uſed as a ſpecific in cancerous, and malignant tumours of the breaſts, and other parts; and alſo in the caſe of cold tumours of the glands and joints. It is applied by means of ſpreading it on the ſurface of any adheſive plaſter, which is laid on the part, and continued there a long time. This is rarely practiſed here: but in France and elſewhere more frequently.

LAPIS INFERNALIS.

Take ſope lye, and evaporate it in any veſſel, avoiding the uſe of copper, till a pellicle appears on the ſurface. Put it then into an iron ladle; and continue the evaporation till the maſs becomes perfectly dry: cut it then into pieces of a proper ſize for application, and keep it for uſe in a bottle with the neck of a proper wideneſs to ſuffer the pieces to paſs; to which neck a ground glaſs ſtopper ſhould be fitted.

OBSERVATION.

The *lapis infernalis* is one of the moſt powerful cauſtics hitherto introduced into practice; and was formerly much in uſe. But on account of its being greatly ſubject, from its ſaline nature, to run and ſpread beyond the due bounds, inflaming and excoriating the ſkin in a painful and troubleſome manner, a compoſition of the ſame kind, but with the addition of lime in ſubſtance, is now moſt generally ſubſtituted: which compoſition is much leſs liable to this inconvenience. See below, *Cauſticum fortius & mitius*, *L. D.* article *Epithems.*

LAPIS SEPTICUS SEU CAUTERIUM POTENTIALE, *E.*
Potential cautery.

Take of pearl-aſhes, and quick lime, equal parts; and of ſpring water, thrice the weight of each. Let them remain together three days, ſtirring them: and then exhale to dryneſs the filtered lixivium; and having put it into a crucible, keep it in an intenſe fire till it flow like oil. Having poured it on a flat plate heated, let it be cut, while it yet remains ſoft, into pieces of a due ſize and figure; to be kept in a glaſs veſſel well ſtopt.

OBSERVATION.

This differs from the preceding, only in being prepared by a more elaborate and troubleſome proceſs; and being rendered ſtill more apt to run, by the effect of the fuſing heat. Though the ſubjecting it to this, anſwers no other purpoſe than to reduce it to ſuch a ſtate, that it may be eaſily formed into pieces of a regular figure: which may be done, without this means, by a careful management of the maſs after the heat of evaporation only.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTOSUS, *L.*

Medicinal ſtone.

Take alum, litharge, bole Armoniac, or French bole, of each half a pound; of colcothar of green vitriol, three ounces; and of vinegar, a quarter of a pint. After having mixt the whole well together, dry the maſs over a fire, till it grow hard.

OBSERVATION.

This is the recipe of a compoſition long in uſe, reformed by the college of London in their laſt *Pharmacopeia.* But the college of Edinburg have wholly diſcarded it from theirs, induced by the juſt neglect ſuch forms meet with in the preſent practice. Its qualities, from the nature of the ingredients, are evidently aſtringent and ſtyptic; and it has been recommended for faſtening the teeth, and preſerving the gums. The alum and colcothar of vitriol, nevertheleſs, which yet retain, after the calcination, a conſiderable quantity of vitriolic ſalt, if uſed without waſhing, are certainly not fit ſubſtances to approach the teeth. It is with more propriety uſed in repellent injections; though there are much better forms for the ſame intention.

CAUSTICUM LUNARE.

Lunar cauſtic.

Take any quantity of cupelled ſilver in grains, or thin plates; and, having put it into twice its weight of pure ſpirit of nitre, let them ſtand together, till the ſilver be diſſolved. Evaporate this ſolution, with a gentle heat, till a perfectly dry maſs remains: which being put into a crucible, muſt be placed in a heat ſufficient to fuſe it; and, as ſoon as ever it appears ſufficiently fluid, it muſt be caſt into ſmall rolls, in proper iron moulds, previouſly greaſed and heated; and, the greaſe being wiped off after it is cold, preſerved in a glaſs veſſel, cloſed with a ground ſtopper.

OBSERVATION.

The college of Edinburg direct the uſe of three times the weight of ſpirit of nitre to the ſilver. But, if it be obtained of due ſtrength, ſuch as is uſed by the refiners, twice the weight will diſſolve the ſilver perfectly; and more is wholly ſuperfluous: as it is driven off in the evaporation; and only prolongs the operation. They have given, in their *Pharmacopeia*, to this preparation, the name of *lapis infernalis*, as ſynonymous to that of the lunar cauſtic; and called the preparation from the ſope lye, *lapis ſepticus*, or *cauterium potentiale*. This cauſtic is applied to the ſame purpoſes as the *lapis infernalis*; being corroſive in the firſt degree; but, like that, its uſe is at preſent much ſuperſeded by the compoſition before mentioned of lime in ſubſtance, and the ſaline matter of the ſope lye.

LAMINÆ PLUMBI CUM MERCURIO PERFRICATÆ.

Plates of lead rubbed with Mercury.

Take plates of lead, that are not too thick to be perfectly pliable to any parts on which they may be applied; and rub them over with crude mercury, which will adhere to their ſurface.

OBSERVATION.

Plates of lead ſo prepared, by rubbing them with mercury, are much of the ſame nature as the amalgama of mercury; and are ſometimes applied, in the ſame diſcutient intention, to chronical glandular ſwellings: particularly of the throat: where they are continued for a conſiderable length of time. But the uſe of them does not obtain in regular practice: as the ſame intentions may be much better anſwered by the continued application of ſmall quantities of weak mercurial unguents, rubbed in at proper intervals.

VITRIOLUM CÆRULEUM SEU ROMANUM.
Blue or Roman Vitriol.

It requires no preparation, when uſed in an intire ſtate, except the forming it into pieces proper for touching commodiouſly the parts on which it is applied.

OBSERVATION.

Roman vitriol is uſed in an intire ſtate for rubbing the fungous or callous parts of ulcers, in a cauſtic intention; in order to the exeſion of ſuch parts; as alſo for touching the ſurface of foul ulcers in a detergent intention. In the latter caſe it is, however, more frequently uſed in the ſtate of powder, or diſſolved in water.

VITRIOLUM VIRIDE.
Green vitriol.

It requires no other preparation, when uſed in an intire ſtate, than reducing it to pieces proper for touching the parts on which it is applied.

OBSERVATION.

Green vitriol is ſometimes uſed, in a cauſtic intention, in the ſame manner as the blue vitriol: which end it will anſwer; but it is not by much ſo powerfully detergent: and therefore leſs proper in that intention.

SECT II.

Of powders.

ALUMEN USTUM.

Burnt alum.

TAKE any quantity of alum, and, having put it into a ſhallow earthen veſſel, ſet it over a fire; and continue it there till no further ebullition appears. Powder it then; and keep it in a phial well ſtopped.

OBSERVATION.

Burnt alum was formerly in frequent uſe as a ſlight eſcarotic, for deſtroying fungous and luxuriant fleſh in ulcers: and is, indeed, yet retained in practice, where the modern improvements have not hitherto prevailed. The manner of application is, to ſprinkle the powder on the part intended to be exeded: which it will, in common with other cauſtic ſubſtances, deſtroy. It is found, however, not only to be more troubleſomely irritating than ſome other eſcarotics; but even to harden the lips, or ſurface of the ulcers, to which it is applied; and, conſequently, to retard the due incarnation. On theſe accounts it is, at preſent, juſtly neglected, and its place ſupplied by touching with the lunar cauſtic, *lapis infernalis*, Roman vitriol, or green vitriol; or by the red precipitate, or green vitriol, ſprinkled as a powder on the part. The Edinburg college have judiciouſly omitted this preparation in their *Pharmacopeia*: but the college of London have retained it.

PULVIS E CERUSSA. *L.*

See *Repellent injection.*

FA-

FARINA TRITICI.

Wheaten flower.

It requires no other preparation, than what it undergoes for common domeſtic purpoſes: but that which is fineſt, or moſt freed from bran, ſhould be choſen.

OBSERVATION.

Wheaten flower is uſed in a dry and ſimple ſtate, in a ſtyptic intention, for checking the effuſion of blood from the ſmaller veſſels, after amputations, or other conſiderable ſolutions of continuity. It is applied to the bleeding part, ſpread on the ſurface of pledgets of lint; and does not produce its intended effect, by any aſtringent quality; but by mechanically choaking up the mouths of the veſſels; and obſtructing the exit of the blood from them.

MERCURIUS PRECIPITATUS RUBER.

Red precipitate of mercury.

It requires no other preparation for chirurgical uſe, but what it undergoes in the chemical proceſs by which it is produced.

OBSERVATION.

Red precipitate is uſed in a ſimple and pulverine ſtate, as a ſlight eſcarotic, a detergent, and, in ſome caſes, a ſpecific. It is applied to the callous and fungous parts of ulcers in the firſt intention; to the whole ſurface or foul parts of unclean ulcers in the ſecond; and to venereal or other virulent ulcerations in the third; by ſprinkling it in the various proportions required, according to the particular ſtate of the ulcer. As it is formed of the nitrous acid and mercury, it acts as an eſcarotic and detergent through the power of the firſt ſubſtance; and, as a ſpecific, through the qualities of the latter: and as it effectually anſwers in all theſe ſeveral intentions, particularly in the caſe of venereal ulcers, its uſe prevails in the preſent improved practice.

PULVIS MYRRHI.

Powder of myrrh.

It requires no other preparation, than the pulverization of the myrrh in a glaſs or iron mortar.

OBSERVATION.

Powdered myrrh is ſometimes uſed as a detergent in the caſe of foul ulcers: but not in the regular improved practice, other medicaments being found more effectual. It is employed more frequently to promote the exfoliation of carious bones, by ſprinkling it on their ſurface: in which intention, it is more efficacious, than in that of a detergent in the caſe of ulcers.

PULVIS OPTHALMICUS.

Powder for clearing the eyes.

Take glaſs of any kind; and pound it an iron mortar. Then levigate it on a porphyry ſtone; and afterwards ſeparate the fineſt part of the powder from the groſſer, by the operation of waſhing over; as deſcribed, page 140.

OBSERVATION.

This powder is uſed for removing ſpecks in the eyes: which it performs by wearing off, or filing, as it were, the protuberances of the cornea, to which the thickneſs in thoſe parts is owing. But it is, nevertheleſs, an injurious practice. For this effect cannot be produced by ſuch means, without ſcratching and wounding, in ſome degree, every other part of the membrane: which, conſequently, it renders leſs tranſparent and pervious to the light: as is experienced by all thoſe who have undergone frequent repetitions of this treatment. I ſhould not, therefore, have inſerted this preparation, if it had not maintained a place in the *Pharmacopeia* of one of the moſt conſiderable hoſpitals of London.

PULVIS ASTRINGENS; Pulvis ad procedentiam ani *dictus*, *N. S. T.*

Powder for the falling down of the fundament.

Take of balauſtines, and of bole Armoniac, each one ounce; and reduce them to powder together.

OBSERVATION.

This powder is uſed, by ſprinkling it frequently on the exterior part of the anus, in the caſe of thoſe ſubject to a prolapſus of the rectum. It may, likewiſe, be applied in other caſes, where the action of aſtringent bodies is required: but ſpirit of wine, and ſolutions of alum, *terra Japonica*, or more particularly ſugar of lead, are more effectual.

VITROLUM CALCINATUM RUBRUM.

Vitriol calcined to redneſs.

Take any quantity of green vitriol; and put it into a ſhallow earthen veſſel: on the bottom of which it may lie about half an inch thick. Place the veſſel then on a fire, in a moderate degree of heat, till all ebullition ceaſe: and afterwards augment the heat, till the whole of the vitriol become of a high red colour when cold. Having then taken the veſſel from the fire, ſeparate the vitriol from it, which muſt be reduced to powder as quickly as poſſible, and kept in a bottle or phial, ſecured from the acceſs of air, which would otherwiſe ſoon cauſe it to deliquiate, by a ground glaſs ſtopper.

OBSERVATION.

This calcined vitriol is confounded, in the Edinburg *Pharmacopeia*, with the colcothar: from which it, nevertheleſs, differs very materially. Since that is deprived of the acid in a much greater degree, by a longer calcination; and aſſumes a darker and purpler colour. This deficience of the acid renders the colcothar much leſs cauſtic and auſtere: and, conſequently, more fit for plaſters, and other ſuch compoſitions, than the vitriol calcined to redneſs only; but much leſs active as a ſtyptic.

The calcined vitriol, as here prepared, is the moſt effectual remedy, hitherto diſcovered, for profuſe bleedings of the noſe: in which I have never known it fail on many trials, where all common means had been uſed ineffectually. The manner of applying it, in this intention, is, to ſnuff the powder, either alone, or mixt in a ſpoon with water, up the bleeding noſtril: avoiding nevertheleſs, as much as poſſible, not to ſuffer any part of it to go down the throat: though even that would not be attended with any danger, or even conſiderable inconvenience. Bleedings of the hæmorrhoids, and other ruptured veſſels, give way alſo to this ſtyptic powder.

PULVIS VITRIOLI CÆRULII SEU ROMANI.

Powder of blue or Roman vitriol.

It requires no preparation, but to be reduced in a mortar to the ſtate of an equal powder.

OBSERVATION.

This powder is uſed, by ſprinkling on the part, as an eſcarotic, and detergent, in the caſe of ulcers, where the uſe of ſuch is required, and the touching the ſurface with the intire piece is not ſufficient.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of unctuous forms of external medicaments.

SECT. I.

Of plaſters.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE, *L.*

Common plaſter.

TAKE of oil of olives, one gallon; and of litharge, well levigated, five pounds. Boil them together, with the addition of one quart of water, over a gentle fire; continually ſtirring them, till the oil and litharge be united; and they have acquired the due conſiſtence of a plaſter. But if all the water be exhaled before the operation be completed, a freſh quantity, previouſly heated, muſt be added at diſcretion.

OBSERVATION.

The *emplaſtrum commune* of the Edinburg *Pharmacopeia* differs from this, only in the proportion of the oil and litharge, which are there directed to be ſix pints of the oil to three pounds of the litharge. This does not, however, change the medicinal qualities; but only varies the conſiſtence, and renders the plaſter more eaſy to be melted with heat: which is, indeed, ſometimes a convenience.

This compoſition is inſerted, in the two *Pharmacopeias*, in the place of the *diachylon ſimplex*, and *diapalma*; that it might ſerve as a baſis to other more compound forms; in which, either the omitted ingredients of the *diachylon*, or any others, might be diſcretionally added. The place of the litharge may, when it is more convenient, be ſupplied by minium: which differs from it only in being leſs calcined: and will, in all reſpects, anſwer the ſame end.

The qualities of the *emplaſtrum commune*, with reſpect to medicinal intentions, are, to be defenſative, with ſome degree of emollient and repellent power. The emollient properties are owing to the oil, and the repellent to the lead: though they are both greatly diminiſhed with reſpect to the proportion in which they are found in the ſimple ingredients, by the combination of the two ſubſtances with each other.

EMPLASTRUM ADHESIVUM, *E.*

Adheſive plaſter.

Take of the common plaſter, two pounds; and of Burgundy pitch, one pound. Melt them together, that they may form a plaſter.

OBSERVATION.

This plaſter is rendered ſuppurative and digeſtive by the Burgundy pitch: which is, from its general nature, moderately irritating. The conſiſtence of this compoſition, likewiſe, renders it fit to be uſed as a defenſative to the contiguous parts, where cauſtics are applied; and for other ſuch purpoſes, where great coheſion of the plaſter is requiſite.

EMPLASTRUM AGGLUTINANS.

Agglutinative plaſter, commonly called ladies ſticking plaſter.

Take of iſinglaſs, four ounces; and of the compound called *Turlington's balſam*; or of either of thoſe called *balſamum traumaticum* in the London or Edinburg *Pharmacopeias*, one ounce. Melt the iſinglaſs with about two ounces of water; and boil the ſolution, till a great part of the water be conſumed; then add gradually to it the balſam, ſtirring them well together; and after the mixture has continued a ſhort time on the fire, take the veſſel off: and ſpread the plaſter, while yet fluid with the heat, on ſilk, by means of a bruſh.

OBSERVATION.

This plaſter is greatly adheſive; and conſequently, being laid on any part that is wounded, promotes its healing by agglutination, by keeping the divided parts together. It is, in common uſe, empirically; and is frequently the occaſion of great miſchief, by impeding digeſtion, and the extruſion of heterogeneous matter from the wounded parts: which, from the prevention of external means of diſcharge, ſuppurate internally; and produce ſinuous abſceſſes.

EMPLASTRUM EX AMMONIACO CUM MERCURIO, *L.*

Plaſter of gum Ammoniac with mercury.

Take of gum Ammoniac ſtrained, one pound; of crude mercury, three ounces; and of the ſimple balſam of ſulphur, one dram. Rub the mercury with the balſam of ſulphur, till its metallic appearance be wholly loſt. Then add, by degrees, the gum Ammoniac, previouſly melted, but on the point of ſetting again by the cold; and mix them carefully together.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is apparently diſcutient, from the nature of both the ingredients: but though it is preſcribed by the college of London in their *Pharmacopeia*, it is not in common uſe.

EMPLASTRUM ANODYNUM, *E.*

Anodyne plaſter.

Take of white reſin, eight ounces; and of tacamahaca powdered, and of galbanum, each four ounces. Being melted together, add of cummin ſeed, three ounces; and of black ſope, four ounces; and let them be made into a plaſter.

OBSERVATION.

This plaſter, from the nature of the four firſt ingredients, is conſiderably warm and ſtimulating; and may, therefore, be eſteemed, from its effects, as anodyne in the caſe of ſpaſmodic pains: but in all others, its application would be attended with the contrary reſult. The ſope can, however, in no caſe conduce to its anodyne power; but muſt, in all, counteract it; nor to any curative intention, except the eſcarotic and diſſolvent. This compoſition, therefore, does not ſeem well ſtudied, with regard to the fitneſs of the ingredients to the end: and the difficulty of its preparation, with the coarſeneſs of its conſiſtence from the ſeeds, when beſt compounded, renders it ſtill leſs worthy regard.

EMPLASTRUM ATTRAHENS, *L.*

Drawing plaſter.

Take of yellow reſin, and yellow wax, each three pounds; and of tried mutton ſuet, one pound. Melt the whole together, and while it yet remains fluid, ſtrain the mixture.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is given to ſupply the place of the melilot plaſter, formerly in univerſal uſe as the dreſſing for bliſters. It is defenſative, and gently digeſtive, by the irritating power of the reſin.

EMPLASTRUM CEPHALICUM, *L.*

Cephalic plaſter.

Take of Burgundy pitch, two pounds; of ſoft labdanum, one pound; of yellow reſin, and of yellow wax, each four pounds; and of the expreſſed eſſential oil, called *oil of mace*, one ounce. The pitch, reſin, and wax, being melted together, add firſt the labdanum; and afterwards the oil of mace.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is, from the oil of mace, labdanum, and reſin, warm and ſtimulating; and, therefore, antiſpaſmodic: in which intention it is intended to be uſed. It will, likewiſe, promote digeſtion, when applied over other proper dreſſings to ulcers, attended with coldneſs and languor from the weakneſs of the *vis vitæ* in the parts, the effect of external injury, or the fluxion of lymphous humours: and it will, in like manner, avail in the promoting ſuppuration in tumours, where gentle heat and irritation are wanted.

EMPLASTRUM CEPHALICUM, *E.*

Cephalic plaſter.

Take of tacamahaca powdered, and of yellow wax, each three pounds. Being melted together, add Venice turpentine, four ounces; that they may form a plaſter: into which, being taken off the fire and almoſt cold, put of the diſtilled oils of lavender, and amber, each one dram.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is formed in the ſame intention as the preceding: but is inferior to it for three reaſons. 1ſt, That the ſmell, which is here of material conſequence, is not only leſs grateful in this than the other, on account both of the turpentine and tacamahaca; but the latter is even very diſguſtful to many. 2dly, That the large proportion of turpentine makes the plaſter irritating and troubleſome to the ſkin, on which it is not intended to have any ſuch action: and 3dly, That the diſtilled oils of lavender, and amber, on which the efficacy of the plaſter much depends, being greatly more volatile than the expreſſed oil of mace, exhale, and leave the plaſter deſtitute of its moſt active ingredients, if kept for any time.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE ADHESIVUM, *L.*

Common adheſive plaſter.

Take of the common plaſter, three pounds; and of yellow reſin, half a pound. Sprinkle the reſin, previouſly reduced to powder, that it may melt the ſooner, into the common plaſter, liquefied by a gentle heat: and ſtir them well together, till they be thoroughly incorporated.

OBSERVATION.

This is of the ſame general nature with the preceding *emplaſtrum adheſivum* of the Edinburg *Pharmacopeia*; and deſigned for the ſame purpoſes. But it is leſs adheſive; as alſo leſs digeſtive and ſuppurative, from the leſs irritating quality, as well as from a leſs comparative proportion, of the reſin, than of the Burgundy pitch.

EMPLASTRUM DE CICUTA CUM AMMONIACO. *E.*

Hemlock plaſter with gum Ammoniac.

Take of gum Ammoniac, eight ounces; and diſſolve it in a ſufficient quantity of vinegar of ſquills; and then add to it of the juice of hemlock leaves, four ounces. Strain the mixture; and afterwards boil it to the conſiſtence of a plaſter.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is irritating, from the gum Ammoniac and the ſquills; and has beſides the peculiar ſpecific action of the hemlock; which, according to ſome late accounts, is very extraordinary. The principal uſe to which this plaſter has been applied, is to remove pains in the bowels that are owing to ſpaſms and flatulencies: but there is good authority for believing that it may be ſerviceable for diſcuſſing ſtrumous and œdematous tumours. The college of London have, nevertheleſs, omitted it in their preſent *Pharmacopeia*.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE CUM GUMMIS, *L.*

Common plaſter with gums.

Take of common plaſter, three pounds; of ſtrained galbanum, eight ounces; and of common turpentine, and of frankincenſe, each three ounces. To the galbanum, and turpentine, melted together by a gentle heat, ſprinkle in the frankincenſe, previouſly reduced to powder: and then add gradually to them, the common plaſter, firſt melted ſeparately by a very gentle heat.

Inſtead of the common plaſter, thoroughly prepared, the oil boiled with the litharge may be uſed as ſoon as they are combined, though not yet brought to the conſiſtence of plaſter.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition ſcarcely anſwers to the name given to it, there being no ingredient, except the galbanum, that can be called gummous in any proper ſenſe. The other ingredients added to the common plaſter, render this compoſition moderately ſuppurative, and digeſtive; and it is frequently uſed as an adheſive plaſter. But it has not the adheſive quality in ſo great a degree, as the proper compoſitions which bear that name.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE CUM MERCURIO, *L.*
Common plaſter with mercury.

Take of common plaſter, one pound; of crude mercury, three ounces; and of balſam of ſulphur, one dram. Mix them together in the manner above directed for the *emplaſtrum Ammoniacum cum mercurio.*

OBSERVATION.

This plaſter is formed in the diſcutient and ſpecific intentions, for thoſe caſes where the uſe of mercurials may be ſuppoſed proper. But the mercury is too ſtrongly conjoined with the ſubſtance of the plaſter, to ſuffer it to be abſorbed by the veſſels of the ſkin in the manner neceſſary to render it duly efficacious: and the application, therefore, of the mercurial unguent, in very ſmall quantities, will be always found to anſwer the deſired end much more effectually, and with equal ſafety, if uſed with the requiſite care.

EMPLASTRUM CROCEUM, *E.*
Saffron plaſter.

Take of Burgundy pitch, and of yellow wax, each one pound; and of galbanum, half a pound. Being melted together by a gentle heat, add to them, of tar, half a pound; and of ſaffron, well bruiſed, three ounces; and form a plaſter of them.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is chiefly intended as a corroborative for weak, and relaxed parts. But the Burgundy pitch, and the tar, render it too irritating to the ſkin : ſo that other compoſitions are much preferable, when that ſimple intention is perſued ; and this plaſter is, therefore, juſtly rejected in the preſent *Pharmacopeia* of the college of London.

EMPLASTRUM E CYMINO, *L.*

Cummin plaſter.

Take of Burgundy pitch, three pounds ; of yellow wax, of cummin ſeeds, of carraway ſeeds, and of bay berries, each three pounds. The wax and pitch being melted together, ſprinkle into the mixture the other ingredients, reduced firſt to powder ; and ſtir the whole well together.

OBSERVATION.

The introduction of ſeeds and berries, or other ſuch ſubſtances as retain their ſolid conſiſtence in plaſters ; and, moreover, do not admit of being reduced to an impalpable powder ; render the texture of the compounds coarſe and unequal. Theſe ingredients themſelves, of which the medicinal virtue is owing to the eſſential oils contained in them, are but weakly efficacious in this form. For being clogged with the tenacious ſubſtance of the plaſter, they are prevented, in a great degree, from emitting their eſſential oil. It would be, therefore, better, both with reſpect to elegance and efficacy, to uſe the eſſential oils in a proper adequate proportion, inſtead of the reſpective ſubſtances in ſpecie : as is done in the more modern invented forms ; where the blind perſuance of old uſage does not influence.

The intentions of this plaſter are corroborative, and antiſpaſmodic : and it is principally employed to remove pains of the bowels, that are owing to nervous affections, and flatulencies.

EMPLASTRUM E CYMINO CUM OPIO, *N. S. T.*

Cummin plaſter with opium.

Take of cummin plaſter, twelve ounces; and of opium, one ounce; and incorporate them.

OBSERVATION.

This is uſed, in the ſame intention as the preceding, where violent tormina make the uſe of narcotics expedient: but as a ſmall quantity of opium, internally given, will anſwer the end much more effectually, this practice does not ſeem ſtrictly founded on reaſon.

EMPLASTRUM E CYMINO CUM SAPONE, *N. S. T.*

Cummin plaſter with ſope.

Take of cummin plaſter, three ounces: and mix with it of Caſtile ſope, one ounce.

OBSERVATION.

The ſope does not ſeem in the leaſt to correſpond with the intention of this plaſter, according to the general uſe made of it: as it has no action but that of a cauſtic, or a diſſolvent of viſcid humours. This compound plaſter muſt be, therefore, conſidered as only proper to be applied as a diſcutient to glandular, or other ſuch tumours, where there is no inflammation.

EMPLASTRUM DEFENSIVUM.

Defenſative plaſter.

Take of litharge, two pounds; and of oil of olives, four pounds; boil them till they be almoſt of the conſiſtence of plaſter: and then diſſolve in the mixture, of yellow wax, four ounces. Add afterwards, of olibanum well beat, and of Venetian turpentine, each four ounces; and of colcothar of vitriol, ſix ounces: and form a plaſter of them.

OBSERVATION.

This plaſter is corroborative, through the ſtimulating power of the galbanum, and the aſtringency of the colcothar; as well as defenſative; and proper, therefore, in the caſe of ſprains, luxations, and other ſimilar circumſtances. If the turpentine, which is apt to irritate the ſkin, was changed for frankincenſe, this compoſition would be preferable to the *emplaſtrum roborans* of the London *Pharmacopeia:* which is intentionally correſpondent to it. For the colcothar of vitriol, the aſtringent ingredient in this, is more powerful than the dragons blood; which is ſubſtituted for it in that: and which is, indeed, a ſimple of very doubtful efficacy in this view.

EMPLASTRUM EPISPASTICUM, *E.*

Bliſtering plaſter.

Take of Burgundy pitch, twenty ounces; and of Venetian turpentine, and cantharides or Spaniſh flies, each ſix ounces. Let the cantharides be ground into a very fine powder, and added to the other ingredients, firſt melted, that the whole may form a plaſter.

OBSERVATION.

The *emplaſtrum veſicatorium* of the London *Pharmacopeia* ſeems a more judicious compoſition than this: as being formed of ingredients leſs irritating than the Burgundy pitch, and turpentine; which in many caſes, will give needleſs uneaſineſs to the patient, if the veſicles happen to break before the taking off the plaſter.

EMPLASTRUM EPISPASTICUM COMPOSITUM, *E.*

Compound bliſtering plaſter.

Take of Burgundy pitch, twelve ounces; and of yellow wax, four ounces. Being melted together, add of Venice turpentine, twelve ounces: and then, while yet in a melted ſtate and hot, ſprinkle into them the following ingredients ground to powder: of muſtard-ſeed, and black pepper, each one ounce; of verdigriſe, two ounces; and of cantharides, twelve ounces, and continually ſtir the mixture, that the whole may form a plaſter. Both this, and the preceding bliſtering plaſter, ſhould be kept in a bladder ſmeared with oil.

OBSERVATION.

The objection advanced againſt the preceding compoſition, would hold ſtill more forcibly againſt this: if it was not apparent, that the intent of the additions was to increaſe the irritation in caſes, where that may be thought neceſſary. But as the ſtimulus of theſe ingredients [illegible] topical, it may be well queſtioned, whether their effect proportionably aids that of the cantharides, whoſe ſtimulating action is general; and conſequently, whether more uneaſineſs than benefit may not be the reſult of their application. On every ſuppoſition, the uſe of the verdigriſe is extraordinary, and exceptionable; as it cannot fail, in many caſes, to produce diſagreeable, and in ſome, perhaps, hazardous conſequences.

EMPLASTRUM E GALBANO, *N. S. T.*

Galbanum plaſter.

Take of ſtrained galbanum, one ounce and a half; of yellow wax, and of myrrh, each half an ounce; and of common turpentine, two drams.

Melt the wax and galbanum together, and then add the myrrh powdered, and the turpentine; and let the whole continue as ſhort a time as poſſible over the fire.

OBSERVATION.

This plaſter is corroborative, and antiſpaſmodic: and, to parts diſpoſed to ſuch accidents, ſuppurative, and digeſtive. It has, alſo, a diſcutient quality, where the cauſe of tumours is, languor of the vital and œconomical action of the parts affected.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM, *E.*

Gum plaſter.

Take of oil of palm, four pounds; and of litharge, a pound and a half. Boil them till the mixture become almoſt of the conſiſtence of plaſter; and then add, of gum Ammoniac, of galbanum, of Venice turpentine, and of yellow wax, each half a pound.

OBSERVATION.

This plaſter correſponds with the *emplaſtrum commune cum gummis* of the London *Pharmacopeia:* and differs only, except in the addition of the wax which regards the conſiſtence alone, in the ſubſtituting the oil of palm, a more coſtly ingredient, for the oil of olives, without any apparent reaſon; and the gum Ammoniac for the frankincenſe; which ſeems a matter of indifference; and in ſome variation in the proportion of the ingredients. Excepting expence, the two compoſitions are, therefore, much on the ſame level of pretenſions.

EMPLASTRUM ISCHIADICUM, *N. S. T. & S. B.*

Plaſter for the ſciatica.

Take of Burgundy pitch, four ounces; and of gum Euphorbium, one dram. Melt the Pitch; and then add the gum powdered: ſtirring them together, till they be incorporated; and form a plaſter.

OBSERVATION.

This plaſter is diſcutient, and antiſpaſmodic, from the hot and ſtimulating nature of the Euphorbium, and is, therefore, found effectual for the purpoſe, which gives the name to it. But there is no reaſon for confining its efficacy to this kind of diſorder, when ſituate in that part only; for it is equally capable of relieving rheumatic pains in any other.

EMPLASTRUM MERCURIALE, *E.*

Mercurial plaſter.

Take of gum plaſter, one pound and a half. Being melted, and taken off the fire, add to it, of crude mercury, eight ounces: of Venice turpentine, one ounce; and of liquid ſtorax, half an ounce; all which ſhould be previouſly well ground together in a mortar, till the mercury intirely loſe its metallic appearance.

OBSERVATION.

This plaſter is uſed in the diſcutient and ſpecific intentions, where mercurial applications are proper. But the uſe of the unguent is preferable to any ſuch compoſitions: as was above obſerved.

EMPLASTRUM E MINIO, *L.*

Red lead plaſter.

Take of oil of olives, two quarts; and of red lead, finely powdered, two pounds and a half.

Of theſe ingredients, the plaſter is to be prepared by the ſame means as the common plaſter: only, in the caſe of this compoſition, the addition of more water is neceſſary; and more caution is to be obſerved, that the plaſter may not be burnt, and the colour thence depraved.

OBSERVATION.

This plaſter will not differ, when thus prepared, from the *emplaſtrum cummune* : as there is no variation in the compoſition, but that minium is uſed here inſtead of the litharge, though both are lead, and differ only, in that the latter is more calcined than the former : which does not, as far as appears, render it more fit, in any reſpect, for the preparation of this kind of plaſter.

EMPLASTRUM E MUCILAGINIBUS, *L.*

Plaſter of mucilages.

Take of yellow wax, forty ounces ; of oil of mucilages, *(prepared as below directed)* eight ounces in meaſure ; of ſtrained gum Ammoniac, half a pound ; and of common turpentine, two ounces. The gum Ammoniac being melted with the turpentine, add to them the wax melted ſeparately in another veſſel with the oil.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is ſubſtituted in the preſent *Pharmacopeia* of the college of London for the *diachylon compoſitum* ; which was redundant with ſeveral unneceſſary ingredients ; that, not only made it more expenſive and troubleſome in the preparation ; but depraved the texture, and made the compound leſs fit for the purpoſes it was deſigned to ſerve.

The principal intention, conſidered in the compoſition of this plaſter, is, the ſuppurative : for which its adheſive property, as well as its moderately ſtimulating action, render it fit.

EM-

EMPLASTRUM ROBORANS, *L.*

Strengthening plaſter.

Take of the common plaſter, two pounds; of frankincenſe, half a pound; and of dragons blood, three ounces. Melt the common plaſter; and add to it the reſt, previouſly powdered.

OBSERVATION.

This plaſter is intended as a corroborative, to be uſed in the caſe of ſprains, luxations, fractures, or in any other debilitated ſtate of the parts. The dragons blood is ſubſtituted for the colcothar of vitriol, formerly the aſtringent ingredient in this kind of compoſitions. But it may be doubted, whether it equally well, or even in any degree, anſwers the ſame end; and if the colcothar be prepared from vitriol calcined, till it acquire a purpliſh red colour, and then waſhed to free it from the remaining ſaline matter, it will retain no qualities, that can render it objectionable for this uſe.

This *emplaſtrum roborans* is the *emplaſtrum dorſale* of St. Thomas's Hoſpital: where it is, for ſome occaſions, ordered to be compounded with a twelfth of its weight of opium, in caſes where acute pains accompany the weakneſs of the parts.

EMPLASTRUM E SAPONE, *L.*

Sope plaſter.

Take of the common plaſter, three pounds; and of hard ſope, half a pound. To the common plaſter, liquefied by heat, add the ſope: and then melt the whole, that the mixture may form a plaſter: taking care, that it do not grow too cold before it be formed into rolls.

OBSERVATION.

The intention to which this plaſter is properly ſubſervient is, to diſſolve viſcid matter that cauſes tumours in glands and other parts, when there is a proſpect of diſcuſſing. But the compoſition will be certainly more efficacious to this end, if the *vis vitæ* and œconomical action of the parts be, at the ſame time, increaſed by the application of ingredients gently ſtimulating, joined to the ſope; as in the following.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONACEUM, *E.*

Sope plaſter.

Take of the gum plaſter, (page 167) three pounds. Being melted, mix with it of Caſtile ſope in ſhavings, half a pound.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is formed in the ſame intention as the preceding. But it is better calculated to anſwer the end. For, by ſubſtituting the gum plaſter inſtead of the ſimple common plaſter, thoſe gently irritating ingredients are added; which invigorate the action of the parts; and enable the obſtructed veſſels to propel forwards the ſtagnating humours, as their craſis is rendered apt to it, by the diſſolving action of the ſope.

EMPLASTRUM STOMACHICUM, *L.*

Stomach plaſter.

Take of ſoft labdanum, three ounces; of frankincenſe, one ounce: of cinnamon, and of oil of mace, each half an ounce; and of eſſential oil of mint, one dram. Add to the frankincenſe, previouſly melted, firſt the labdanum, gently heated till it becomes ſoft; and then the oil of mace. Afterwards mix with them the cinnamon, and the oil of mint; and beat them together, in a warm mortar, to a maſs; which is to be kept in a well-cloſed veſſel.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is antiſpaſmodic, from the ſtimulating nature of the eſſential oils, the labdanum, and the cinnamon. It is, therefore, proper, not only for its principal uſe of a ſtomach plaſter, but, alſo, for increaſing the *vis vitæ*, and promoting ſuppuration and digeſtion in all caſes, where the languid and debilitated ſtate of the parts render the action of warm and gently irritating medicaments neceſſary.

EMPLASTRUM STOMACHICUM, *E.*

Stomach plaſter.

Take of yellow wax, eight ounces; of tacamahaca ground, four ounces; and of oil of palm, ſix ounces. Being melted together, and taken off the fire, add of powdered cloves, two ounces; of oil of mace, half an ounce; and of diſtilled oil of mint, two drams. Let them be thoroughly mixed by ſtirring together, that they may form a plaſter.

OBSERVATION.

The nature of the ingredients, with reſpect to their efficacy, is correſpondent with thoſe of the preceding. But this compoſition is much leſs elegant, on account of the tacamahaca, the ſmell of which is greatly diſguſtful to many; and, from the great proportion of that gum to the other ingredients, will greatly prevail over the ſcent of the oils.

EMPLASTRUM VESICATORIUM, *L.*

Bliſtering plaſter.

Take of the drawing plaſter, two pounds; of cantharides, one pound, and of vinegar, half a pint. The plaſter being melted, and taken off the fire, before it hardens again, ſprinkle into, and mix with it, the cantharides, previouſly reduced to a very fine powder. Then add the vinegar; and beat the whole well together.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is very well formed to anſwer the intention its name imports. The drawing plaſter being a very proper baſis; as being duly adheſive, to retain its place on the parts to which it is applied; and containing no irritating ingredients to increaſe the uneaſineſs of the patient, as in the *emplaſtrum epiſpaſticum* of the Edinburg *Pharmacopeia*; to which this, for that reaſon, as was before obſerved, may be deemed greatly preferable.

EMPLASTRUM VOLATILE, *E.*

See *Epithema volatile.*

RESOLVING BOUGIES, OR PLASTER CANDLES OF MR. DARAN.

Take of olive oil, one pound; of red wine, half a pint; a living pidgeon pluckt, or in default of ſuch, a chicken. Put the whole into a new earthen pipkin; and boil them, with an equal fire, till the wine be conſumed. Then take out the animal; and melt in the remaining fluid, of yellow wax, and of Burgundy pitch, each four ounces; of *ſperma ceti*, two ounces; and of *diabotanum*, one ounce. Add afterwards of the powder of the burnt ſole of a ſhoe, from two drams to two ounces, according as it is deſired to render the bougies more or leſs cauſtic. Stir the whole, till the unguent have acquired a proper conſiſtence, which may be known by means of a piece of linen immerſed in it, and then taken out, and ſuffered to grow cold. Dip into it then ſeveral pieces of fine linen cloth, half worn; and then hang them up in the air, that they may drop and grow cold. When they are become quite cold they muſt be cut into bands, or longiſh ſquare figures of which, the length muſt be about a foot, and the breadth greater or leſs, according as it is deſired to make the bougies thicker or ſmaller; and they muſt be a little narrower at one end than at the other. Theſe bands or longiſh ſquare pieces, muſt be rolled, firſt betwixt the fingers, and then betwixt two marbles, or boards well poliſhed, to form by that means, bougies, or candles that may be very ſmooth, very firm, and a little pyramidal.

OBSERVATION.

This is the recipe for Mr. Daran's reſolving bougies, as given by Dr. Aſtruc, in one of the two letters, publiſhed at the end of his late treatiſe on tumours and ulcers. But as it is impracticable to prepare them, as here directed, without knowing the preparation of the *diabotanum*, a principal ingredient; which is one of the plaſters preſcribed in the preſent *Pharmacopeia* of the faculty of medicine of Paris; I ſhall ſubjoin that here.

To prepare the diabotanum. " Take of the freſh " leaves, with the roots, of the bur-dock, the but- " ter bur, mary-gold, hemlock, ground-pine, lovage, " great valerian, garden-angelica, ellicampane, horſe- " radiſh, wild cucumber, figwort, celandine, pile- " wort, and hedge hyſſop, each ſix ounces. Boil " them in a ſufficient quantity of water and then " ſtrain them. Add, of the expreſſed juice of " hemlock, celandine and purple ſpiked clary, " each four pounds; and of the juice of wall- " pepper, one pound. Evaporate them in *balneo*

" *mariæ*,

“ *balneo mariæ*, to the conſiſtence of the more ſo-
“ lid extracts: to every pound of which, add, of
“ the gums galbanum, Ammoniac, oppoponax, and
“ ſagapenum, diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of
“ vinegar of ſquills, and again inſpiſſated, each four
“ ounces. In the mean time, take of powdered
“ litharge, two pounds; of the oils of earth-worms,
“ puppies, melilot, and mucilages, each eight oun-
“ ces; and of common water, about twenty oun-
“ ces. Boil them together, till they attain the
“ conſiſtence of the ſofter kind of plaſters: to
“ which add the above-mentioned extract, mixt with
“ the gums, previouſly melted with a gentle heat.
“ Then add of quick ſulphur, finely powdered,
“ fifteen ounces: and, after that is melted, of yel-
“ low wax, of liquid ſtorax purified, and of Bur-
“ gundy pitch, each one pound. When the maſs
“ is grown half cold, ſprinkle in the powders of
“ the roots of the Florentine orris, cyclamen, bul-
“ bous crowfoot, crown imperial, dragons, and white
“ hellebore, each ſix drams; of black briony, and
“ cuckow pint, each one ounce; of the three kinds
“ of birthworth, each two drams; of aſarabacca,
“ thre ounces; of the leaves of the piſtachio tree,
“ three drams; of bay berries, half an ounce; of
“ the ſeeds of angelica, and naſturtian, each ſix
“ drams; of cummin ſeed, three ounces; of pi-
“ geons dung, one ounce; of Jews pitch of oli-
“ banum, and of maſtich, each eight ounces; of
“ tacamahaca, twelve ounces; of bdellium, and of
“ myrrh, each three ounces; and of Euphorbium,
“ one ounce. Theſe being properly mixt, at laſt
“ add of camphor, one ounce and a half, diſ-
“ ſolved in oil of cloves, one ounce; and of oil
“ of bricks, one ounce and a half. Let them be
“ made into a plaſter, according to art.”

In order to make the *diabotanum* according to this recipe, it is neceſſary alſo to know the preparation of the oils of the earth worms, puppies, melilot, and mucilages: with relation to which, reference in the above preſcription is underſtood to be had to the reſpective recipes for them in the Pariſian *Pharmacopeia*; where they ſtand thus.

For the oil of earth worms. "Take of freſh earth "worms thrice waſhed in water, and of olive oil, "each two pounds; and of white wine, four ounces. "Let them boil together, till the earth worms "be conſumed: and then preſs the oil out of "the feculencies; and, having ſtrained it, keep it "for uſe."

For the oil of puppies. "Take of puppies freſh "whelped and killed, three in number; and put "them into three pounds of hot olive oil. Add "of ſtrong white wine, four ounces; and let them "boil till the texture of the bones be almoſt de"ſtroyed: and then preſs out, and ſtrain the "fluid: to which, being heated, add of the tops of "origanum, thyme, penny-royal St. John's wort, and "marjoram, each two ounces. Expoſe them to "the ſun for fifteen days; and then ſtrain off, pu"rify, and keep the oil for uſe."

For the oil of mucilages. "Take of the freſh "roots of marſh mallows cut into pieces, one pound; "of fœnugreek ſeeds, and linſeed, each half a pound; "and of hot water, ten pounds. Let them ma"cerate upon hot aſhes twenty-four hours, frequent"ly ſtirring them; and then, having ſtrained off "the mucilaginous fluid by ſtrong preſſure, put "to it of the oil of olives, two pounds. Boil them "afterwards till the moiſture be conſumed: and then "ſtrain off the oil without preſſure; and keep it for "uſe."

Mr. Daran's bougies have had too much reputation in every part of Europe, and particularly here, where they have been applied, by an agent appointed by him, at a great expence to the patients, to require any general account of them. That this is the true recipe, there is no reaſon to doubt, from Dr. Aſtruc's poſitive aſſertion, when he publiſhed it; and Mr. Daran's ſilence in not publickly denying it ſince: and ſuppoſing it to be ſo, how little they have merited this reputation preferably to the compoſitions which every ſkilful ſurgeon, duly verſed in pharmacy, might, and ſeveral have framed to anſwer the ſame end, will appear on the diſtinct examination of the aptneſs of each ingredient to the real intention of cure, or form of the medicine. But in order to conſider the nature of the compoſition analytically, it will be proper to ſtate ſuccinctly, what theſe intentions are. The final, or principal end of theſe bougies is, by their cauſtic eroſion, and mechanical preſſure, to force a paſſage in the urethra, when it is obſtructed by caruncles, or by ſtrictures of the coat itſelf. But beſides this principal intention, another ſubſerviently ariſes, which is, that of ſubjoining ſuch mollifying ſubſtances, as may aſſwage the inflammation cauſed by the action of the cauſtic ingredients; and render the operation leſs uneaſy to the patient; and free from thoſe troubleſome ſymptoms, that may attend the uſe of acrid corroſives, in parts where the membranes are ſo ſenſible as in the urethra. Beſides theſe two, which are the proper curative intentions, the form or conſiſtence of the compoſition gives riſe itſelf to a third; as it may require the addition of yet other ſubſtances: ſince it cannot, perhaps, be ſo well produced from any choice of thoſe ingredients that may be ſubſervient to them. If we accordingly examine the ſeveral conſtituents of Mr. Daran's compound in this light, what a prepoſterous redundance, as well as abſurd choice, preſent themſelves to our conſideration! The cauſtic matter is the burnt ſole of a ſhoe; which can hardly be preſumed to have any ſuch power. The *ſperma ceti*, and oil of olives, may be conſidered as emollient; and the wax, and Burgundy pitch, as conducing to the due conſiſtence; though the latter being ſomewhat irritating, might be changed for a more fit ingredient even in this intention. But what ſhare in the operation the reſiduum of the pigeon broth, and wine, are to have, is difficult to aſſign: and yet more the ſmall proportion of that monſtrous compound, the *diabotanum*, unleſs by means of the cauſtic qualities of the celandine, Euphorbium, and perhaps one or two more of the enormouſly multiplied number of ſimples contained in it: ſimples the moſt diſcordant and irrelative to each other, or to any rational particular intention of cure. In ſhort, the compoſition ſavours much more of the myſterious parade of empirics, or the faſtidious ignorance of the old preſcriptions, than of the judicious, and enlightened ſtudy of an able modern practitioner.

MOLLIFYING BOUGIES OF MR. DARAN.

Take of virgin wax, eight ounces; of *ſperma ceti*, three ounces; and of the *unguentum roſatum*, and the *unguentum de ceruſſa*, each two ounces. Melt the whole together; and if the plaſter appear too firm, add a little oil of ſweet almonds. Dip pieces of linen into it; and form them into bougies, in the manner explained in the preceding preſcription for *the reſolving bougies.*

OBSERVATION.

In order to the being able to prepare this compoſition, it is neceſſary to know thoſe of the *unguentum roſatum*, and *unguentum de ceruſſa*; which are here to be underſtood, as forms in the Pariſian *Pharmacopeia* But there is none to be found under the title of *unguentum de ceruſſa*, either in the preſent, or the older French Diſpenſatories. It may, from thence, be juſtly concluded to be an error of the preſs: and that *unguentum* is put for *emplaſtrum:* there being a compoſition of that name in all the French *Pharmacopeias*; and the conſiſtence of a plaſter agreeing moreover better with the intention of form here, than that of an unguent. I ſhall, therefore, give them as they are found in the preſent *Pharmacopeia* of the faculty of medicine of Paris.

The *unguentum roſatum* is thus preſcribed.

"Take of freſh hogs lard prepared, and waſhed "ſeveral times in common water, and at laſt in "roſe water, two pounds; of freſh full-blown red "roſes, and damaſk roſes, previouſly bruiſed, each "one pound. Mix the roſes with the lard; and "leave them to macerate in it for two days. The "lard muſt be then melted, and ſtrained; and the "ſame quantity of both kinds of roſes muſt be "again macerated in it for two days. Let it be "afterwards boiled: and, the ointment being preſſed out of the feculent matter, muſt be kept for "uſe."

The *emplaſtrum de ceruſſa* is alſo preſcribed as follows.

"Take of white lead prepared, three pounds; "of oil of roſes, ſix pounds; of common water, "a ſufficient quantity; and of white wax, nine "ounces. Let the oil, white lead and water, be "boiled together in a proper veſſel: and having "added the wax towards the end of the boiling, "that it may be melted, let them form a plaſter."

This preſcription makes that of *the oil of roſes* further neceſſary: which is ordered, in the ſame *Pharmacopeia*, to be thus prepared.

"Take of bruiſed red roſes not quite blown, "one pound, and of oil of olives, four pounds. "Expoſe them to the heat of the ſun, or of a "*balneum mariæ*, for three days. The oil being "then preſſed out of the roſes, and a freſh quantity being added, let them undergo the like treat-

"ment: and the ſame muſt be repeated a third "time; except that the laſt quantity may be ſuf- "fered to infuſe in the oil for a month. Then preſ- "ſing out the oil, and purifying it, it will be fit for "uſe."

This compoſition for the mollifying bougies is much more rational, as well as ſimple, than the preceding for the reſolving kind: though the previous preparation of the *unguentum roſatum*, and the *emplaſtrum de ceruſſa*, are much more elaborate and expenſive, than are neceſſary for ingredients that enter into ſuch kind of medicaments. It may, moreover, by a proper addition, be made to anſwer the end of the reſolving bougies: and ſave the pains of forming a ſeparate compound for them. I will, therefore, ſubjoin the manner in which, excepting the odour of the roſes that can relate only to the elegance of the form, the ſame compoſition may be prepared without the trouble of thoſe of the *unguentum roſatum* and *emplaſtrum de ceruſſa*.

RESOLVING AND MOLLIFYING BOUGIES OF A MORE SIMPLE PREPARATION THAN THOSE OF MR. DARAN.

Take of virgin wax, eight ounces; of *ſperma ceti*, three ounces; of hogs lard, two ounces; of oil of olives, one ounce; and of ceruſe, ſix drams. Boil the ceruſe, and oil, together in a pipkin with water, till they unite into one body; and then, having melted the other ingredients together, add it to them. In this compoſition, dip pieces of linen: and proceed in other reſpects as directed in the above recipes: and they will form bougies, the ſame as thoſe of the mollifying kind, above deſcribed.

To render theſe bougies corroſive, when ſo required, melt an ounce of the compoſition: and add to it a dram, or in proportion to the degree of cauſticity wanted, of red precipitate; and dip the narrow end of the linen, for about a ſixth part of an inch in it. When this is grown cold, and ſet, dip the remaining part of the linen in the compoſition, without red precipitate; and proceed in forming the bougies, as in other caſes.

OBSERVATION.

By this method, the ſame compound will be made to anſwer in both the intentions, by omitting or adding the red precipitate: which may, if a more active eſcarotic be wanted, be changed for the corroſive ſublimate. The pointing only the end with the acrid matter has an obvious and very valuable advantage; that is, the avoiding irritation and corroſion otherwiſe neceſſarily made in the whole length of the urethra, which the bougie paſſes, when the cauſtic matter is commixed throughout the whole.

It has been ſaid by the pretenders to noſtrums, and thoſe who are diſpoſed to favour empirical practice, that Mr. Daran has the merit of inventing or introducing the uſe of plaſter candles of this kind, for the opening a due paſſage in the urethra, when obſtructed by caruncles, or ſtrictures. But I have very lately ſeen ſpecimens of ſuch, as were every way equally perfect with thoſe of Mr. Daran, that were prepared here long before he ſent any over; or perhaps was himſelf acquainted with the uſe of them.

SECT. II.

Of cerates.

CERATUM ALBUM, *L.*

White cerate.

TAKE of oil of olives, four ounces in meaſure; of white wax, four ounces in weight: and of *ſperma ceti*, half an ounce in weight. Melt the whole together; and ſtir them well, till the cerate be grown quite cold.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is of its own nature defenſative, and ſlightly emollient: but its principal uſe is as a vehicle for the application of more active medicaments.

CERATUM ATTRAHENS, Emplaſtrum cereum DICTUM, *E.*

Drawing cerate.

Take of yellow wax, four pounds; of white reſin, and of mutton ſuet, each two pounds. Let them be melted together.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is given by the college of Edinburg, to ſupply the place of the melilot plaſter, in the ſame manner as the *emplaſtrum attrahens* of the college of London; from which, it differs only in the proportion of the ingredients: that of the reſin being much leſs, and that of the ſuet much greater: in conſequence of which, the compound is proportionably leſs digeſtive. It is difficult, however, to decide which of the two is the beſt form: ſince each is preferable on different occaſions. In the caſe of thoſe whoſe ſkins are leſs irritable, and where a diſcharge is wanted, the London *emplaſtrum attrahens* is beſt adapted. But where the ſkin is tender, and the inflammation is great, the emollient nature of this compoſition is more ſuitable.

From the form of this compound, in which the wax has ſo large a proportion, it evidently belongs to the claſs of cerates; and not to that of plaſters: and I have accordingly ranked it here.

CERATUM CITRINUM, *L.*

Yellow cerate.

Take of yellow baſilicum, half a pound; and of yellow wax, one ounce. Mix them together.

OBSERVATION.

This is digeſtive; and differs only from the yellow baſilicum, in being of a ſtiffer conſiſtence; and having a leſs proportion of the irritating ingredients.

CERATUM COMMUNE, *N. S. T.*

Common cerate.

Take of yellow wax, and olive oil, each one pound. Melt them together.

OBSERVATION.

This differs only from the white cerate in colour; and in being ſomewhat leſs emollient, from the omiſſion of the *ſperma ceti*; and has no advantage over it, but in being ſomewhat cheaper.

CERATUM EPULOTICUM, *L.*

Cicatrizing cerate.

Take of oil of olives, one pound; and of yellow wax, and prepared calamy, each half a pound. Melt the wax with the oil: and, as ſoon as the mixture begins to regain a ſolid conſiſtence, ſprinkle in the calamy; and ſtir the whole well, till the cerate be grown quite cold.

OBSERVATION.

The name of this cerate declares its uſe: and it is, in conſequence of its fitneſs for that purpoſe, at preſent in univerſal eſteem as a cicatrizing medicament, to the excluſion of almoſt all others. The emollient effect of the oil, and the repellent power of the calamy, which two ingredients are kept in a ſtate of due conjunction by the mediation of the wax, that gives a proper conſiſtence to the compoſition, fitly ſupplying what is wanted, in order to the completion of this intention.

CERATUM EPULOTICUM, Unguentum e lapide calaminaris DICTUM, *E.*

Take of yellow wax, eighteen ounces; and melt it in two pounds of olive oil. Then ſprinkle in gradually, ten ounces and a half of calamy; and mix them, by continual ſtirring, till the matter be grown cold.

OBSERVATION.

This differs from the preceding, only in the proportion of the ingredients. The quantity of oil, being leſs with relation to the wax, and that of the calamy with relation to the whole. The difference in regard to the oil, and wax, reſpects only the conſiſtence; which is not, moreover, materially varied by it: but the diminiſhing the quantity of the calamy, on which the drying action of the medicament wholly depends, renders it conſiderably leſs efficacious with reſpect to the curative intention.

CERATUM MERCURIALE, *L.*

Mercurial cerate.

Take of yellow wax, and of tried hogs lard, each half a pound; of quickſilver, three ounces; and of the ſimple balſam of ſulphur, one dram. Melt the wax with the lard: and then add them gradually to the quickſilver, firſt well divided by the balſam of ſulphur.

OBSERVATION.

This is diſcutient, and ſpecific: and is deſigned to be uſed where mercurial applications are wanted in thoſe intentions. But the rubbing in, at proper intervals, ſmall quantities of the common mercurial ointment will, as was obſerved before, be found always more efficacious, than where the mercury is bound up, and hindered from entering the ſkin, by commixture with ingredients of more tenacious mixture, ſuch as that of wax.

SECT. III.

Of unguents.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX.

See *Linimentum ſimplex.*

UNGUENTUM ALBUM.

White ointment.

TAKE of olive oil, one pint; of white wax, four ounces; and of *ſperma ceti*, three ounces. Melt the whole together with a gentle heat; and ſtir them very briſkly without ceaſing, till they be fully cold.

OBSERVATION.

This ointment is defenſative and emollient, from the nature of the *ſperma ceti*. It is however, more frequently uſed compounded with other medicaments of various properties, than ſimply.

UNGUENTUM ALBUM, *E.*

White ointment.

Take of white wax, eight ounces. Melt it in three pounds of olive oil; and then add gradually of ceruſe, one pound. Mix them, by ſtirring, that they may form an unguent.

OBSERVATION.

This differs, in its medicinal nature, from the preceding, only in the addition of the ceruſe, which, by its aſtringent, refrigerating quality, renders it more emollient, and, in ſome degree, repellent.

UNGUENTUM ALBUM CAMPHORATUM, *L.* & *E.*

Camphorated white ointment.

For that of the London *Pharmacopeia*, add, to the reſpective above given compoſition for white ointment, a dram and half of camphire, firſt beaten with a few drops of the oil of almonds.

For that of the Edinburg *Pharmacopeia*, the ſame muſt be done; except that the proportion muſt be a dram and a half of the camphire to only one pound of the ointment.

OBSERVATION.

The camphire, by its ſtimulating and antiſpaſmodic action, gives a diſcutient power to the compoſition, in caſes where the veſſels are relaxed, and debilitated, by contuſions, violent extenſion in ſprains, or other ſuch cauſes.

The proportion of the camphire in the recipe of the London *Pharmacopeia*, which is only one dram to about a pound, ſeems too little to promiſe the due effect: and that of the Edinburg, which is one half more, is, therefore, better.

UNGUENTUM, (SEU OXYMEL) ÆGYPTIACUM, E.
Mel Ægyptiacum.

Take of verdigriſe, well pounded, five ounces; of honey, fourteen ounces; and of vinegar, ſeven ounces. Boil them together, ſtirring them diligently, till they acquire the conſiſtence of an ointment.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition, by the ſtrongly irritating and ſlightly cauſtic power of the verdigriſe, is highly detergent; and applied in that intention, moſt generally to foul ulcers, where the aid of ſtronger eſcarotics is not required to cleanſe their ſurface. It is either uſed, compounded with digeſtive ointments, or liniments; or dilated with vinegar; where that form may render it more fit to be applied.

UNGUENTUM VULGO LINIMENTUM ARCÆI, E.
Ointment, called Arcæus's liniment.

Take of hogs lard, one pound; of goats or mutton ſuet, two pounds; and of Venice turpentine, and of gum elemi, each one pound and a half. Melt them together; and let the ointment be ſtrained.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition was formerly in uſe, as a digeſtive, in caſes where warm applications were thought neceſſary: but the proportion of adipoſe matter renders it unfit, in moſt caſes, to be applied to ulcers; as it would promote the growth of fungous fleſh; and prevent a kindly incarnation. The mixture of relaxing and ſtimulating ingredients make it more proper to be uſed as ſuppurative: though the addition of ſubſtances of a mucilaginous and tenacious conſiſtence tend to give compoſitions formed in that intention, a greater degree of efficacy.

UNGUENTUM EX ALTHEA, *L.*

Ointment of marſh mallows.

Take of the oil of mucilages, three pints; of yellow wax, one pound; of yellow reſin, half a pound; and of common turpentine, two ounces. Melt the reſin and wax with the oil. Then, being taken off the fire, add the turpentine; and ſtrain the mixture while it is hot.

OBSERVATION.

This ointment is ſuppurative, from its general compoſition; and gently digeſtive, from the reſin and turpentine. It is, however, more rarely uſed in the latter intention; the *baſilicum flavum*, moſt generally, and ſometimes the *unguentum Arcæi*, ſimply, or with additions, ſupplying the place of all others, in the preſent mode of practice.

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM FLAVUM, *L.*

Yellow baſilicum.

Take of oil of olives, one pint; of yellow wax, yellow reſin, and Burgundy pitch, each one pound;

and of common turpentine three ounces. Melt the wax, reſin, and pitch, with the oil, over a gentle fire. Then, being taken off, add the turpentine; and ſtrain the mixture while it remains hot.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is digeſtive; and now in moſt general uſe in that intention: being found to be the beſt, hitherto introduced into practice. The turpentine, Burgundy pitch, and reſin, by their ſtimulating power, promote the ſecretion of pus; and excite a due inflammation: the oil and wax attemper, and correct the otherwiſe too irritating quality of the other ingredients; and ſerve to produce the proper conſiſtence of the ointment.

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM FLAVUM, *E.*

Yellow baſilicum.

Take of yellow wax, one pound; of white reſin, one pound and a half. Melt them together in one pound of oil of olives: mixing, afterwards, half a pound of Venice turpentine; and then ſtraining the ointment.

OBSERVATION.

The greater proportion of turpentine is the principal variation in this compoſition from the preceding; and renders it more irritating than that; and, conſequently, in many caſes, leſs proper. This unfitneſs cannot, moreover, on ſuch occaſions, be commodiouſly corrected by additions: while, on the contrary, whenever it is required to make the medicament more ſtimulating it is eaſily done. The preceding is, therefore, much the moſt preferable form for this ointment: as being adapted to more general uſe; and being capable of ſuch extemporaneous alterations, as will ſuit all caſes.

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM NIGRUM, *L.*
Black baſilicum.

Take of oil of olives, one pint; of yellow wax, yellow reſin, and common pitch, each nine ounces. Melt the whole together; and ſtrain the mixture off while hot.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition differs from that of the yellow baſilicum, only in the ſubſtituting common pitch for the turpentine. Its qualities are, therefore, much the ſame: but in conſequence of the pitch bearing a larger proportion in this, than the turpentine in the other, it is more warm, and ſtimulating. It is, however, at preſent, but rarely uſed in the improved practice.

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM NIGRUM, *E.*
Black baſilicum.

Take of yellow wax, white reſin, ſheeps ſuet, and tar, each half a pound; and of oil of olives, one pound and a half. Melt the whole together by a gentle fire, ſtirring them well; and ſtrain the ointment.

OBSERVATION.

This is much inferior to the former. For the uſe of the ſuet, along with ſo large a proportion of oil, will, in many caſes, as is well known by experience, breed funguſſes; and render the incarnation in ulcers leſs kindly, than thoſe compoſitions, in which they are emitted. The tar, in this proportion likewiſe, renders the medicament more irritating, than is proper in moſt caſes.

UN-

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM VIRIDE, *L.*

See *Linimentum baſilicum viride.*

UNGUENTUM CÆRULEUM FORTIUS, *L.*

Strong mercurial ointment.

Take of tried hogs lard, two pounds; of crude mercury, one pound; and of the ſimple balſam of ſulphur, half an ounce. Rub the quickſilver with the balſam of ſulphur, till it no longer appear diſtinct: then add, by degrees, the lard made warm; and mix them carefully.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is principally intended to be uſed for the raiſing ſalivations, to which purpoſe it is the beſt adapted of any that experience has hitherto taught the uſe of. The mercury is the only ingredient that operates immediately to the final intention: the lard being only the vehicle of the mercury; and the balſam of ſulphur the medium for combining them. Where, nevertheleſs, mercurial ointments are applied as diſcutients, or to act in a ſpecific intention, without ſalivation, a weaker ointment in which the proportion of lard is much greater, is fitter; as it can be more freely uſed, without danger of ſalivation.

UNGUENTUM CÆRULEUM MITIUS, *L.*

The weaker mercurial ointment.

Take of tried hogs lard, four pounds; of crude mercury, one pound; and of common turpentine, one ounce. Rub the mercury, in a mortar, with the turpentine, till it no longer appear diſtinguiſhable. Then add, by degrees, the lard made warm; and mix them thoroughly.

OB-

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is intended to anſwer the ſame purpoſes as the preceding. But it is more proper than that, where ſalivation is not deſigned: and where mercurial unction is thought adviſeable, for the diſcuſſing tumours, or producing effects by its ſpecific action in particular parts, a yet greater proportion of lard may be added; in order that it may be duly ſpread, and rubbed in upon the part, when uſed in ſuch ſmall quantities as not to occaſion any danger of ſalivation. By this manner of application of mercurial ointment, much more may be effected, than by any uſe of perfricated plates, amalgama; or any of the plaſters, or ſtiffer unguents, where the mercury is bound up, or clogged with ſuch tenacious ſubſtances, as prevent its entering the ſkin, and being abſorbed; and conſequently, conveyed to the more interior parts, where it is intended to act. Nor is there in this method the leaſt difficulty in adequating the quantity of mercury to the circumſtances of the caſe; and avoiding, where leſſer proportions are ſufficient, the hazard of any inconveniences.

UNGUENTUM CÆRULEUM, *N. S. B.*

Mercurial ointment.

Take of crude mercury, and hogs lard, an equal weight; of Venice turpentine, a ſufficient quantity to divide the mercury. Mix them as in the preceding.

OBSERVATION.

This is deſigned for ſalivations; and ſeems to have no advantage over the two preceding, but the ſaving the trouble of rubbing in larger quantities.

UN-

UNGUENTUM CETI.

Train ointment.

Take of mutton ſuet, and tar, each one ounce; of train oil, two ounces. Melt them together.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition will ſcarcely be of the proper conſiſtence of an ointment: but verges more towards that of a liniment. As it bears, however, this name by thoſe who uſe it, I have received it ſo here. It is, from the large proportion of oleaginous matter, emollient; and the addition of the tar may, in ſome caſes, render it ſuppurative. But it is not in common uſe, nor ſo well adapted to any particular intention, ſimple, or conjunct, as to be neceſſary: though it has a place in the *Pharmacopeai* of a conſiderable hoſpital.

UNGUENTUM CITRINUM E.

Yellow ointment.

Take of crude mercury, one ounce; and of ſpirit of nitre, two ounces. Having put them into a proper phial, digeſt in a ſand-bath, till the mercury be diſſolved. Then, while the ſolution yet retains its full heat, let it be mixed with hogs lard melted, and growing ſolid again with the cold, one pound, by ſtirring them briſkly together in a marble mortar, that they may form an ointment.

OBSERVATION.

This ointment will have the ſpecific properties of mercury: and will be efficacious in the caſe of the itch, or other cutaneous diſeaſes, where the uſe of mercury may avail. But the mercurial ſalt, produced by the combination of the mercury and ſpirit of nitre, will be very cauſtic and acrid; and much more apt to ſalivate, than the white precipitate prepared by alkaline ſalts; which is, therefore, far preferable for the compoſition of unguents of this kind.

UNGUENTUM EMOLLIENS, *N. S. T.*

Emollient ointment.

Take of the ointment of marſh mallows, *P. L.* four ounces; and of oil of turpentine, one ounce; and mix them.

OBSERVATION.

The ointment of marſh mallows itſelf, as was remarked in the obſervations on it, contains more than one ingredient, which make againſt its emollient action: but the addition of the oil of turpentine, would render it ſtill leſs ſuitable to this purpoſe. On the contrary, if this compoſition was applied to parts conſiderably inflamed, it would, by its irritating nature, undoubtedly aggravate, and not aſſwage, the inflammation: and muſt, therefore, be condemned as improper in moſt of the caſes, which its name ſuggeſts it to be deſigned to relieve.

UNGUENTUM EMOLLIENS CUM OPIO, *N. S. T.*

Emollient ointment with opium.

Take of the emollient ointment, two ounces; and of ſtrained opium, one ounce. Mix them.

OBSERVATION.

The ſame objection, which lies againſt the preceding will lie alſo againſt this : and the uſe of opium externally, as was before obſerved, is leſs efficacious, in moſt caſes, than internally.

UNGUENTUM EMOLLIENS, *E.*

Emollient ointment.

Take of oil of palms, four pounds ; of linſeed oil, three pounds ; and of yellow wax, one pound. Being melted together by a gentle heat, mix with them, by ſtirring, half a pound of Venice turpentine ; and ſtrain the ointment.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is more ſuitable to the intention, than either of the preceding : but the turpentine yet counteracts, in ſome degree, the other ingredients ; and certainly ought to have no place in an emollient ointment.

UNGUENTUM EPISPASTICUM, *E.*

Bliſtering ointment.

Take of hogs lard, and Venice turpentine, each three ounces ; of yellow wax, one ounce ; and of cantharides, three drams. The lard, and wax, being melted together, add the cantharides powdered ; and afterwards the turpentine. Mix them to form an ointment.

OBSERVATION.

The turpentine is, as has been before obſerved, in ſpeaking of the bliſtering plaſters, too irritating to be proper to be admitted into compoſitions, formed in this intention. The *unguentum veſicatorium* of the London college, which is formed by only adding an equal weight of hogs lard to the bliſtering plaſter, is, therefore, to be preferred to this.

UNGUENTUM EPISPASTICUM MITIUS, *E.*

Weaker bliſtering ointment.

Take of cantharides, one ounce; and of ſpring water, boiling hot, as much as may be ſufficient. Infuſe, for a night, in a cloſe veſſel; and, having ſtrained off the fluid with ſtrong preſſure, boil it with two ounces of hogs lard, till the aqueous moiſture be exhaled. Then add of white reſin, and yellow wax, each one ounce; and of Venice turpentine two ounces: and form the whole into an ointment.

OBSERVATION.

The caution of infuſing in a cloſe veſſel, is unneceſſary: as being grounded on a notion, that the epiſpaſtic matter of the cantharides is volatile: whereas, the contrary is evident from experiment. The addition of turpentine is not equally objectionable in this compoſition, as in the preceding; if the ointment be intended to be applied for what is called perpetual bliſters. As the irritation, inſtead of being injurious, is wanted here to promote the diſcharge.

UNGUENTUM E GUMMI ELEMI, *L.*

The gum elemi ointment.

Take of tried mutton ſuet, freſh, two pounds; of gum elemi, one pound; and of common turpentine, ten ounces. Melt the gum with the ſuet: and having removed them from the fire, add immediately the turpentine, and ſtrain the mixture, while it remains fluid with the heat.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is ſubſtituted for the *unguentum* or *linimentum Arcæi*; and only differs from it in the proportions of the ingredients. What is before ſaid of the properties of that ointment, will equally hold good with regard to this; and need not, therefore, be repeated.

UNGUENTUM HÆMORRHOIDALE, *N. S. T.*

See *Linimentum hæmorrhoidale.*

UNGUENTUM E LAPIDE CALAMINARIS, *E.*

See *Ceratum epuloticum.*

UNGUENTUM AD LEPRAM, *N. S. B.*

Ointment for the leproſy.

Take of the roots of the ſharp-pointed dock, four pounds; and of mutton ſuet, eight pounds. Boil, and ſtrain them, uſing ſtrong preſſure. Then add of tar, two pounds; of oil of olives, eight pounds; and of brimſtone, half a pound.

OBSERVATION.

The name of this ointment declares the intention of the compoſition to be the cure of leproſies. If it effect this, it muſt be by the ſpecific action of the dock roots and ſulphur, the other ingredients forming only the vehicle.

UNGUENTUM, DICTUM BALSAMUM LOCATELLI, *L.*

Ointment, called Locatelli's balſam.

Take of the oil of olives, one pint; of Straſburg turpentine, and of yellow wax, each half a pound; and of red ſanders, ſix drams. Melt the wax, with ſome part of the oil, over a gentle fire.

Then

Then add the turpentine, with the remainder of the oil; and afterwards mix in the ſanders; and ſtir the whole well together, till it be nearly cold.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition was eſteemed greatly vulnerary, while ſuch notions prevailed; and, therefore, had the name of balſam improperly given to it. Its real property, as an external medicament, is, to be digeſtive: and it differs from the yellow baſilicum in little elſe, but in the proportion of the ingredients, and the addition of the ſanders, which, indeed, renders it leſs fit for exterior uſe. It is accordingly at preſent, ſeldom applied externally in regular practice.

UNGUENTUM MERCURIALE, *E.*

Mercurial ointment.

Take of hogs lard, three ounces; of mutton ſuet, one ounce; and of crude mercury, one ounce. Rub them continually in a mortar, till the globules of mercury diſappear.

It may be prepared, likewiſe, with twice, or thrice, the proportion of the mercury.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is of the ſame nature, and calculated to anſwer the ſame intentions, as the *unguentum cæruleum* of the London *Pharmacopeia*: from which, however, it varies, in the omitting the turpentine, or balſam of ſulphur, uſed as a medium for more eaſily and effectually uniting the mercury and lard: and in the addition of the mutton ſuet. Through the default of adding turpentine, balſam of ſulphur, or other ſuch ſubſtance, the commixture of the mercury with oily or ſevous bodies becomes much more laborious, and leſs perfect: and this is, therefore, a material omiſſion. The addition of the mutton ſuet renders the ointment leſs free to be ſpread; and, moſt probably, leſs penetrating, and fit to be abſorbed by the veſſels of the ſkin: and, conſequently, leſs efficacious, with reſpect to the medicinal intention of its uſe. The form of the London *Pharmacopeia* may, therefore, juſtly claim, in every view, the preference to this.

UNGUENTUM NERVINUM, *E.*

See *Linimentum nervinum.*

UNGUENTUM NUTRITUM, *E.*

See *Linimentum nutritum.*

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM, *N. S. T.*

See *Linimentum ophthalmicum.*

UNGUENTUM E PICE, *L.*

Ointment of tar.

Take of tar, and tried mutton ſuet, an equal weight. Melt them together; and ſtrain the mixture while hot.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition ſeems proper for no other intention than the ſuppurative: as it is formed of the commixture of a relaxing, with a ſtimulating ingredient.

UNGUENTUM PSORICUM, *N. S. T.*

See *Linimentum pſoricum.*

UNGUENTUM ROSACEUM, VULGO POMATUM, *E.*

See *Linimentum ſimplex.*

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCINUM, *L.*

Ointment of elder.

Take of elder flowers, full blown, four pounds; of tried mutton ſuet, three pounds; and of oil of olives, one pound. Boil the flowers till they become almoſt criſp in the ſuet and oil, previouſly melted together. Then preſs out the ointment, *from the fæculent part.*

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is greatly relaxing, and conſequently emollient; and uſed moſt commonly in that intention: being much better adapted to it than the compoſition before given, under the name of the *unguentum emolliens*. The college of London have here ſubſtituted the flowers, inſtead of the leaves, young ſhoots, and bark of the elder; that were the parts formerly put into this ointment: which indeed render the compound more elegant; but more expenſive, and not more effectual.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCINUM, *E.*

See *Linimentnm ſambucinum.*

UNGUENTUM SATURNINUM, *L.*

Ointment of lead.

Take of oil of olives, half a pint; of white wax, one ounce and a half; and of ſugar of lead, two drams. Rub the ſugar of lead, previouſly reduced to a very fine powder, with ſome of the oil. Then add them to the wax, melted with the remaining part of the oil: and ſtir the mixture till it be grown quite cold.

OB-

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is repellent; and proper to be uſed either ſimply, or mixed with digeſtives, in the caſe of ulcers, where there is too profuſe a diſcharge, and the circumſtances admit of its being diminiſhed, without hazard. It is alſo uſed for the *herpes miliaris:* and thoſe kind of ſuperficial eruptions, that are durable in the ſame part. But the application of repellents, either to check the diſcharge of ulcers, or to remove cutaneous eruptions, ſhould always be made with caution, and due conſideration of what conſequences may follow. The uſe of this ointment is not frequent in regular practice.

UNGUENTUM SATURNINUM, *E.*

Ointment of lead.

Take of white wax, three ounces: and melt it in one pound of oil of olives. Sprinkle in, by degrees, one ounce of ſugar of lead; and ſtir them continually together, till the ointment grows ſtiff with the cold.

OBSERVATION.

This differs from the preceding, in the proportion of the ſugar of lead, which renders it more repelling; and, conſequently, more effectual for the purpoſes to which it is applied.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX.

See *Linimentum ſimplex.*

UNGUENTUM E SULPHURE.

See *Linimentum e ſulphure.*

UN-

UNGUENTUM TRIPHARMACVM, *L.*

Take of the common plaſter, four ounces in weight; of olive oil, three ounces in meaſure; and of vinegar, one ounce in meaſure. Set them together over a gentle fire; and ſtir them continually, till they are brought to the conſiſtence of an ointment.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is given, by the college of London, inſtead of the *unguentum nutritum:* from which it differs in having the oil and litharge in a ſtate of combination before their admixture with the vinegar; in order, as is ſaid, to facilitate the preparation. But the efficacy of the compound depending on the union of the lead with the vinegar: it may be well queſtioned, whether the previous combination of it with the oil may not impede, in ſome degree, ſuch union: and, conſequently, render the medicament leſs effectual. The proportion of vinegar is alſo diminiſhed here: which ſtill further weakens the qualities of the compound, with reſpect to its medicinal action.

The aſtringent property of the combined lead and vinegar, renders this compound repellent; and the relaxing power of the oil, emollient: on the ſcore of which qualities, it was formerly much in uſe, in the caſe of burns, ſcalds, eryſipelatous inflammations, and other ſimilar caſes. But, at preſent, it is much leſs frequently applied in regular practice.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ, *L.*

See *Linimentum tutiæ.*

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ, *E.*

See *Linimentum tutiæ.*

UNGUENTUM AD VESICATORIA, *L.*

Ointment for bliſters.

Take of tried hogs lard, and of bliſtering plaſter, each equal weights. Melt them together with a very gentle heat; and ſtir them well till quite cold.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition, when applied for what is called perpetual bliſters, is inferior to the *unguentum epiſpaſticum* of the Edinburg *Pharmacopeia*, and other of the older forms: as wanting ſome ſtimulating ingredients to promote the diſcharge, and digeſtion: which is a conſiderable part of the intention, in the application of ſuch bliſters.

UNGUENTUM VIRIDE, *L.*

See *Linimentum viride.*

SECT. IV.

Of liniments.

LINIMENTUM ALBUM, *L.*

White liniment.

TAKE of oil of olives, three ounces in meaſure; of *ſperma ceti*, ſix drams in weight; and of white wax, two drams. Melt all together by a gentle heat; briſkly ſtirring them, without intermiſſion, till the mixture be grown quite cold.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is defenſative and ſlightly emollient: but it is rarely uſed ſimply: being intended as the *unguentum album*, for a vehicle to more active ingredients.

LINIMENTUM ARCÆI.

See *Unguentum Arcæi.*

LINIMENTUM HÆMORRHOIDALE, Unguentum hæmorrhoidale, DICTUM, *N. S. T.*

Liniment for the piles.

Taſte of the *linimentum album*, one ounce and a half; and of ſtrained opium, one dram. Mix them well together.

OBSERVATION.

This is intended to allay pain and inflammation, ariſing from the piles, when very excruciating and violent.

LINIMENTUM MERCURIALE, Unguentum e mercurio precipitato, DICTUM, *L.*

Take of the ſimple ointment, or pomatum one ounce and a half; of precipitated ſulphur, two drams; and of white precipitate of mercury, two ſcruples. Mix the whole together: and moiſten them with the ley of tartar, to bring the whole to the conſiſtence of an ointment.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition will have the ſpecific action of mercury; and will cure the itch, and other cutaneous diſeaſes of a ſimilar nature. It is, however made more compound than neceſſary, by the addition

dition of ingredients, which rather injure than improve it. The precipitated ſulphur will add little to its efficacy: but, on the other hand, renders its uſe diſguſtful, and incommodious, by its very diſagreeable and laſting ſmell. The ley of tartar renders it acrid and troubleſome to tender ſkins: and, at the ſame time, tends to revivify the mercury, and deſtroy its intimate union with the other ingredients; on which its due diffuſion over the ſurface of the parts where it is applied, and, conſequently its medicinal efficacy, depends. The omiſſion of theſe ingredients; the changing the ſimple ointment (or, more properly, liniment) for the white liniment; and the increaſing the proportion of the precipitate, which may be done without the leaſt hazard, according to the preſcription for the *linimentum mercuriale pſoricum*, below given; would produce, therefore, a compoſition much more effectual and elegant than this.

LINIMENTUM MERCURIALE PSORICUM.

Mercurial liniment for the itch.

Take of oil of olives, three ounces; and of white wax, one ounce. Melt them together; and then mix with them two drams of white precipitate, by grinding on a proper ſtone.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is, as was before obſerved, a moſt efficacious cure for the itch in all caſes: if the parts, on which the eruptions appear, be rubbed over with it as ſlightly as poſſible. It is, proper, however, unleſs where the diſeaſe is confined to a ſmall ſurface, not to anoint the whole together; but to go over the parts affected, at three or four different times,: repeating the application at laſt, on thoſe where the firſt does not appear to have been fully effectual. By the uſe of this liniment, which has not any diſagreeable ſcent, nor will greaſe the cloaths that touch it, or in the leaſt, foul the ſkin, even when firſt laid upon it, the inconveniencies of the ſulphureous unguents are wholly avoided: and the patient, by that means freed from the moſt diſguſting application, that makes any part of the preſent improved art of medicine.

LINIMENTUM NERVINUM, Unguentum nervinum, DICTUM, *E.*

Nerve ointment.

Take of mutton ſuet, two pounds. Melt it, with a gentle heat, in one pound of oil of camomile, that they may be united: and, being taken off the fire, add, continually ſtirring them together, of oil of bays, one ounce; and of diſtilled oil of origanum, or roſemary, two ounces.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is emollient, and antiſpaſmodic: but is, at preſent, ſo little in uſe here, that the college of London have rejected the form out of their *Pharmacopeia.*

LINIMENTUM OLEOSUM, *N. S. B.*

Oily liniment.

Take of calves feet oil, one pound; of turpentine, two ounces; and of white ſope, three ounces. Mix them together with a gentle heat.

OBSERVATION.

This is emollient, from the relaxing action of the oil; and diſcutient, from the reſolvent power of the ſope: and therefore intended in caſes of tumefaction from viſcid humours, attended with inflammation.

LINIMENTUM OPTHALMICUM, Unguentum opthalmicum, DICTUM, *N. S. T.*

Liniment for ſore eyes.

Take of gooſe greaſe, one ounce; and of prepared tutty, half an ounce. Mix them thoroughly well, by grinding them together on a ſtone.

OBSERVATION.

This is the ſame with the *unguentum tutiæ* of the London and Edinburg *Pharmacopeias*, except with relation to the kind of fat, which in this is preferable. The gooſe greaſe is greatly emollient; and the tutty repellent: which render this compoſition, therefore, proper in caſes of a flux of humours, attended with inflammation on the eyes.

The gooſe greaſe is, doubtleſs, equally efficacious with, if not more ſo than, the fat of vipers, which is generally uſed in compoſitions of this kind; and directed in the *unguentum tutiæ* of the London *Pharmacopeia*; and is to be procured with leſs trouble and expence. It is likewiſe more proper than the butter preſcribed in that of the Edinburg *Pharmacopeia*, becauſe it is much leſs ſubject to turn rancid. A twelfth part of opium is added, where the inflammation is very violent.

LINIMENTUM REFRIGERANS, Unguentum nutritum, DICTUM, *E.*

Take of litharge, and vinegar, each two ounces; and of oil of olives, ſix ounces. Let them be rubbed together in a mortar, alternately pouring in part of the oil and vinegar, till the mixture be completed; and the vinegar can no longer be diſtinguiſhed ſeparately.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is repellent, from the lead corroded by the vinegar; and emollient, from the oil. It is uſed for burns, violent eryſipelatous inflammations; and in other ſuch caſes.

LINIMENTUM SAMBUCINUM, Unguentum ſambucinum, DICTUM, E.

Liniment of elder.

Take of the freſh interior bark, and of the leaves, of elder, each four ounces. Being well pounded, boil them in two pounds of linſeed oil, till all the aqueous moiſture be exhaled. The oil being ſtrained with preſſure, melt in it ſix ounces of white wax: and mix them together, *by ſtirring.*

OBSERVATION.

This differs from the *unguentum ſambucinum* of the London college in conſiſtence: the baſis of that compoſition being principally mutton ſuet; and of this linſeed oil, with a ſmall proportion of wax: from whence it can only obtain the ſpiſſitude of a liniment. It differs alſo from the other, in being made from the leaves, and interior bark, inſtead of the flowers; which renders the preparation cheaper; and the compoſition leſs elegant, on account of the ſtrong ſmell of thoſe parts of the elder. The emollient virtue of both compoſitions is, however, much the ſame, when freſh: but this will be greatly more apt, than the other, to turn rancid with keeping; which as well depraves its medicinal efficacy, as renders it offenſive.

LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM, *L.*

See *Embrocatio ſaponacea.*

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX, Unguentum ſimplex, DICTUM, *L.*

Simple liniment, commonly called POMATUM.

Take of tried hogs lard, two pounds; and of roſe water, three ounces. Beat the lard with the roſe water, till they be well incorporated; and then melt the lard with a very gentle fire; and let it ſtand at reſt for a ſhort time, that the water may ſubſide. Afterwards pour out the lard, leaving the water behind; and then ſtir, and beat it inceſſantly, while it is growing cold, that it may be broke into the moſt light and yielding maſs. Add to this, as much eſſence of lemons, as ſhall be neceſſary to give it an agreeable ſcent.

OBSERVATION.

The operation of this liniment, as a medicament, is emollient. But it is rarely uſed ſimply in that intention: though ſometimes introduced in other compoſitions, or uſed as a vehicle.

LINIMENTUM E SULPHURE, Unguentum e ſulphure, DICTUM, *L.*

Sulphur liniment.

Take of pomatum, half a pound; of flowers of ſulphur, unwaſhed, two ounces; and of eſſence of lemons, one ſcruple. Mix them, *by rubbing the whole well together.*

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is formed correſpondently to the common practice of curing the itch with brimſtone. But the moſt diſguſtful and laſting ſmell of that ſubſtance, with the neceſſity of uſing copious proportions of this greaſy, and conſequently naſty, compoſition, renders this method very diſagreeable, and incommodious: and, after all, it is not ſo certainly efficacious, as ſome mercurial preparations; which, applied in proper vehicles, are equally ſafe; and intirely free from theſe inconveniencies. The *linimentum mercuriale pſoricum*, above given, is, therefore, to be greatly preferred to this, for the cure of that diſeaſe: and has not, that I know of, failed to produce the deſired effect in one of many ſcore inſtances where it has been tried.

LINIMENTUM SULPHUREUM PSORICUM, Unguentum pſoricum, DICTUM, *N. S. T.*

The ſame with the preceding; unleſs that one ounce of the ley of tartar, (commonly called oil of tartar *per deliquium*) is added, and the eſſence of lemons uſed only in half the proportion.

OBSERVATION.

The addition of the lixivium of the ſalt of tartar may render the compoſition more effectual. But it ſometimes, by its acrimony, excoriates, and gives uneaſineſs, where the ſkin is of a tender and delicate nature. The college of London have accordingly omitted it in the *unguentum e ſulphure:* but retained it in the *unguentum e mercurio precipitato:* where, as was before obſerved, it is ſtill leſs proper.

LINIMENTUM TRIPHARMACUM, *L.*

Take of the common plaſter, four ounces in weight; of oil of olives, four ounces in meaſure;

and of vinegar, one ounce in meaſure. Set them over a gentle fire; and ſtir them continually, till the liniment has acquired a due conſiſtence.

OBSERVATION.

This is of the ſame nature with the *unguentum tripharmacum*; but leſs efficacious with reſpect to the principal intention, from the leſs proportion of vinegar; on the combination of which, with the lead in the common plaſter, the cooling repellent power of the compoſition, as was obſerved before, depends.

LINIMENTUM TUTIÆ, Unguentum tutiæ, DICTUM, *L.*

Liniment of tutty.

Take any quantity of prepared tutty; and mix with it as much purified vipers fat, as is requiſite to bring it to the conſiſtence of a ſoft ointment.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is much the ſame, as the *linimentum opthalmicum* before given: and like that, is intended as an emollient and repellent, in caſes of inflammation of the eyes: in which it is found uſeful. But any other kind of fat, perfectly free from rancidity, and of the ſame conſiſtence, will equally well anſwer the ſame end: as it cannot be preſumed, there is any ſpecific quality in that of vipers: and, indeed, the gooſe greaſe is more efficacious: as it is more liquefiable by a ſlight warmth; and, conſequently, more penetrating.

LINIMENTUM TUTIÆ, Unguentum tutiæ, DICTUM, *E.*

Liniment of tutty.

Take of freſh butter, free from ſalt, four ounces; and of white wax, two drams. Being melted ed together, with a gentle heat, gradually ſprinkle in, one ounce of tutty; continually ſtirring the ointment, till it grow cold.

OBSERVATION.

This is the ſame, in its general nature, with the preceding: but the butter is more apt to turn rancid, than the fat of animals; and therefore, leſs proper for this purpoſe.

LINIMENTUM VIPERINUM, *N. S. T.*

Viper liniment.

Take of the colcothar of vitriol, one dram; and of vipers fat, one ounce. Mix them, by grinding them together on a ſtone.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is of the ſame nature, and formed in the ſame intention, as the *linimentum ophthalmicum*, and *linimentum tutiæ*, above given; the vipers fat being emollient, and the colcothar of vitriol aſtringent, and, conſequently, repellent. It is proper in this caſe, however, that the colcothar ſhould be thoroughly well waſhed: otherwiſe it may be ſo acrid, as to be offenſive to the eyes; and inſtead of removing, increaſe the inflammation and fluxion. Where the repellent intention is the principal, the colcothar is more efficacious, than the tutty. The vipers fat may in this, as in the other, be changed for gooſe greaſe, for the reaſons above given.

LINIMENTUM BASILICUM VIRIDE, Unguentum baſilicum viride, DICTUM, *L.*

Green baſilicum.

Take of yellow baſilicum, eight ounces in weight; of oil of olives, three ounces in meaſure; and of prepared verdigriſe, one ounce. Mix them, *by melting the yellow baſilicum, and oil of olives together; and when near cold, grinding them with the verdigriſe on a proper ſtone.*

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition differs from the yellow baſilicum in form, by having the addition of ſuch a quantity of oil, as renders it only of the ſpiſſitude of a liniment: though the college of London have yet continued to give it the name of ointment. It differs alſo from the yellow in quality, by the addition of verdigriſe; which makes it detergent, as well as digeſtive: that ſubſtance having, as has been ſeveral times obſerved before, this property in a very great degree. Compoſitions made thus with the crude verdigriſe, or with the *mel Ægyptiacum*, are the medicaments, moſt uſed in the preſent practice, whenever the detergent intention comes in queſtion; and the ſurface of the ulcer is not ſo foul, as to require the uſe of more corroſive ſubſtances.

LINIMENTUM VIRIDE, Balſamum viride, DICTUM, *E.*

Take of linſeed oil, and of turpentine, each one pound; and of verdigriſe pounded, three drams. Let them be boiled together; continually ſtirring them, till the verdigriſe be diſſolved.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is firſt formed in the ſame intention as the preceding: but is too ſtimulating from the turpentine in many caſes, where inflammation attends the foulneſs of the ulcers.

The uſe of linſeed oil, inſtead of olive oil, will alſo conduce to the ſtimulating nature of the compound. For the linſeed oil is not only more irritating, in its original ſtate, than the other; but is apt to dry, when commixt with the turpentine; and to adhere in a hard varniſh-like coat to the margin of ulcers, fretting and offending the ſkin.

The proportion of verdigriſe is, likewiſe, too ſmall, in relation to the whole; where a ſtrongly deterging property is requiſite in the compound: and an extemporaneous addition of verdigriſe cannot be made expediently, though, if the quantity exceed the due proportion, ſuch other ſubſtances may be eaſily added, as will duly attemper it.

The preceding *linimentum baſilicum viride* is, therefore, far preferable to this compoſition, as more perfectly anſwering to the ſame intentions, and being free from the defects of it.

LINIMENTUM VOLATILE, *L.*

See *Epithema acouſticum.*

SECT. V.

Of cataplaſms.

CATAPLASMA AROMATICUM, *E.*

Aromatic cataplaſm.

TAKE of the roots of long birthwort, and of bay berries, each four ounces; of ſweet fennel ſeed, and of the leaves of mint, each three ounces; of Jamaica pepper, and of myrrh. each two ounces; and of honey, thrice the weight of all the others. *The dry ingredients being powdered,* mix them with the honey into the form of a cataplaſm.

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OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is antiſpaſmodic, and corroborative. But the honey is certainly a very improper baſis, as not really conducing to the medicinal intentions; and is retained only in conformity to the older forms.

CATAPLASMA COMMUNE EMOLLIENS.

Common emollient cataplaſms.

Take of milk, ſix ounces; of oil of olives, one ounce; and of bread crumbs, a ſufficient quantity to produce the due conſiſtence. Add the bread to the milk, when of a boiling heat; and afterwards beat the oil well with them.

OBSERVATION.

This cataplaſm is emollient; and, in the caſe of tumours where great inflammation prevails, has alſo, conſequentially, a ſuppurative effect. It will anſwer, in moſt caſes, where cataplaſms in either of theſe intentions are wanted. But where ſuppuration is to be promoted in colder tumours by the uſe of warm and ſtimulating ingredients, the form of a plaſter is more expedient: as being both a more efficacious, as well as a more commodious, method of applying the proper medicaments.

CATAPLASMA E CYMINO, *L.*

Cummin cataplaſm.

Take of cummin ſeeds, half a pound; of bay berries, of leaves of water germander dried, and Virginia ſnake-root, each three ounces; of cloves, one ounce; and of honey, thrice the weight of all the others. *Powder the dry ingredients*; and mix them with the honey in a cataplaſm.

Observation.

This compoſition is formed in the ſame intention as the *cataplaſma aromaticum :* and the honey is equally objectionable in it.

Cataplasma discutiens, *E.*

Diſcutient cataplaſm.

Take of the roots of briony, three ounces ; and of the flowers of elder, one ounce. Boil them till they be grown tender ; and then, being pounded into a paſty maſs, add of gum Ammoniac, diſſolved in vinegar, half an ounce ; of crude ſal Ammoniac, two drams ; and of camphorated ſpirit of wine, an ounce. Mix, and form them into a cataplaſm.

Observation.

This compoſition is deſigned to diſcuſs tumours, formed from concreted and viſcid humours, by gently irritating, and increaſing the propulſive action of the veſſels. But the ſpirit of wine, which is highly aſtringent, ſeems rather to counteract, than promote the intention.

Cataplasma discutiens, *N. S. B.*

Diſcutient cataplaſm.

Take of oatmeal, and lees of ſtale beer, the quantities requiſite to the due conſiſtence ; and form them into a cataplaſm.

Observation.

This cataplaſm will avail in many caſes : but it is not ſo effectual, as when vinegar, and ſal Ammoniac, are conjoined with the lees ; which are ſcarcely, of themſelves, ſufficiently powerful, to remove the viſcid and concreted humours, that are,

are the cauſe of thoſe tumours, to which compoſitions of this kind are applied.

CATAPLASMA AD ECHYMOSIN.

Cataplaſm to remove blackneſs after bruiſes.

Take of the roots of Solomon ſeal bruiſed, one ounce and a half; of conſerve of roſes, and of vinegar, each half an ounce. Mix them: and form a cataplaſm.

OBSERVATION.

This cataplaſm, applied to the part of the ſkin where the echymoſis appears, will remove the blackneſs: but in caſes of greater extravaſation, the *cataplaſma reſolvens*, below given, will be more effectual. Where this cataplaſm is wanted near the eyes, the vinegar may be beſt omitted, that its ſharpneſs may not offend them.

CATAPLASMA MATURANS, *L.*

Suppurating cataplaſm.

Take of dried figs, four ounces; of yellow baſilicum, one ounce; and of ſtrained galbanum, half an ounce. Beat well the figs with a little wine, or ſtale ſtrong beer. Then carefully add the baſilicum, previouſly incorporated with the galbanum, by melting.

OBSERVATION.

The qualities of the wine, or ſtale ſtrong beer, in this compoſition, are rather repugnant, than conducive to, the curative intention; and are much fitter ingredients of diſcutient, or repellent cataplaſms, than of ſuppurative. Indeed the uſe of cataplaſms at all, inſtead of plaſters, in a ſuppurative intention, is not neceſſary, or expedient: except where the inflammation is violent; and there more emollient compoſitions will anſwer the end better than this. The common cataplaſm of oil, milk, and crumb of bread, is preferable in ſuch caſes; and may, more properly, be eſteemed ſuppurative, than this.

CATAPLASMA RESOLVENS.

Reſolvent cataplaſm.

Take of thick lees of wine, and vinegar, each half a pint; of crude ſal Ammoniac, one ounce; and of oatmeal or bran, as much as may be ſufficient to the due conſiſtence. Having firſt diſſolved the ſal Ammoniac in part of the lees, mix the whole together into the form of a cataplaſm.

OBSERVATION.

This cataplaſm is greatly efficacious, in reſolving and diſperſing extravaſated blood, coagulated and lodged betwixt the membranes; and alſo tumefactions of the membranes in the joints, and cartilaginous parts. The uſe of it muſt be conſtant, unleſs where it is found to inflame, or excoriate the ſkin: in which caſe, the application muſt be diſcontinued; but not for a longer time, than till it can be borne without great inconvenience, when it muſt be renewed again. This method is not, in common practice, in either of the caſes mentioned: but will be found of great utility by any, who will adopt it on proper occaſions.

CATAPLASMA RHEUMATISMATICUM, *N. S. T.*

Rheumatic cataplaſm.

Take of freſh flowers of elder, ſixteen pounds; of the beſt vinegar, four pounds; and of bay ſalt, one pound. Make them into a cataplaſm, to be applied every other day.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is diſcutient; and may, in many caſes, occaſion the propulſion of the viſcid matter through the obſtructed veſſels. But the uſe of ſal Ammoniac, in a much ſmaller proportion, would be more efficacious than that of bay ſalt: and the vinegar will be apt to excoriate or inflame the ſkin, if continued, as here directed, for ſome time. The *cataplaſma reſolvens*, above given, may be prepared at any time; which, on account of the freſh elder flowers, this cannot: and it will be found equally, or more effectual, wherever ſuch medicaments are proper in the rheumatiſm or gout. But they ſhould be uſed with caution: and not laid on precipitately, where there is appearance of great fluxion: leſt, as they may act as repellents, they throw the morbid matter back from the extremities to the interior parts. In the decline, or after the long continuance of fits, where the joints and cartilaginous parts appear thickened by the viſcid or concreted humours depoſited in them, they may, however, be uſed with great advantage: and a lameneſs of the limbs, ſometimes very troubleſome and durable, may be prevented by them.

CATAPLASMA SAPONACEUM, *N. S. B.*

Sope cataplaſm.

Take of ſope ley, three ounces; of oil of olives, half a pound; of river water, one gallon; and of wheaten flower, as much as may be requiſite to the due conſiſtence. Form them into a cataplaſm, by mixing the oil and ley together firſt; and then beating up the flower well with them.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is diſcutient, in ſome caſes, by the reſolvent power of the alkaline ſalts in the ſope ley. But it would be more effectual, if ſome of the warm eſſential oils, ſuch as that of aniſeed, or camomile: or the warm gums, ſuch as the galbanum, or Ammoniac; were added.

CATAPLASMA SINAPI, Sinapiſmus, DICTUM, *E.*
Muſtard cataplaſm.

Take of muſtard-ſeed ground, and of crumb of bread, equal quantities; and of the beſt vinegar as much as is requiſite to produce the due conſiſtence. Form them into a cataplaſm: to which a little garlic, beaten to pulp, is ſometimes added.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is antiſpaſmodic; and is applied, in paralytic caſes to the parts, where the ſenſitive, or motive powers, appear to be impaired, or wholly ſuſpended. The vinegar is not, however, a proper ingredient in it, for ſeveral reaſons. By its acrimony, it frequently offends the ſkin; ſometimes even excoriating it, when of a very tender texture. By its acid nature, it neutralizes the volatile ſalt of the muſtard, on which its medicinal action, in this intention, partly depends; and alſo weakens and blunts the pungency of the eſſential oil, in which the other part of its efficacy reſides. By its own proper immediate action, it is, indeed, corroborative: but of too refrigerating a nature in theſe caſes. It would be, therefore, much better to compound this cataplaſm, of the muſtard-ſeed, and ſome ſtrong wine: which would both of itſelf conduce to the medicinal intention; and neither offend the ſkin, nor diminiſh the efficacy of the muſtard ſeed.

CATAPLASMA SUPPURANS, *E.*

Suppurating cataplaſm.

Take of the roots of white lilies, or marſh mallows, four ounces; and of fat figs, one ounce. Being boiled in a ſufficient quantity of ſpring water, till they are become tender, and then bruiſed, add to them of raw onions bruiſed, ſix drams; of galbanum, diſſolved in the white of an egg, half an ounce; of yellow baſilicum, and oil of camomile, each one ounce; and of flower of linſeed, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them and form a cataplaſm.

OBSERVATION.

This is more complex than neceſſary: for if a ſufficient quantity of the roots of marſh mallows be boiled in milk, and the due proportion of galbanum, or oil of camomile, be added, the reſt may be omitted; and the compoſition will be equally efficacious: as it will conſiſt of relaxing and warming ingredients, in the ſame manner as this. With reſpect to the figs and onions, they are rather diſcutient, than ſuppurative: and where the more ſtimulating ingredients, ſuch as make the active part of the yellow baſilicum, are wanted as ſuppuratives, they are, as was before obſerved, better applied in the form of plaſters.

SECT.

SECT. VI.

Of epithems.

Epithema acousticum, Linimentum volatile, dictum, *L.*

TAKE of oil of almonds, one ounce; and of ſpirit of ſal Ammoniac, two drams. Shake them well together in a phial.

Observation.

The ſame compoſition is called *miſtura acouſtica* in the *Pharmacopeia* of St. Thomas's Hoſpital: only the proportion of the volatile ſpirit is, one dram to three of the oil.

This compound is uſed for freeing the paſſages of the ears from the concreted humour, called *wax*, when obſtructed by it ſo as to effect the hearing. It is applied, by dropping into the ear a ſmall quantity; which, diſſolving the wax, cauſes it to be diſcharged. In order to facilitate ſuch diſcharge, injections are alſo ſometimes uſed. Inſtead of this mixture, a few drops of ſtrong brine, or ſolution of ſea ſalt, has been ſometimes ſubſtituted; and it has been found to anſwer, where other means have failed.

Epithema aluminosum, Coagulum aluminoſum, dictum, *L.*

Alum curd.

Take of the white of eggs, any quantity; and ſtir them in a pewter veſſel, with a lump of alum of proper ſize, till they coagulate.

Observation.

The aſtringency of alum renders this compound repellent: in which intention it is uſed againſt a flux of humours on the eyes.

EPITHEMA AD CARCINOMA.

Epithem for cancers: being the remedy called Plunket's powder.

" Take of crows foot, which grows in low grounds, " one handful, well pounded; of dogs fennel, three " ſprigs, pounded likewiſe; of crude brimſtone, " three middling thimbles full; and of white arſe- " nic the ſame quantity; all incorporated well in " a mortar. Then make it into ſmall balls, the " ſize of a nutmeg and dry it in the ſun.

" In order to apply it, the balls muſt be bruiſ- " ed into fine powder; and mixt with the yolk " of a freſh egg, and laid over the ſore, covered " with a piece of hog's bladder ſplit; or the ſtrip- " ping of a calf, when dropt; which muſt be cut " of the ſize of the ſore, and ſmeared with the " yolk of the egg. If it be applied to the noſe, " or the lip, you muſt alſo take care, that the " patient do not ſwallow any of the humour. You " muſt alſo take care, not to lay the plaſter too " broad on the face, or near the heart. It is hazar- " dous to exceed the breadth of a crown *(in ſuch " caſes)*; but in the feet or legs (it may be laid) " as far as the ſore goes. The plaſter muſt not " be ſtirred, till it drop off of itſelf: which will " be in a week; but muſt have a clean bandage " twice a day."

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition was formerly uſed in Ireland, by old Plunket, a famous empiric; who gained re-

putation

putatiou for curing cancers; and, afterwards, gave the recipe to St. Stephen's Hoſpital: where it is ſaid to have been found frequently ſucceſsful. There is no reaſon to doubt, but that it is the ſame remedy which has lately been offered to the world here, as an almoſt infallible means; and is, indeed, ſaid, by perſons of credit to have effected moſt extraordinary cures.

The public are obliged to an eminent ſurgeon, who practiſes here, for procuring the recipe from St. Stephen's hoſpital; and vouching for its being an authentic copy of that, communicated by old Plunket. As it has been preſerved hitherto in Plunket's own words, I have thought proper to continue it ſo: though the expreſſion is neither technical nor accurate. But I would not take away the right, which every one has equally with myſelf, of judging what real definite quantities are equivalent to his handfuls, ſprigs, and thimbles full. The ingredients acting combinedly, by a ſpecific virtue, there can be no comment on the particular relation of each to the intention of cure. Only one may conjecture, with probability, that the arſenic has the principal ſhare in the effect; and that the dogs fennel is the moſt inſignificant ſimple.

The caſes moſt proper for the application of this remedy are thoſe, where the cancer is ſuperficial; ſituated in fleſhy parts; and not ramified, or too widely ſpread. For if the whole cannot be covered, ſo as to be deſtroyed by the eſcarotic power of the medicament, the uſe of it is in vain.

EPITHEMA CAUSTICUM, Cauſticum commune fortius, DICTUM, *L.*

Stronger cauſtic epithem.

Boil any quantity of ſope ley, till a fourth part be conſumed: and then, while it is yet of a boiling heat, ſprinkle in lime, that has been kept in a cloſe veſſel for ſeveral months, till ſuch a quantity be added, as will abſorb the fluid; and form a paſte: which is to be preſerved for uſe in a veſſel well ſtopt.

OBSERVATION.

This is ſubſtituted in the preſent practice for the *lapis infernalis:* that, from its ſaline nature, and the want of ſome ſuch abſorbent body as the lime, is liable to liquefy; and ſpread beyond the intended bounds; making the margin of the eſcar irregular; and excoriating and inflaming the ſkin around it: from which defects, this compoſition is much more free. But the following, where ſope is introduced inſtead of the ley, is yet, for the ſame reaſon, to be preferred to this: as it may be made nearly of the ſame force, by the addition of lixiviate ſalts, where a greater power is requiſite; and, at the ſame time, is much better ſecured from running, by the union of the ſalts with the oil in the ſope, as well as by the abſorbing action of the lime, which prevents their liquefying with that proportion of moiſture, they meet with on their application.

EPITHEMA CAUSTICUM, Cauſticum commune mitius, DICTUM, *L.*

Take of ſoft ſope, and freſh quick-lime, equal parts. Mix them at the time they are to be uſed.

OBSERVATION.

This cauſtic is the moſt gentle in its operation; and moſt eaſily reſtrained to the due limits of its action, of any hitherto uſed. It is, however, in ſome caſes, not ſufficiently active, to make ſo deep an eſcar as may be required: on which account, the preceding *cauſticum fortius* was given to ſupply its place in ſuch caſes. But this compound, by the addition of pearl aſhes, or any other lixiviate ſalt, in the proportion of an eighth, or a fifth part of the whole, may be ſo acuated, as to anſwer the ſame end : and will yet preſerve its valuable quality of not running and ſpreading beyond its due bounds : from which the *cauſticum fortius* is not wholly free. It is, therefore, when ſo prepared, preferable, even where there is occaſion to make a conſiderably deep eſcar, to any other cauſtic, hitherto introduced into practice.

EPITHEMA DEPILATORIUM, Pilæ ſulphuratæ, DICTUM, *N. S. T.*

Take of ſoft ſope, of flowers of ſulphur waſhed, and of wheaten flower, each one pound ; and of any fixt alkaline ſalt, one ounce. *Mix them well, by beating them together* ; and make them into balls.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is intended to take away hair, when found incommodious. But it muſt be uſed with caution ; and ſhould, after it has lain for ſome ſhort time, be removed, in order to ſee if the hair come off by ſtroking the finger over the part : on perceiving which, the application muſt be diſcontinued.

EPITHEMA DETERGENS, Mel Ægyptiacum, DICTUM, *L.*

Deterging epithems, or mel Ægyptiacum.

Take of verdigriſe, finely powdered, five ounces ; of honey, fourteen ounces ; and of vinegar, ſeven ounces in meaſure. Boil the whole together over a gentle fire, till the mixture acquire a proper conſiſtence, and reddiſh colour. Let it then ſtand for ſome time : and there will be formed a ſediment, or groſſer part ; from which, the more liquid being ſeparated, muſt be kept for uſe ; being the *mel Ægyptiacum :* with which, nevertheleſs, when it is required to be more acrid, a part of the ſediment may be mixt.

OBSERVATION.

This compound is, from the verdigriſe, very detergent ; and is uſed, mixed with proper digeſtive unguents, for ulcers that are foul : it is, alſo, ſometimes diluted with water, and uſed as an injection, or imbibed in pledgets of lint, for reaching the parts of ſinuous or cavernous ulcers, where unctuous dreſſings cannot find admiſſion.

EPITHEMA SULPHUREO-OLEOSUM, Balſamum ſulphuris ſimplex, DICTUM, *L.*

Take of oil of olives, four pounds ; and of flowers of ſulphur, one pound. Boil them together, till the flowers of ſulphur be diſſolved.

The ſame may be done with linſeed oil, and with Barbadoes tar.

OBSERVATION.

This compound was formerly eſteemed vulnerary: but is at preſent, rarely uſed externally, in a ſimple ſtate, in regular practice.

EPITHEMA SULPHUREO-OLEOSUM, Balſamum ſulphuris craſſum, DICTUM, *E.*

Take of linſeed oil, one pound ; and of flowers of ſulphur, four ounces. Boil them over a gentle fire, in a large veſſel ; diligently ſtirring them, till they unite in the form of a balſam.

OBSERVATION.

This differs from the preceding, only in the greater proportion of the ſulphur to the oil; and, conſequently, varies little from it in its medicinal qualities.

EPITHEMA VESICATORIUM, *L.*
Bliſtering epithem.

Take of cantharides, reduced to a very fine powder, and of wheaten flower, equal weights. Add a ſufficient quantity of vinegar, and make them into paſte.

OBSERVATION.

This form is not ſo commodious, as thoſe of an unguent or a plaſter; and therefore, but ſeldom adopted.

EPITHEMA VOLATILE, *L.* Emplaſtrum volatile, DICTUM, *E.*
Volatile epithem.

Take equal weights of common turpentine, and of ſpirit of ſal Ammoniac. Stir the turpentine in a mortar, and gradually drop in the ſpirit of ſal Ammoniac, till the whole become a white maſs.

OBSERVATION.

This epithem is irritating and reſolvent, and may, therefore, be deemed diſcutient; but the application can ſcarcely be continued ſufficiently to avail in that intention without offending the ſkin. It is alſo antiſpaſmodic, from the ſtimulating nature of both the ingredients: and uſed to remove the pain in the baſtard gout and rheumatiſm.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of fluid forms of external medicaments.

SECT. I.

Of fomentations.

Fotus anodynus, Fotus papaveris **dictus**, *N. S. B.*

Poppy fomentation.

TAKE of the heads of white poppies, four ounces: and boil them in four pints of water, till only two pints can be ſtrained off: which being done, add two ounces of vinegar.

In ſome caſes, the vinegar is omitted.

Observation.

This fomentation is intended to be anodyne; and when uſed with the vinegar, gently repellent. It is, therefore, ſo applied to parts, where there is a fluxion attended with great pain, and no excoriation of the ſkin, in caſes which admit, without hazard, of ſuch treatment: but where a repellent action would be hazardous, or where the acrimony of the vinegar would occaſion ſmarting and uneaſineſs, through the tenderneſs of the ſkin, it is omitted.

Fotus astringens, *N. S. T.*

Take of galls bruiſed, one ounce: and boil them in a ſufficient quantity of water, to admit of ſtraining off one pint.

OBSERVATION.

This fomentation being gently aſtringent, and, conſequently, corroborative, may be uſed for ſprains, and weakneſſes of the joints, after luxations. It is not, however, ſo effectual, in this intention, as the following.

FOTUS ASTRINGENS, Fotus quercinus, DICTUS, *N. S. B.*

Take of oak bark, one ounce and a half; and of the quenching water belonging to a ſmith's forge, three pounds. Boil them together, till two pounds may be ſtrained off: which being done, add of roch-alum, two drams.

OBSERVATION.

This is more powerful than the preceding. For the oak bark has the ſame general qualities as the galls; while the impregnation of the iron in the ſmith's water, and yet more ſtrongly the alum, promote the aſtringent effect.

The ſame kind of fomentation is, ſometimes, prepared with balauſtines, and dried red roſes: which are both, but particularly the firſt, efficacious ingredients in the ſame intention.

In order to render fomentations of this kind effectual, it is, ſometimes, practiſed to uſe them as hot as the patient can poſſibly bear, without the conſequence of being ſcalded: and the heat of the water, will, by its ſtimulating power, greatly contribute to the aſtringent action of the fomentation. The effect of heat, in this way, is, indeed, ſo great, that it renders the action of the ſimples, with which the water is impregnated, of little uſe: and it may be almoſt queſtioned, whether they may not be equally well omitted. It is proper, however, when fluid compoſitions are uſed in this intention, that if they are not applied ſo hot, as to give ſome degree of uneaſineſs, they ſhould be uſed cold. For water, in a tepid ſtate, or only gently warm, has a relaxing power, that will greatly counterbalance the aſtringent action of the other ſubſtances; and render them of little avail.

FOTUS E CICUTA.

Hemlock fomentation.

Take of dried hemlock, two ounces; and of water, two pints. Put the hemlock into the water boiling; and, having continued the heat for ſome minutes, ſtrain off the fomentation through flannel.

OBSERVATION.

The great advantages ariſing from the hemlock fomentation, in ſome caſes ſolely uſed, and in others with the hemlock pills, below deſcribed, are demonſtrated in a work lately publiſhed at *Vienna* by Dr. *Storck*; where he aſſerts that this fomentation alone will give great relief in the gout, and rheumatiſm; that it will ſtop the progreſs of mortifications; and procure a ſeparation; and that, with the aid of the pills, it will cure cancers, ſchirruſſes, œdematous and fiſtulous ulcers, and other topical diſeaſes. The manner, in which he prepared, and uſed the fomentation, was by ſowing up the dried herb betwixt two pieces of linen, and forming as it were, a kind of mattraſs, by quilting them: which mattraſs, being put into boiling water, for ſome minutes, and the ſuperfluous fluid then preſſed out, was applied to the parts affected. But the uſe of the fomentation, prepared as here in the common manner, and applied by means of flannel dipt into it muſt anſwer the ſame end.

Fotus communis, *L.*

Common fomentation.

Take of the leaves of ſouthern-wood, or lavender cotton, of the tops of ſea-wormwood, and of camomile flowers, all dried, each one ounce; of bay leaves dried, half an ounce; and of water, three quarts. After boiling a ſhort time, ſtrain off the water.

Observation.

This is emollient, from the action of the warm water; and diſcutient, from the warming, and gently ſtimulating power of the other ingredients. It is in uſe in the hoſpitals of London, as the common fomentation.

Fotus emolliens.

Emollient fomentation.

Take of marſh mallow roots, and the flowers of elder, or, in default of them, the inner bark or leaves, each one ounce; and of linſeed, half an ounce. Boil them in four pints of water, till two only may be ſtrained off: which being done, to each pint, add immediately, at the time of its being uſed, two drams of ſpirit of ſal Ammoniac.

Observation.

This compoſition is truly emollient, and when uſed, of a gentle warmth, of great efficacy againſt all inflammations. The other ingredients conſpiring with the warm water in its relaxing and mollifying effect. The ſpirit of ſal Ammoniac, to thoſe who are not acquainted with the peculiar property of volatile ſalts to relax the animal fibres, may ſeem, from its pungent nature, not conſiſtent with the intention: but that relaxing power having been experimentally proved beyond all doubt, its emollient action is a neceſſary conſequence.

The preceding fomentation is, however, moſt generally uſed in common practice, as well in the emollient intention, as where a diſcutient power is wanted. But the warming and irritating nature of the other ingredients, though they do not wholly take away, yet diminiſh the relaxing effect of the water: which, even in its ſimple ſtate, is preferable to ſuch compoſitions, in caſes of intenſe inflammation; in all which, fomentations of this nature ſhould be copiouſly uſed: as not only the torture of the patient, but the hazard of miſchievous conſequences, may be greatly prevented by them.

FOTUS CONTRA SPHACELUM.

Fomentation againſt mortification.

Take of the common fomentation, one pound: and, when heated to a due warmth, add of ſpirit of wine, more or leſs, according to the exigence, not exceeding, nevertheleſs, two ounces; and of ſpirit of ſal Ammoniac, one ounce.

OBSERVATION.

The addition of ſpirit of ſal Ammoniac, as well as ſpirit of wine, has been uſual in practice. But it may be juſtly queſtioned, whether the relaxing power of it be not againſt the intention. Inſtead of it, therefore, a proper quantity of any of the eſſential oils, that are not corroſive, is to be preferred.

SECT. II.

Of lotions.

LOTIO ASTRINGENS, Aqua aluminoſa Bateana, DICTA, *L.*

Aſtringent lotion.

TAKE of alum, and white vitriol, each half an ounce; and of water, one quart. Diſſolve the ſalts, by boiling them in the water: and, when the fæces have ſubſided, filter the ſolution through paper.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is aſtringent; and, conſequently, repellent, and ſtyptic. But there are other forms, below given, better accommodated to any of the particular intentions, in which this can be applied.

LOTIO COSMETICA, Lotio ſaponaceo, DICTA, *L.*

Coſmetic lotion.

Take of damaſk-roſe water, three quarters of a pint; of olive oil, a quarter of a pint: and of the ley of tartar, the meaſure of half an ounce. Rub the ley with the oil *(in a glaſs or marble mortar)* till they be mixt: and then gradually add the water.

OBSERVATION.

This lotion is intended to clear the ſkin from thoſe ſuperficial ſpots, and diſcolourings, that affect only the epidermis. It is, in fact, no other than an elegant compoſition of ſope; which is leſs acrid, than where the alkaline ſalts are acuated by lime;

as in the common ſope ley: but where the common kinds of ſope do not offend the ſkin, they may be uſed with the ſame effect. A ſolution of pearl-aſhes, or any other lixiviate ſalt of vegetables, may be ſubſtituted for the ley of tartar: which is much more expenſive; and not to be obtained at all times.

LOTIO COSMETICA, Lax virginale, DICTA.

Beautifying lotion.

Take of Benjamin powdered, four ounces; of ſtorax, one ounce; of balſam of Peru, half an ounce; and of rectified ſpirit, one pint. Put them together into a mattraſs; of which the neck muſt be afterwards cloſed, by inverting another, of ſmaller ſize, into it: and, luting the joint, ſet the mattraſs then in a gentle ſand-heat; and let the mixture remain there for three or four days, frequently ſhaking the veſſel. A tincture will then be formed by the ſolution of the other ingredients in the ſpirit: which muſt be decanted, when cold, from the fæces. Of this tincture, put three teaſpoonfuls into a quarter of a pint of water: and the mixture will aſſume a milky appearance, from whence it is called *lax virginale*.

OBSERVATION.

This was formerly much uſed to remove ſpots, and thoſe ſlight excoriations, called *choppings*, from the ſkin of the face: but it is now wholly neglected in regular practice. There are ſome miliary ſpreading eruptions, of the ſlighter tetterous kind, againſt which, nevertheleſs, it is very effectual: and wherever it will avail, it is to be preferred to the more aſtringent compoſitions, into which the metallic ſalts enter.

Lotio detergens, Aqua phagedenica, **dicta**, *E.*

Take of freſh lime-water, one pound; of corroſive mercury ſublimate, half a dram. Make a ſolution.

Observation.

This compoſition is made on very erroneous principles. For, inſtead of a ſolution of the ſublimate, a decompoſition of it will be made; and a precipitation of the mercury, by the ſuperior attraction of the ſaline part of the lime.

This lotion is, however, as its name imports, intended as a detergent, and ſpecific, in the caſe of ulcers of an obſtinate and malign nature. But where mercurial ſalts are intended to act by their corroſive quality, alkaline ſubſtances, in aqueous vehicles, muſt not be conjoined with them in the ſame compound.

Lotio detergens, Aqua ſapphirina, **dicta**, *L.*

Deterging lotion.

Take of lime-water, one pint; and of *(crude)* ſal Ammoniac, one dram. Let them ſtand together in a copper veſſel, with pieces of copper-plate immerſed in them, till the water has acquired a blue ſappharine colour.

Observation.

This lotion, applied conſtantly to unkindly ulcers, is found a very efficacious detergent: and is, at preſent, in great eſteem. It owes its virtue, not only to the irritating action of the copper; but to the ſlightly eſcarotic power of the lime-water; and perhaps, in ſome caſes to its alkaline quality.

LOTIO DETERGENS, Aqua ſapphirina, DICTA, *E.*
Detergent lotion.

This varies from the preceding, only in the proportion of the ſal Ammoniac; which is two drams inſtead of one.

OBSERVATION.

The variation of this from the preceding is not material with reſpect to its medicinal efficacy. For the ſal Ammoniac, being decompounded by the ſaline matter of the lime, the whole difference will be, that this will contain a greater proportion of volatile alkaline ſalt.

LOTIO EPULOTICA, Aqua calcis, DICTA, *L.*
Cicatrzing lotion, called ſimple lime-water.

Take of quick-lime, one pound; and of water, one gallon and a half. Pour the water gradually on the lime: and after the ebullition is over, and the earthy part of the lime has ſubſided, filter the fluid through paper.

OBSERVATION.

Lime-water is ſometimes uſed in the caſe of obſtinate ulcers: which, without any other appearance of being of a very unkindly nature, will not duly incarn, nor cicatrize. It has been found, on ſuch occaſions, to have its deſired effect of drying ulcers; which, perhaps, may be moſt properly aſcribed to its alkaline quality, producing a change in the nature of the matter diſcharged. But in caſes of evident foulneſs in the ulcers, the combination of copper with the lime-water, as in the preceding lotion, called *aqua ſapphirina*, renders it much more efficacious.

LOTIO EPULOTICA, Aqua calcis, DICTA, *E.*
Cicatrizing lotion, called ſimple lime-water.

This varies from the preceding, only in the proportion of water to the lime, which is here two gallons, to one pound.

OBSERVATION.

The difference of this from the preceding, is only in the inferior ſtrength of the impregnation of the water, by the calcarious matter : but for external uſe, the ſtronger is to be preferred ; as a ſlight cauſticity, which is ſcarcely found in the weaker, is neceſſary to the effect.

LOTIO MERCURIALIS, Aqua aluminoſa, DICTA, *E.*
Mercurial lotion, called alum-water.

Take of corroſive mercury ſublimate, and of roch alum, each two drams. Being pounded, let them be boiled in two pints of water, till half be conſumed : and when the ſolution has ſtood ſtill, and a ſediment is formed, let the clear fluid be poured off from it.

OBSERVATION.

The boiling is wholly unneceſſary, after the ſalts are diſſolved, and may be, therefore, ſhortned ; due allowance being made in the proportion of water added.

This compoſition is ſpecific, in the caſe of the itch, and other ſimilar cutaneous diſeaſes, from the mercury ; and aſtringent, from the alum ; and where ſuch intentions are concurrent, is, conſequently efficacious.

LOTIO REPELLENS, Lotio ad Herpetem, DICTA, *N. S. B.*

Repellent lotion for the cure of tetters.

Take of white vitriol, one dram and a half; and of ſugar of lead, one dram. Gradually pour on them, of lime-water, twelve ounces; and of camphorated ſpirit of wine, one ounce and a half. Mix them, that they may form a lotion.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is formed on erroneous principles. For the ſugar of lead, and white vitriol, on which its repelling action muſt principally depend, are analyſed by the ſaline alkaline matter of the lime-water: the lead, in the firſt, being precipitated from the acetous acid; and the zinc, in the latter, from the vitriolic. Theſe metallic bodies have, indeed, in their ſimple ſtate, to which they are here reduced, ſome degree of the ſame repellent power; but too inconſiderable to be adequate to the effect required. The lime-water itſelf is, moreover, weakened by the neutralization, which part of the calcarious matter undergoes, from its combination with the vinegar and vitriolic acid, that conſtituted, in part, the metallic ſalts. The ſpirit of wine will, likewiſe, let fall the camphor on its dilution, by the lime-water; which, meeting with no menſtruum proper for its ſolution, will, conſequently, aſſume the form of powder. It is, therefore, better to keep theſe diſcordant ingredients ſeparate; and either to commix the ſalts, diſſolved in as little water as poſſible, with the camphor diſſolved in a highly-rectified ſpirit of wine; or to uſe the two ſolutions diſtinctly.

The intention of this compoſition is to repell, by the ſugar of lead, white vitriol, and ſpirit of wine; to diſcuſs, by the camphor; to deterge, by the lime-water lime-water; and, thus, to prevent, as well as diſperſe, and heal thoſe minute tumours and exulcerations, of which the tetterous ſpots are formed.

LOTIO REPELLENS, Aqua vitriolica, DICTA, *E.*

Repellent lotion.

Take of white vitriol, two drams; and of ſpring water, two pounds. Boil them till the vitriol be diſſolved; and filter *the ſolution.*

OBSERVATION.

This ſolution is repellent; but is not frequently uſed ſimply: it being more common to conjoin ſugar of lead, alum, or other aſtringent ſaline ſubſtances, with the white vitriol.

LOTIO STYPTICA, Aqua vitriolica cærulea, DICTA, *L.*

Styptic lotion.

Take of blue vitriol, three ounces; of alum, and of ſtrong ſpirit of vitriol, each two ounces; and of water, a pint and a half. Boil the ſalts in the water, till they be diſſolved. Then add the oil of vitriol; and ſtrain the mixture through paper.

OBSERVATION.

This is given, in the *Pharmacopeia* of the college of London, as an emendation of the compoſition recommended, by Sydenham, in caſes of profuſe bleedings at the noſe. But it had better have been wholly rejected, with reſpect to this intention. For, as it is ſcarcely practicable to apply any ſtyptic to the veſſels in the paſſages of the noſe, without hazard of ſome part being ſwallowed, the uſe of blue vitriol, and all corroſions of copper, are highly improper in ſuch compoſitions;

as they will not, if they reach the ſtomach, though even in very ſmall quantities, fail to excite violent vomitings; than which, nothing could more conduce to promote the hæmorrhage; and render it dangerouſly irremediable. Nor is, indeed, the blue vitriol itſelf, conſidered abſtractedly from this quality, the moſt eligible ſtyptic: as green vitriol, calcined to redneſs, is much more efficacious in that intention: at the ſame time, that it is free from the emetic quality of the blue, ſo injurious in this caſe.

LOTIO STYPTICA, Aqua ſtyptica, DICTA, *E.*

Styptic lotion.

Take of roch alum, and of blue vitriol, each three ounces; and of ſpring water, two pounds. Boil them, till the ſalt be diſſolved; and, having filtered the fluid, add of oil of vitriol, two drams.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is formed in the ſame intention as the preceding: and is liable to the ſame objection, on account of the blue vitriol. It is, otherwiſe, more efficacious, by the addition of the alum: which is a more powerful aſtringent, than the blue vitriol.

LOTIO SULPHUREA, *N. S. T.*

Sulphur lotion.

Take of crude ſulphur, prepared, ſix ounces; and of the ſimple lime-water of the London *Pharmacopeia*, one gallon. Boil them, till one pound be be conſumed.

OBSERVATION.

This lotion, by the ſpecific effect of the ſulphur, and the corroſive quality of the lime-water, cures ſome cutaneous eruptive diſorders. But the ſtrong and diſguſting ſmell, as well as the acrimony of the lime-water, render other medicaments more eligible, where large parts require to be waſhed.

SECT. III.

Of e mbrocations.

EMBROCATIO ASTRINGENS.

Aſtringent embrocation.

TAKE of ſugar of lead, one dram; and of alum, and white vitriol, each half a dram. Powder, and then diſſolve them in an ounce of tincture of red roſes. Diſſolve, alſo two drams of *terra Japonica*, in an ounce and a half of rectified ſpirit of wine: and, having mixt the two ſolutions, let them ſtand at reſt ſome time, and then pour off the clear part of the fluid from the ſediment.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is very aſtringent; and, conſequently highly repellent: the ingredients, of which it is formed, being ſuch as poſſeſs that quality in the higheſt degree. It muſt, however, be applied carefully; if uſed in caſes of eruption; or fluxion on any part: as it has no tendency to the diſcharge of the humours, but only repulſes them back from the part.

EMBROCATIO ASTRINGENS, Tinctura Saturnina, DICTA, *L.*

Aſtringent embrocation, called tincture of lead.

Take of ſugar of lead, and of green vitriol, each two ounces; and of rectified ſpirit of wine, one quart. Powder the ſalts ſeparately: and then put them into the ſpirit; and let them ſtand to diſſolve without heat: after which, filter the ſolution through paper.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is conſiderably aſtringent; and, conſequently, repellent and ſtyptic: but not in ſo high a degree, as the preceding.

EMBROCATIO ASTRINGENS, Acetum lithargyritis, DICTA, *E.*

Aſtringent embrocation, called vinegar of litharge.

Take of litharge, four ounces; and of the beſt vinegar, one pound. Digeſt them, in a ſand-heat for three days, often ſhaking the veſſel: and then filter *the ſolution.*

OBSERVATION.

This proceſs produces, in fact, nothing elſe but a ſolution of ſugar of lead: as the acid part of the vinegar, and the litharge, which is calcined lead, combine, and form that ſalt: which neceſſarily remains diſſolved in the aqueous part of the vinegar. This produces, conſequently, when filtered, a ſolution no way different from that which may be made, by diſſolving ſugar of lead, already prepared, in water; unleſs with regard to ſome oleous ſubſtances, that with the acid and water conſtitute crude vinegar: and of which, ſome part may remain yet combined with the water and ſugar of lead: but which, nevertheleſs, have no relation to the medicinal qualities of the compound.

This embrocation, therefore, being only a ſolution of ſugar of lead, is, conſequently, aſtringent and repellent.

EMBROCATIO COMMUNIS, Spiritus vinoſus camphoratus; & ſpiritus vini camphoratus, DICTA, *L.* & *E.*

Common embrocation, called camphorated ſpirit of wine.

Take of camphor, *(powdered)* two ounces; and of rectified ſpirit of wine, one quart. Mix them, that the camphor may be diſſolved.

OBSERVATION.

This embrocation is diſcutient, and antiſpaſmodic. It was formerly in conſtant uſe in all ſprains and contuſions: but modern obſervation has taught, that where there is danger of great inflammation, the uſe of ſuch irritating, and aſtringent ſubſtances, is highly injurious.

EMBROCATIO SAPONACEA RESOLVENS, Linimentum ſaponaceum, DICTA, *L.*

Saponaceous embrocation, commonly called opodeldoc.

Take of the ſpirit of roſemary, one pint; of hard Spaniſh ſope, three ounces; and of camphor, one ounce. Digeſt the ſope in the ſpirit of roſemary till it be diſſolved: and then add the camphor.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION.

This composition is diſcutient, from the reſolvent power of the ſope, and the corroborative quality of the ſpirit of wine. It is, accordingly applied to tumours ariſing from viſcid and concreted humours; and, leſs properly, to ſuch as are cauſed by contuſions, or violent extenſions of the veſſels by ſprains.

EMBROCATIO SAPONACEA RESOLVENS, Balſamum ſaponaceum vulgo *opodeldoc*, DICTA, *E.*

Take of rectified ſpirit of wine, four pounds; and of white Spaniſh ſope, ten ounces. Digeſt them in a gentle heat, till the ſope be diſſolved; and then add of camphor, two ounces; and of the diſtilled oils of roſemary, and origanum, each half an ounce.

OBSERVATION.

This is much the ſame with the preceding: except in the addition of the oil of origanum; which is an improper ingredient to enter, in ſo large a proportion, into compoſitions for external application, from its very acrid cauſtic qualities.

EMBROCATIO SAPONACEA RESOLVENS ET ANODYNA, Balſamum anodynum vulgo *Bateanum*, DICTA, *E.*

Anodyne and reſolvent embrocation, called Bates's anodyne balſam.

Take of Spaniſh ſope, two ounces; of opium, unprepared, half an ounce; and of rectified ſpirit of wine, eighteen ounces. Digeſt them in a ſand-bath, with a gentle heat; and to the fluid, ſtrained off, add of camphor, ſix drams; and of diſtilled oil of roſemary, one dram.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is the ſame with the preceding, except that the proportion of ſope is greater; the oil of origanum, advantageouſly omitted; and the opium added, to give a narcotic power to the compoſition. It is uſed, therefore, in the ſame caſes as the preceding, where great pain is an attendant ſymptom.

SECT. IV.

Of collyriums.

COLLYRIUM DETERGENS, Collyrium vitriolicum, DICTUM, *N. S. T.*

Detergent collyrium of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, called vitriolic collyrium.

TAKE of white vitriol, half a ſcruple; and of water, two ounces. Mix them *by diſſolving the white vitriol in the water.*

It is alſo prepared with double the proportion of water; and is then called the DILUTED VITRIOLIC COLLYRIUM.

OBSERVATION.

The white vitriol is deterging, and repellent; and, therefore, not only cauſes the minute exulcerations, on the edges of the eye-lids, to heal;

but prevents the flux of humours that produces them.

COLLYRIUM DETERGENS, Aqua vitriolica camphorata, DICTUM, *L.*

Take of white vitriol, half an ounce; of camphor, two drams; and of boiling water, one quart. Mix them; that the vitriol may be diſſolved; and, after the fæces have ſubſided, filter the ſolution through paper.

OBSERVATION.

Camphor, in its ſimple ſtate, will not ſuffer itſelf to be diſſolved in water by any means hitherto known: and ſeparating, conſequently, in this preparation, from the water, when grown cold, forms thoſe fæces, that are directed to be taken away by filtering through paper. The remaining fluid will, therefore, be nothing more than a ſolution of white vitriol in water: differing from the preceding only in the proportion of ſalt to the water; which is double: but ſeems not to exceed what is neceſſary to render the collyrium duly efficacious.

COLLYRIUM REPELLENS.

Repellent collyrium.

Take of white vitriol, and ſugar of lead, both powdered, each half a ſcruple. Diſſolve them in two ounces of roſe-water.

OBSERVATION.

This, though ſimple, is the moſt efficacious of any of the repellent collyriums: and will in moſt caſes, by frequent uſe, drive off the flux of humours, that occaſion inflammation. But care muſt be taken not to ſuffer it to offend the ſenſible membranes of the eye; which would rather increaſe, than relieve the inflammation.

SECT. V.

Of gargles.

GARGARISMA DETERGENS, Gargariſma communis, DICTA, *N. S. T.* & *N. S. B.*

Detergent gargle.

TAKE of tincture of roſes, one pound; and of honey of roſes, two ounces. Mix them that they may form a gargle.

OBSERVATION.

This is the gargle uſed on common occaſions. But an addition is frequently made to it, of red wine, or other ſuch gentle repellent ſubſtances, as are proper to enter the mouth.

GARGARISMA CONTRA GANGRENAM.

Gargariſm for the malignant ſore throats.

Take of the pectoral decoction, ſeven ounces; of the honey of roſes, one ounce; and of ſpirit of ſalt, thirty drops. Mix them that they may form a gargle. It was, till lately, the practice, inſtead of the ſpirit of ſalt, to add a dram, or ſometimes two, of the crude ſal Ammoniac.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition, prepared with the ſal Ammoniac, inſtead of the ſpirit of ſalt, was uſed, as was ſaid, with great ſucceſs in thoſe malignant caſes, that were diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *Pelham* *ſore throats.* But, on the late prevalence of the fevers attended with ſore throats, along with other malignant ſymptoms, ſome practitioners of great eminence changed the ſal Ammoniac for the ſpirit of ſalt: which was ſaid by them to be found much more efficacious.

GARGARISMA AD PARALYSIN, *N. S. B.*
Gargle againſt paralytic affections.

Take of pellitory of Spain, one ounce; and boil it in a ſufficient quantity of water to ſtrain off one pint: *which being done*, add half an ounce of ſpirit of ſal Ammoniac.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition acts on the nerves of the parts affected, by the ſtimulating power, both of the pellitory of Spain, and the ſpirit of ſal Ammoniac.

GARGARISMA REPELLENS, Gargariſma aluminoſa, DICTA, *N. S. T.*

Take of the common gargle, eighteen ounces; of alum, half an ounce. Mix them, by diſſolving the alum in the gargle.

OBSERVATION.

This is more aſtringent than the common gargle, by the addition of the alum: and may be, therefore, conſidered as repellent, as well as detergent; and, conſequently, proper to be applied, when that intention ariſes from the circumſtances which attend diſorders of the mouth, and throat.

GAR-

GARGARISMA SPECIFICA, Gargariſma contrayerva, DICTA, *N. S. B.*

Specific gargle, called contrayerva gargle.

Take of harts horn, one ounce; and of contrayerva root, powdered, half an ounce. Boil them in a ſufficient quantity of water, to admit of twelve ounces of fluid being ſtrained off. It is ſometimes prepared with the beſt vinegar, inſtead of water.

OBSERVATION.

This gargle muſt be ſuppoſed to operate, from the peculiar quality of the contrayerva, in thoſe diſorders of the mouth and throat, which take their riſe from that febrile ſtate, which this ſimple is ſaid to cure by its ſpecific qualities. For the gargle is neither repellent, detergent, nor adapted to the effectuating any other of the external curative intentions.

SECT. VI.

Of tinctures.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDUM, *L.*

Tincture of cantharides.

TAKE of cantharides, bruiſed, two drams; of cochineel, half a dram; and of proof ſpirit, one pint and a half. After digeſtion, filter the tincture through paper.

OBSERVATION.

This tincture poſſeſſes all the peculiar qualities,

ties, of the cantharides; and is, therefore, epiſpaſtic, and antiſpaſmodic. By uſing it as an embrocation, at proper intervals, for ſome time, any part may be bliſtered in the ſame manner, as by the application of the cantharides themſelves in ſubſtance; and the effect may be continue by the ſame means for any length of time deſired.

Paralytic limbs, that have been deprived wholly of ſenſe and motion for a long time, may be reſtored by a perſeverance in this method of bliſterring: when all other means fail. But the effect muſt be gradually produced, by an application of the tincture firſt at the extremity of the limb affected, on as large a ſurface as the patient can bear, without ſtrangury; which will be cauſed, if too great a quantity of the tincture be uſed: and then advancing higher, till the intention be fully anſwered.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDUM, *E.*

Tincture of cantharides.

Take of cantharides, two drams; and of rectified ſpirit of wine, one pound and a half. Digeſt for two days; and to the filtered tincture, add of balſam of Capivi, an ounce and a half; and of cochineel, one dram. Digeſt in a ſandheat, for four days: and then filter off the tincture.

OBSERVATION.

This differs from the preceding, only in the addition of the balſam of Capivi: which, for external uſe, is much better omitted; as it would give uneaſineſs, by its irritation on the bliſtered ſkin, without any advantage, or benefit, with reſpect to the intention of cure.

TINC-

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ, *L.* & *E.*

Tincture of myrrh.

Take of myrrh, three ounces; and of proof ſpirit, one quart. Digeſt them together; and then ſtrain off the tincture.

OBSERVATION.

This tincture is ſometimes applied as a detergent, in the caſe of foul ulcers: but more frequently, and properly, for promoting the exfoliation of bones. It is alſo uſed ſimply, or with the addition of other ſimilar medicaments, as a dentifrice; and to remove apthæ, and ſcorbutic diſorders of the gums, and mouth.

TINCTURA ROSARUM, *L.* & *E.*

See *Infuſum roſarum.*

OBSERVATION.

This tincture, as it is improperly called, is aſtringent; but that quality is more owing to the vitriolic acid, contained in it, than to the roſes. It is uſed frequently for gargles: but moſtly with the addition of honey of roſes, or of other ingredients.

TINCTURA SATURNINA, *L.*

See *Embrocatio aſtringens,* Tinctura ſaturnina, *dicta,* *L.*

TINCTURA TERRÆ JAPONICÆ, *L.*

Tincture of gum reſin, called Japan earth.

Take of Japan earth, three ounces; of cinnamon, two ounces; and of proof ſpirit, one quart. After digeſtion, ſtrain off the ſpirit.

OB-

OBSERVATION.

This tincture is moderately aſtringent; and, conſequently repellent; as well from the qualities of the ſpirit of wine, as from thoſe of the *terra Japonica*. It is not, however, frequently uſed externally, without other additions.

SECT. VII.

Of injections.

INJECTIO EMOLLIENS.

Emollient injection.

TAKE of linſeed, half an ounce; and of the roots of marſh mallows, one ounce. Boil them in a quart of water, till half be waſted, then ſtrain off the remainder; and, having diſſolved in it a dram of gum Arabic, add one ounce of ceruſs; and mix it well with the fluid by ſhaking, that they may form an injection.

OBSERVATION.

This injection is emollient; and will, when thrown into the urethra, in caſe of excoriations, lubricate, and defend the inflamed and tender parts from the irritation of the urine; or of any acrid running. But to render theſe kinds of injections of any material efficacy, they muſt be frequently repeated; which, with the little benefit otherwiſe found from them, has occaſioned their being much neglected in the preſent practice.

INJECTIO EMOLLIENS, Injectio e trochiſcis albis Rhazis, DICTA.

Emollient injection, called the injection from the white troches of Razi.

Prepare firſt the white troches of Razi, according to the Edinburg, and other *Pharmacopeias*, as follows.

Take of ceruſs, ten drams; of ſarcocol, three drams; of gum tragacanth, and of ſtarch, each two drams; of camphire, half a dram; and of roſe water, a ſufficient quantity. Mix and make them into troches.

Powder two drams of theſe troches; and having put the powder into four ounces of hot water, ſhake the mixture well together for a conſiderable time.

Or uſe, inſtead of theſe torches, the *pulvis e ceruſſa compoſita* of the London *Pharmacopeia*; which is thus prepared.

Take of ceruſs, four ounces; of ſarcocol, half an ounce; and of gum tragacanth, half an ounce. Make the whole into a powder.

Otherwiſe, diſſolve the gum, ſarcocol, and tragacanth, in the due proportion of water: and add the ceruſs to the ſolution.

OBSERVATION.

The laſt method is the moſt expedient: the ingredients in the firſt recipe, that are omitted in the other being no way neceſſary with relation to the intention: and, indeed, the mixing the ceruſs with the others previouſly, prevents their being ſo readily and effectually diſſolved.

This compoſition is applicable to the ſame purpoſes as the preceding, and has been generally uſed; but it is, however, inferior to it. The mucilage, formed by the linſeed and marſh mallows, being more emollient, than the glutinous fluid, produced from the ſolution of the ſarcocol, and gum tragacanth.

INJECTIO DETERGENS.

Detergent injection.

Take of *mel Ægyptiacum*, one ounce; and add to it ſix ounces of water; or a greater, or leſs, proportion, as occaſion may make neceſſary. Mix them thoroughly well, by ſhaking them well together.

OBSERVATION.

This injection is proper to be uſed in the caſe of ſinuous, and other cavernous ulcers, where the medicaments cannot be made to reach by other methods of application. It not only cleanſes; but, by gently inflaming, cauſes the ſides of the cavities to unite by incarnation; when they are otherwiſe not diſpoſed to ſuch union.

INJECTIO REPELLENS.

Repellent injection.

Take of roſe water, four ounces; of ſugar of lead, two drams; and of white vitriol, one dram. Diſſolve the metallic ſalts in the roſe water, that they may form an injection.

OBSERVATION.

This injection is greatly repellent; and will if thrown up the urethra, frequently ſtop the mucous,

cous, and purulent gleets. But it ought to be uſed with great caution, where there can be the leaſt doubt that a venereal taint cauſes the diſcharge.

SECT. VIII.

Of oils.

OLEUM CAMPHORATUM, *E.*

Camphorated oil.

TAKE of freſh oil of almonds, or of linſeed, two ounces; and of camphor, one dram; which muſt be diſſolved in the oil.

OBSERVATION.

This compound is emollient, from the oil; and diſcutient and antiſpaſmodic, from the camphor: but it is rarely uſed in practice here, thoſe intentions not frequently coinciding.

OLEUM CERÆ.

Oil of wax.

Take of yellow wax, any quantity. Melt it with double its weight of ſand. Put them into a retort, and diſtil with a ſand-heat. There will firſt come over an acid fluid; and then a thick oil, which will adhere to the neck of the retort, unleſs melted down into the receiver by means of a burning coal. It may be rectified into an oil of a thin conſiſtence, by ſeveral repeated diſtillations in a ſand-heat, without addition.

OB-

OBSERVATION.

The thick oil, which comes over on the firſt diſtillation, is moſt generally called *butter of wax*; from its butter-like conſiſtence: and in that ſtate, it is more proper for ſome kind of applications, than when thinner. The butter and oil of wax are extremely emollient; and more efficacious, than any other known medicaments, for choppings of the ſkin in the lips or hands. It may be alſo well ſubſtituted, in many caſes, for the expreſſed oils of vegetables: becauſe it never turns rancid, like them.

OLEUM CHAMÆMELI, *E.*

Oil of camomile.

Take of camomile, the whole herb with the flowers, bruiſed, one pound; and of olive oil, three pounds. Boil them gently, till the herb be almoſt criſp; and ſtrain off the oil with preſſure.

OBSERVATION.

This is emollient, from the oil; and diſcutient, and antiſpaſmodic, from the camomile. But it is not much in uſe here, at preſent.

OLEUM HYPERICI, *L.*

Oil of St. John's wort.

Take of the flowers of St. John's wort, full-blown, freſh, and carefully freed from their calyxes, four ounces; and of oil of olives, one quart. The oil being poured on the flowers, let them ſtand together, till it be ſufficiently tinged.

OBSERVATION.

This oil is emollient, and ſuppurative; and, when combined with reſinous or balſamic ſubſtances, digeſtive.

In which laſt intention it is at preſent uſed, by ſome eminent practitioners, combined with balſam of Capivi, where ulcers ſhew a diſpoſition to remain crude.

OLEUM E MUCILAGINIBUS, *L.*

Oil of mucilages.

Take of the freſh roots of marſh mallows, half a pound; of linſeed, and fenugreek ſeed, each three ounces; of water, one quart; and of oil of olives, three quarts. Boil the roots, and ſeeds, previouſly bruiſed, in the water, for half an hour. Afterwards add the oil; and repeat the boiling till the water be quite waſted. Then pour the oil carefully off from the feculence.

OBSERVATION.

This compound is emollient, from the qualities of all the ingredients; and ſuppurative, in caſes where inflammation retards the progreſs to that ſtate. It is, however, when uſed in the laſt intention, moſtly combined with other medicaments in the form of a plaſter.

OLEUM SAMBUCINUM, *L.*

Oil of elder.

Take of elder flowers, one pound; and of oil of olives, one quart. Boil them together, till the flowers be almoſt criſp; and then preſs out the oil, and let it ſtand at reſt, that the fæces may ſubſide.

OBSERVATION.

This oil is very emollient; and is uſed for burns and ſcalds, to allay the inflammation: as alſo ſometimes in the caſe of eryſipelatous eruptions and biles.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM, *N. S. T.*

Sulphurated oil.

Take of oil of olives, eight ounces; and of flowers of ſulphur, one ounce. Boil them with a gentle heat, *till the flowers of ſulphur be wholly diſſolved*

OBSERVATION.

This compound is much of the ſame nature, as that called the *balſam of ſulphur:* and ſeems ſo little adapted to any intention of cure, proper to external medicaments, that it ſcarcely deſerves a place as ſuch in any *Pharmacopeia*, formed on the principals of modern practice.

OLEUM VIRIDE, *L.*

The green oil.

Take of the leaves of the bay tree, rue, marjoram, ſea wormwood, and camomile, each three ounces; and of oil of olives, one quart. The herbs being bruiſed, boil them ſlightly in the oil, till they become criſp. Then preſs out the oil; and, after the fæces have ſubſided, pour it off.

OBSERVATION.

This compound is emollient, from the oil; and diſcutient, and antiſpaſmodic, from the warm, and gently ſtimulating herbs. But it is moſt generally combined with other ingredients, and uſed in the form of an ointment.

SECT. IX.

Of balſams.

Balsamum anodynum, vulgo Bateanum, *E.*
See *Embrocatio reſolvens* & *anodyna.*

Balsamum Locatelli, *L.* & *E.*
See *Unguentum dictum*, Balſamum Locatelli.

Balsamum anodynum, vulgo Guidonis, *E.*
Anodyne balſam, commonly called Guido's balſam.

TAKE of tacamahaca pounded, and of Venice turpentine, an equal quantity. Put them into a retort, of which they may fill one third part; and diſtil them with a heat gently increaſed. Let the red oil, or balſam, which will come over, be ſeparated from the phlegm, *by means of a ſeparating funnel.*

Observation.

This compound diſtilled oil, for it is properly no other, though called a balſam, is very little intitled to the name of anodyne: which is given to it. For it is ſtimulating, in common with all other eſſential oils; and no way narcotic: though it is poſſible, in ſome caſes, it may relieve convulſive pains, by acting as an antiſpaſmodic, through its irritating power.

Balsamum saponaceum, vulgo opodeldoc, *E.*
See *Embrocatio ſaponacea reſolvens.*

Bal-

Balsamum sulphuris simplex, *L.*

See *Epithema ſulphureo-oleoſum.*

Balsamum sulphuris crassum, *E.*

See *Epithema ſulphureo-oleoſum.*

Balsamum traumaticum, *L.*

Vulnerary balſam.

Take of Benjamin, three ounces; of ſtrained ſtorax, two ounces; of balſam of Tolu, one ounce; of Succotorine aloes, half an ounce; and of rectified ſpirit of wine, one quart. Digeſt them together, till as much as may be of the gums be diſſolved; and then ſtrain off the ſpirit.

Observation.

This compound balſam, with other compoſitions of the like kind, was accounted vulnerary, while the notion of ſuch qualities prevailed; though in fact, it is only agglutinative: and, as that method of healing is now little perſued in regular practice, ſuch medicaments are ſeldom applied externally. But a compound, intirely of a ſimilar nature, is frequently uſed, under the name of *Turlington's balſam*, empirically.

Balsamum traumaticum, *E.*

Vulnerary balſam.

Take of Benjamin pounded, three ounces; of balſam of Peru, two ounces; of Hepatic aloes pounded, half an ounce; and of rectified ſpirit of wine, two pounds. Digeſt in a ſand-heat, three days; and then *ſtrain off the balſam.*

OBSERVATION.

This is the ſame with the preceding: except in the omiſſion of the ſtorax; and the ſubſtitution of the balſam of Peru for that of Tolu ; and of the Hepatic aloes for the Succotorine : none of which differences make, however, any eſſential variation in the medicinal qualities.

BALSAMUM VIRIDE, *E.*

See *Linimentum viride.*

BOOK II.

Preparation and compoſition of medicaments for internal uſe.

CHAP. I.

[illegible] ſolid forms of medicaments for internal uſe.

SECT. I.

Of powders.

ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS, *L.* & *E.*

Æthiops mineral.

[illegible] of purified quickſilver, [illegible] of ſulphur ; and rub the [illegible] laſs, or marble, till the [illegible]nctly perceptible ;

and a perfect union of the two ſubſtances be made.

Observation.

This preparation of mercury is frequently uſed, as an alterative, in caſes where mercurials are judged to be proper. But in many habits it does not appear, by producing any of the ſpecific effects of mercury, to paſs further than the *primæ viæ:* and in others, eſpecially in children, it has been ſometimes found to have a very violent and even fatal action. It has been frequently given for the cure of the itch: where its uſe is wholly unneceſſary: as not only experience, but the very nature of the diſeaſe, which is viſibly animalcular, ſhews.

The common doſe is a ſcruple, but it is given from ten grains to a dram.

Pulvis Æthiopicus cum rheo, *N. S. B.* [illegible]

Take of Æthiops mineral, one pound; of [illegible] barb, ſix ounces; and of ginger, two ounces. [illegible] them together by levigation.

Observation.

This is uſed in the ſame intentions as th[illegible] ops mineral; and is, in fact, only that [illegible] ment, with a ſmall proportion of a cathar[illegible] aromatic ingredient, joined to it.

The preſcribed doſe is a ſcruple [illegible] alf; twice every day.

Pulvis alteran[illegible]

Alterat[illegible]

Take of the ſulp[illegible] calomel, each equa[illegible] by levigation, th[illegible] nd powder.

Ob-

OBSERVATION.

This powder is alterative: and given with good effect in ſcorbutic, and ſcrophulous caſes. But it is to be adminiſtered with care; as the ſulphur auratum, like other antimonials, is apt to act with great violence in particular conſtitutions; and bring on, not only exceſſive evacuations, particularly by vomit and ſtool; but even dangerous convulſive ſymptoms.

The doſe is ſeven grains and a half: twice every day.

PULVIS ANTI-ARTHRITICUS.

Powder againſt the gout, commonly called the DUKE OF PORTLAND'S POWDER.

Take of the roots of birthwort, and gentian, and of the leaves and tops of germander, ground-pine, and centaury, each equal parts. Being of the requiſite ſtate of dryneſs, beat and mix them together, that they may form a compound powder.

OBSERVATION.

This remedy has been found by a conſtant continued uſe of it, to alleviate, retard, and in many caſes wholly to prevent the return of fits of the gout, even where before moſt frequent and violent. It has been, nevertheleſs, obſerved; that, in frequent inſtances, apoplectic, paralytic, or acute diſeaſes have followed the cure, within a few years, particularly in older ſubjects. For it ſeems as if the diſpoſition to this diſeaſe, being ſtill prevalent in the habit, the gouty matter, when produced again after the diſcontinuance of the medicine, does not find its way to the extremities, as in thoſe who are habitually ſubject to regular fits; but falls on the interior parts, as in the incipient ſtate of that diſeaſe, and cauſes theſe fatal conſequences.

The doſe, according to the original empirical recipe, was as much as could lie on a ſhilling, to be taken every morning: but, in a more regular method of adminiſtration, it is now one dram.

PULVIS ANTILYSSUS, *L.* & *E.*

Dr. Mead's powder againſt the bite of a mad dog.

"Take of aſh-coloured ground liverwort, two "ounces; and of black pepper, one ounce. Beat "them together into a compound powder."

OBSERVATION.

This powder was recommended to the public by a late eminent phyſician, whoſe name it bears; and has now a place in the *Pharmacopeias*, both of London and Edinburg. But it does not appear from any ſufficient ground of experience, that it is in the leaſt efficacious as a ſpecific in the intention to which it is appropriated. Indeed the rareneſs of the accidents, which may give occaſion for its uſe; and the uncertainty, with reſpect to each particular ſubject, whether any ill effects would happen in conſequence of the bite, if no remedies at all were adminiſtered; make it very difficult to determine with relation to the merits of a medicine in ſuch caſes.

This remedy is, therefore, at preſent much diſregarded: and will probably be wholly ſo for the future. As it has appeared from ſeveral late inſtances, which the preſent uncommon rifeneſs of this diſeaſe among dogs has ſupplied, that mercurials, particularly the unction externally uſed, as in ſlight ſalivations for the venereal diſeaſe, have been efficacious in the caſe of human ſubjects, even after the rabies has ſhewn itſelf in its worſt ſymptoms.

The doſe is one dram and a half : to be taken every morning.

CINNABARIS NATIVA ET FACTITIA.

Native and factitious cinnabar.

Let the native cinnabar, or the factitious, previouſly produced by the proper chemical proceſs, be levigated as finely as poſſible, that it may form a powder.

OBSERVATION.

The native cinnabar when pure, and the factitious, appear by analyzation to be intirely the ſame : and, indeed, it is to be doubted, whether the whole of that brought hither from the Eaſt, and ſold in the ſhops under the name of native, be not factitious.

Cinnabar being a compound of mercury and ſulphur, is ſuppoſed to have the ſpecific qualities of mercury, without its violent action on the glands, in producing ſalivation, or other ſecretions. It is, therefore, adminiſtered as an alterative in ſcorbutic, ſcrophulous, and cachectic diſorders. But it may be well doubted, whether, like the Æthiops mineral, with which it has a great affinity, it produces in moſt caſes any effects beyond the *prima via :* though in ſome it has appeared to be efficacious. It is alſo given, together with muſk, as a remedy againſt the bites of mad dogs.

The mean doſe is a ſcruple, in common caſes, to be taken once every day : but when given for the bite of mad dogs, it is much increaſed ; and more frequently repeated.

PULVIS DIAPHORETICUS, Pulvis Doveri, DICTUS, *Diaphoretic powder, commonly called* Dover's powder.

Take of purified opium, ipecacoanha root powdered, and liquorice, each one ounce; and of nitre, and of tartar vitriolate, each four ounces. Mix them well together.

OBSERVATION.

This is the moſt powerful, and moſt certain diaphoretic, hitherto known; and gives conſiderable relief in inflammatory topical caſes, attended with great heat and tenſion.

The doſe is from one to two ſcruples.

PULVIS DIURETICUS, *N. S. T.*
Diuretic powder.

Take of calcined egg-ſhells, one ſcruple; and of ſalt of wormwood, and nitre, each five grains. Mix them together in a glaſs mortar.

OBSERVATION.

Inſtead of the ſalt of wormwood, ſalt of tartar, or any other pure lixiviate ſalt, may be ſubſtituted: and where the calcined egg-ſhells are not eaſily to be obtained, calcined oyſter-ſhells, levigated crabs claws, or other teſtaceous powders, may be uſed in their place.

This powder is not only diuretic; but powerfully alterative: and of the greateſt efficacy in anaſarcous and other œdematous caſes. It may be adminiſtered twice or thrice every day. It will, however, be more effectual, if the quantity of the ſalts be doubled: and there is not the leaſt inconvenience to be apprehended from that proportion.

Though this remedy be here directed in the form of powder conſonantly to the *Pharmacopeia*, whence it is cited; yet it ſhould always be adminiſtered in, at leaſt, a quarter of a pint of ſome aqueous fluid, in which the ſalts may be diſſolved. For inconveniencies are frequently found to reſult from taking ſalts in a dry form; particularly from nitre, and thoſe which are ſo acrimonious and cauſtic, as the lixiviate.

PULVIS CORTICIS PERUVIANÆ.

Powder of Jeſuit's bark.

Separate firſt from the bark all ſuch parts as ſeem decayed or damaged; and then levigate it well, that it may form a powder.

OBSERVATION.

The Jeſuit's bark has ſeveral very important uſes in the cure of topical diſeaſes.

By its antifebrile quality, it removes thoſe pains, and other diſorders of particular parts, that are periodical, and intermittent.

By its corroborative power, it is of ſervice in caſes of relaxation and debility; and, conſequently in anaſarcous, and other œdematous caſes.

It is ſaid alſo to be of great uſe in the cure of phagedenic and foul ulcers, by bringing them to a kindly and clean ſtate by its alterative action on the habit.

It has been found, likewiſe, to be of the higheſt conſequence in ſtopping the progreſs of mortifications, and procuring a ſeparation; when adminiſtered under proper circumſtances.

The doſe of the bark is very various, according to the nature and particular exigence of the caſe. Where it is uſed meerly as an alterative, much leſs proportions are requiſite; but where its immediate action is wanted in acute caſes, leſs than half an ounce in twenty four hours will be ſcarcely found ſufficient ; and ,in ſome caſes, a conſiderably greater quantity is neceſſary.

Flores sulphuris loti, *L.*

Waſhed flowers of ſulphur.

Take any quantity of flowers of ſulphur : and pour water on them in ſuch proportion, that it may riſe three or four fingers above them. Let this water, with the flowers, boil for ſome time, and then pour it off, and waſh the remainder out of the flowers by ſeveral repeated additions of freſh. After which, dry the flowers *(without heat)* for uſe.

Observation.

The flowers of ſulphur are frequently given as an alterative in ſcorbutive and eruptive caſes ; and more particularly for the cure of the itch, in which they are eſteemed a ſpecific. They are alſo adminiſtered frequently for the cure of the piles, as well internally as externally. Their internal uſe, in all caſes, is, however, perhaps more noxious than beneficial. For though they frequently produce and increaſe eruptions, and thence have given room to believe, that they cauſe vitious humours to be thrown out externally, and by that means purify the blood and amend the habit : yet it may be juſtly apprehended, that they rather generate the peccant matter, than expel ſuch as did before ſubſiſt, as is generally imagined. I have ſeen ſeveral of the worſt and moſt inveterate cutaneous diſorders produced by the internal uſe of ſulphur, in perſons, who were not before, either ſubject to ſimilar complaints ; or any other that indicated the preſence of ſuch humours in the habit as might occaſion them. In the caſe of the itch, the internal adminiſtration of ſulphur is particularly improper : as being wholly needleſs, and contingently detrimental. Becauſe, as was before obſerved, that diſorder depending intirely on an exterior cauſe, may be always removed by external applications: and where all ſuch fail, it may be juſtly queſtioned, whether ſome other diſeaſe, as frequently happens, is not miſtaken for the itch.

MERCURIUS ALCALIZATUS.

Alkalizate mercury.

Take of purified quickſilver, three ounces; and of powdered crabs eyes, five ounces. Triturate them together in a glaſs mortar, till they combine in the form of a powder, and the mercury be no longer diſtinctly perceptible.

OBSERVATION.

This preparation has the ſpecific powers of mercury, without the violent action of the ſaline preparations: and is, therefore, ſometimes given as an alterative, eſpecially in ſcorbutic caſes: with relation to which, there are unqueſtionable inſtances of its efficacy; even where other mercurials have failed.

The doſe is from five grains to a ſcruple every day; gentle cathartics being joined to it at proper intervals.

PULVIS NIGER, *N. S. B.*

The black powder.

Take of Æthiops mineral, and crude antimony powdered, each equal parts; and mix them together, that they may form a compound powder.

OBSERVATION.

This is given as an alterative, particularly in ſcrophulous caſes: but it may be doubted, whether it differs virtually from the Æthiops mineral alone, as the crude antimony appears to have very little, if any medicinal powder.

Pulvis sternutatorius, *L.*

Sneezing powder.

Take of the dried leaves of aſarabacca, marjoram, and marum Syriacum, and of lavender flowers, each an equal weight; and rub them together, that they may form a powder.

Observation.

This powder is to be uſed, by ſnuffing it up the noſe: and by cauſing a great ſecretion from the neighbouring glands, as well as by the action of ſneezing, which is ſtrongly excited by its irritation, it removes obſtruction in the head, and relieves in headaches; and diſorders of the eyes, ears, and other contiguous parts.

Species aromatica, *L.*

Aromatic ſpecies.

Take of cinnamon, two ounces; of the leſſer cardamon ſeeds huſked, of ginger, and of long pepper, each one ounce. Make a powder of the whole, by beating them together.

Observation.

This compoſition is not ſo frequently uſed ſimply; as combinedly with other medicaments, where the action of ſtimulating and warm ſubſtances are requiſite to the intention. It is, however, proper where the cordial and corroborative intentions are to be perſued.

The doſe may be from a ſcruple to a dram, or more.

Spe-

SPECIES E SCORDIO, *L.*

Species of ſcordium, or water germander.

Take bole armoniac, or of French bole, four ounces; of ſcordium, or water germander, two ounces; of cinnamon one ounce and a half; of ſtorax ſtrained, of the roots of tormentil, biſtort, and gentian, of the leaves of dittany of Crete, of galbanum ſtrained, of gum Arabic, and of red roſes each one ounce; and of long pepper, and ginger, each half an ounce. Make a powder of the whole, by pounding them together.

OBSERVATION.

This powder is a compoſition of aromatic, and aſtringent ingredients; and, therefore, corroborative and aſtringent. It is, conſequently, proper for checking thoſe diarrhœas, or profuſe diſcharges of the catamenia, that depend on a laxity of the veſſels; or a flux of cold and pituitous humours; and in other ſimilar caſes.

The doſe may be from a ſcruple to a dram, or more, according to the occaſion.

SPECIES E SCORDIO CUM OPIO, *L.*

Species of ſcordium with opium.

Take of ſtrained opium, three drams; and, having previouſly dried it gently, that it may the more eaſily admit of being powdered, add it to the preceding ſpecies, while the ingredients are pounded together, in order to their commixture.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is rendered much more effectual, than the preceding ſpecies, for the checking diarrhœas, or floodings, by the addition of the opium:

which, by its narcotic power, removes the too great irritability that attends, or is frequently, in a great degree, the cauſe of theſe diſorders.

The doſe may be from a ſcruple to forty five grains, which contains one grain of the opium.

SECT. II.

Of pills.

Pilulæ Æthiopicæ, *E.*

Black pills.

TAKE of crude mercury, ſix drams; and of white Spaniſh ſope, and reſin of guaiacum, each half an ounce. Pound them together in a glaſs mortar, till the globules of mercury be wholly imperceptible: and afterwards add of the ſulphur auratum antimonii, half an ounce; and of the common ſyrup, as much as may be neceſſary, to bring the whole to the conſiſtence of a proper maſs for pills.

Observation.

Theſe pills are alterative: and particularly adapted to obſtinate rheumatic, and ſcrophulous caſes.

The mean doſe of this compound, is ten or fifteen grains: but it is proper to begin with leſs, as the action of antimonials is ſo uncertain, till the particular diſpoſition of the habit, with reſpect to them be known.

PILULÆ ALOETICÆ, *E.*
Aloe pills.

Take of Succotorine aloes pounded, and of white Spaniſh ſope, each equal parts; and of honey, as much as may be ſufficient to bring them to the proper conſiſtence. Mix them, that they may form a maſs for pills.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe pills are cathartic, from the aloes; and deobſtruent, from the ſope: and may be, therefore, uſed, either where purging is neceſſary, or as a gentle emmenagogue.

In the firſt intention, the doſe may be from thirty grains to a dram, or four ſcruples: in the latter, where they are taken in the diætetic manner, from five grains to eight, every day: but they will be more effectual in this intention, if the proportion of ſope be ſix or eight times increaſed.

PILULÆ ALTERANTES E MERCURIO, *N. S. B.*
Alterative mercurial pills.

Take of Rufus's pills, *(below deſcribed)* two ounces; and of calomel, one ounce. Mix them, that they may make a maſs for pills.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe pills are given in the venereal diſeaſe, ſcurvy, and other ſimilar caſes.

The doſe is ten grains every night.

PILULÆ AROMATICÆ, *L.*
Aromatic pills.

Take of Succotorine aloes, an ounce and a half;

of gum guaiacum, one ounce; and of the aromatic ſpecies, and balſam of Peru, each half an ounce. Let the aloes, and gum guaiacum, be powdered ſeparately; and then mixt with the other ingredients; and formed into a maſs for pills, with a ſufficient quantity of ſyrup of orange peel.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe pills are gently cathartic, from the aloes; and corroborative and deobſtruent, from the other ingredients: but are rather proper to be uſed as an alterative, than where copious evacuation by ſtool is required. They are, therefore, very proper in œdematous hydropic diſorders, or where gentle cathartics are required in lax and debilitated habits. They will, however, in moſt caſes, be rendered more efficacious, by the addition of an equal quantity, or more, of ſope.

The doſe may be from ten grains to fifteen or a ſcruple, every day, where they do not cauſe too great an evacuation.

PILULÆ CÆRULEÆ, *N. S. B.*

The blue pills.

Take of crude mercury, half an ounce; of powdered aloes, and of the maſs for the ſimpler coloquintida pills, *(below deſcribed)* each one ounce and a half; of the ſyrup of buckthorn as much as may be ſufficient. Mix, and form them into a maſs for pills.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe pills are given in the venereal diſeaſe; and ſometimes in other caſes, where mercurial alteratives are required.

The doſe is a ſcruple, or half a dram, every night.

PILULÆ E CALOMELE, *N. S. T.*

Calomel pills.

Take of the maſs for the ſimpler coloquintida pills of the London *Pharmacopeia*, (*below deſcribed*) one ounce; and of calomel, half an ounce. Mix them, that they may make a maſs for pills.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe pills are given in venereal, and other caſes, where mercury and cathartics are thought proper to be joined together: but, though the hazard of a ſalivation is more avoided, by this means; yet the ſpecific action of the mercury is much leſs powerfully exerted, than when it is given in the diætetic method, and retained longer in the body.

The common doſe of theſe pills is half a dram, repeated twice a week.

PILULÆ E CALOMELE, *N. S. B.*

Calomel pills.

Take of factitious cinnabar, and calomel, both well levigated, equal parts; of the beſt turpentine, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them; and form the maſs into pills of ſuch magnitude, that twelve may be equal to one dram.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe pills do not differ materially from the preceding: for the ſmall proportion of cinnabar can but add little to their efficacy.

The preſcribed doſe is one pill, of the magnitude directed, to be taken every night.

PILULÆ E CICUTA.

Hemlock-pills.

Take of the freſh hemlock, as much as may be ſufficient; preſs out the juice, and let it be boiled, while freſh, without depuration, (with a gentle heat in an earthen veſſel, often ſtirring it leſt it burn,) to the conſiſtence of an extract. Let this extract *(or more properly inſpiſſated juice)* be formed, with as much of the powder of the dried leaves of hemlock as may be neceſſary for the conſiſtence into a maſs for pills: into which let the maſs be afterwards made; allowing two grains for each pill.

OBSERVATION.

This recipe is taken from the work lately publiſhed at Vienna, by Dr. STORCK, on the uſe of hemlock. In which work he endeavours to demonſtrate, by obſervations on a variety of caſes where this remedy was adminiſtered by himſelf, the BARON VAN SWIETEN, Dr. KOLLMAN, and others of the moſt eminent phyſicians and ſurgeons at Vienna, that theſe pills, and a fomentation prepared from hemlock (as below deſcribed) when required, will cure the moſt obſtinate cancers, ſchirrous and œdematous tumours, malignant and fiſtulous ulcers, and cataracts. If the efficacy of this remedy ſhould, on future trials prove correſpondent to what appears in the facts related in that work, it muſt be allowed next to the Jeſuit's bark, to be the greateſt modern acquiſition to the art of medicine.

The doſe of theſe pills, according to the practice Dr. STORCK has deſcribed, has been from three or four, twice every day to fifteen: but he very judiciouſly adviſes to begin with ſmall doſes, leſt

any

any peculiar indiſpoſition in the patient ſhould occaſion unforeſeen conſequences.

PILULÆ E CINNABARI, *N. S. T.*

Cinnabar pills.

Take of native cinnabar, one ſcruple; and of conſerve of hips, four grains. Mix and form them into pills.

OBSERVATION.

The native cinnabar being dear, the factitious may be ſubſtituted for it, there being, as was before obſerved, no difference in their conſtituence, but, on the contrary, the greateſt reaſon to believe, that what is brought from the Eaſt, and ſold in the ſhops under the name of *native*, is, in reality, factitious.

The pills are given as alteratives; and have, in ſome habits, as was before remarked, the ſpecific effects of mercury; but, in others, appear wholly inactive, and are leſs to be depended on, therefore, than the ſaline preparations of mercury.

PILULÆ COCCIÆ, *E.*

See below, *Pilulæ ex colocynthide cum aloe*, *L.*

PILULÆ EX COLOCYNTHIDE SIMPLICIORES, *L.*

The ſimpler coloquintida pills.

Take of coloquintida, and of ſcammony, each two ounces; and of oil of cloves, two drams. Reduce the two firſt ingredients to powder ſeparately: and the oil being then mixt with them, let the whole be formed into a maſs for pills, with a ſufficient quantity of ſyrup of buckthorn.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe, which are the former *pilulæ e duobus*, are proper, where active purges are required. They have been much uſed, where calomel has been adminiſtered in venereal caſes; either by giving them together, or at proper intervals, to determine the calomel to paſs off by ſtool, when it has been adminiſtered ſeparately. But in the laſt caſe, the uſe of the cathartic neutral ſalts, ſuch as the *ſal mirabile Glauberi*, *ſal polychreſtus*, or *Selle de ſeignette*, is preferable: as they are equally efficacious; and much leſs liable to produce inconveniencies to the patient.

The mean doſe is about a ſcruple.

PILULÆ EX COLOCYNTHIDE CUM ALOE, *L.*

Coloquintida pills with aloes.

Take of Succotorine aloes, and of ſcammony, each two ounces; of coloquintida, one ounce; and of oil of cloves, two drams. Let the dry ingredients be reduced to powder ſeparately; and, the oil being then mixt with them, let the whole be formed into a maſs for pills, with a ſufficient quantity of buckthorn.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe pills were the former *pilulæ cocciæ minores*; and differ only from the *pilulæ cocciæ* of the Edinburg *Pharmacopeia* in that four drams of vitriolate tartar are there added. They are proper in the ſame intention as the preceding.

The mean doſe is about twenty-five grains.

PILULÆ COMMUNES, VULGO RUFI, *E.*

Common pills, called Rufus's.

Take of Succotorine aloes, two ounces; of myrrh, and Engliſh ſaffron, each half an ounce; and of ſyrup of orange peel, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them, that they may form a maſs for pills.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe pills are cathartic and deobſtruent: and proper where gentle purges are wanted in cold, and lax habits. They may be alſo of ſervice, as an alterative, in chloretic caſes.

The cathartic doſe may be, from a ſcruple to thirty or thirty-five grains: and the diætetic, from ten to fifteen every day, where not found to cauſe too briſk an evacuation.

PILULÆ ECPHRACTICÆ, *L.*

Deobſtruent pills.

Take of the aromatic pills, three ounces; of rhubarb, extract of gentian, and ſalt of ſteel, each one ounce, and of ſalt of wormwood, half an ounce. By beating them well together, with a ſufficient quantity of ſyrup of roſes, form them into a maſs for pills.

OBSERVATION.

Thoſe pills are a powerful emmenagogue: and are alſo of great uſe in thoſe cachectic habits, that depend on obſtructions of the liver and viſcera.

The diætetic doſe may be, from a ſcruple to thirty grains every day.

PILULÆ ECPHRACTICÆ, *N. S. T.*

Deobſtruent pills.

Take of Rufus's pills, and ſalt of ſteel, each eight ounces; of ſtrained galbanum, four ounces. Mix, and make them into a maſs; which muſt be formed into pills of ſuch magnitude, that three may be equal in weight to one ſcruple.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe are of the ſame nature with the preceding.

The preſcribed doſe, is one ſcruple every night.

PILULÆ ECPHRACTICÆ CHALYBEATÆ, *E.*

Chalybeate deobſtruent pills.

Take of the maſs for Rufus's pills, an ounce and a half; of gum Ammoniac, and reſin of guaiacum, each half an ounce; of ſalt of ſteel, five drams; and of ſyrup of orange peel, a ſufficient quantity. Mix them, that they may form a maſs for pills.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is proper in the ſame intentions as the preceding.

The doſe may be, from a ſcruple to thirty grains, every day; where it does not produce too great an evacuation.

EXTRACTUM CATHARTICUM, *L.*

Purging extract.

Take of Succotorine aloes, one ounce and a half; of coloquintida, ſix drams; of Scammony, and of the leſſer cardamon ſeeds huſked, each half an ounce; and of proof ſpirit, one pint. The ſpirit being poured upon the coloquintida cut ſmall, and the ſeeds bruiſed, make a tincture of them with a gentle heat continued four days. Add then, to this tincture preſſed out from the reſiduum, the aloes, and ſcammony, previouſly reduced to powder ſeparately ; which being diſſolved in it, exhale the ſpirit ; and reduce the maſs to the proper conſiſtence for pills.

OBSERVATION.

This is given, by the college of London, in the place of the *pilulæ Rudii* ; to which it is preferable. It is briſk and certain in its operation ; and proper, conſequently, where ſtrong draſtic purges are demanded.

The doſe may be, from fifteen grains to a ſcruple ; where a copious evacuation is wanted.

PILULÆ GUMMOSÆ, *L.*

Gum pills.

Take of galbanum, oppoponax, myrrh, and ſagapenum, each one ounce ; of aſſa fœtida, half an ounce. Make them into a maſs for pills with a ſufficient quantity of ſyrup of roſes.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe pills are corroborative, and deobſtruent : and are of uſe in rheumatic, and paralytic diſorders ; and alſo in œdematous, and other caſes, in cold and lax habits.

PILULÆ GUMMOSÆ, *E.*

Gum pills.

Take of gum Ammoniac, one ounce ; of aſſa fœtida, Ruſſian caſtor, and myrrh, each half an ounce ; of the diſtilled oil of amber, half a dram ; and of ſyrup of orange peel, a ſufficient quantity. Mix and work them into a proper maſs for pills.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is formed in the ſame intention, as the preceding; but is more powerful; and ſeems better adapted to it, by the addition of the oil of amber, and caſtor: both which are ingredients of great efficacy; particularly where theſe pills are adminiſtered in paralytic and nervous caſes.

The doſe may be, from ten to fifteen grains, every night.

EXTRACTUM JALAPPII, *L.*

Extract of jalap.

Pour a ſufficient proportion of rectified ſpirit of wine upon any quantity of jalap root; and, with a due heat, make a tincture. Boil the reſiduum of the jalap ſeveral times in water: and, after ſtraining, evaporate the ſpirit of wine from the tincture, till what remains begins to grow thick. Inſpiſſate the ſtrained decoction alſo: and then mix the two extracts; and, with a gentle heat, reduce them to the proper conſiſtence of a maſs for pills.

OBSERVATION.

This extract is a kindly cathartic: and lies in a ſmall volume: which may render it commodious to thoſe, who by long courſes of medicines have taken ſtrong diſguſts to larger doſes.

The doſe may be, from ten to fifteen grains; where a moderate effect is required.

PILULÆ E JALAPPA, *E.*

Jalap pills.

Take of extract of jalap, two ounces; of Succotorine aloes, one ounce; of vitriolate tartar, one dram; and of ſyrup of ginger, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them, that they may form a maſs for pills.

OBSERVATION.

This is a very kindly purge; and may be uſed where cathartics are wanted.

The mean doſe is about a ſcruple.

PILULÆ LITHONTRIPTICÆ.

Pills for diſſolving the ſtone.

Take of Alicant ſope, eight ounces; of quicklime, powdered and ſifted, one ounce; and of any lixiviate ſalt of vegetables, one dram. Slice the ſope; mix it thoroughly with the lime, and lixiviate ſalt; and, adding as much water as may be neceſſary, beat the whole together, in a mortar into a ſoft paſte. Make then this paſte into pills, of the form of rolls, two fingers breadth long; and of the weight of one ſcruple each.

OBSERVATION.

This is an improvement, by the late Dr. HARTLEY, of the remedy for which Mrs. STEVENS had a conſiderable parliamentary reward. It is ſaid to be efficacious in diſſolving the ſtone in the bladder; and there is great reaſon to believe, that inſtances have been, where ſuch effects have followed the long continued uſe of it: though on the other hand, there are great numbers of caſes, where it has failed. It has however, an extraordinary quality of frequently removing the troubleſome ſymptoms, and pain, when it is not attended with ſucceſs with reſpect to the diſſolving the ſtone; and, in caſes of gravel, and ſmall ſtones coaleſcing without intire coheſion, it is of the greateſt ſervice. It may, therefore, be tried with propriety in all bad nephritic complaints, where cutting is not adviſeable; though it ought, by no means, to be conſidered as a general diſſolvent of the ſtone in the bladder, in the light it was propoſed to the public, at the time Mrs. Stevens ſollicited the parliamentary bounty.

The doſe is from three to four ounces of the pills, or rolls, every day; that is, from eighteen to twenty four in number: and they may be eaſily ſwallowed, by laying them lengthways upon the tongue, and taking a little water into the mouth with each.

PILULÆ MERCURIALES, *L.*

Mercurial pills.

Take of crude mercury, five drams; of Straſburg turpentine, two drams; of the cathartic extract, four ſcruples; and of rhubarb in powder, one dram. Grind the crude mercury firſt with the turpentine, till it be no longer diſtinctly perceptible; and then work them up, with the reſt, into a maſs.

If the turpentine be of too thick a conſiſtence, it muſt be made thinner, by the addition of a little oil of olives.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe pills are of the ſame nature with the *pilulæ cæruleæ*, above deſcribed.

The doſe is half a dram, to be taken every morning.

PILULÆ MERCURIALES, *E.*

Mercurial pills.

Take of crude mercury, reſin of guaiacum, and Spaniſh ſope, each one ounce. Grind them together in a glaſs mortar, till the mercury be no longer diſtinctly perceptible: and then, with a ſufficient quantity of ſimple ſyrup, form them into a maſs for pills.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe pills differ from the preceding, and the *pilulæ ceruleæ*, in not containing any cathartic ingredients; but, inſtead of them, the reſin of guaiacum: which renders the compound more efficacious in cutaneous venereal caſes, by determining the mercury to the ſkin, inſtead of carrying it off by the inteſtines. A greater caution ſhould, nevertheleſs, be uſed in keeping the patient warm, in order, both to render theſe pills more efficacious in their intended operation; and to prevent their cauſing a ſalivation in thoſe, who are peculiarly diſpoſed to be ſo affected.

The doſe may be a ſcruple, or thirty grains, every night or morning.

PILULÆ MERCURIALES LAXANTES, *E.*

Looſening mercurial pills.

Take of crude mercury, one ounce; and of reſin of guaiacum, half an ounce. Grind them together in a glaſs mortar, till the mercury be no longer diſtinctly perceptible. Then add, of the extract of black hellebore, and of powdered rhubarb, each half an ounce; and of common ſyrup, as much as may be ſufficient: and work them into a maſs for pills.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is of a middle nature betwixt the two laſt; the mercury being determined partly to the ſkin, by the gum guaiacum; and partly to the inteſtines, by the other ingredients. It is, therefore, proper in the ſame intentions.

The doſe may be, from a ſcruple to half a dram.

PILULÆ MERCURIALES CUM SCAMMONIO.

Mercurial pills with ſcammony.

Take of ſcammony, crude mercury, and gum guaiacum, each equal parts; and of turpentine, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them into a maſs; and form it afterwards into pills: of which, let twelve be equal to one dram.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is given, and much eſteemed, by ſome perſons in great practice. It does not ſeem, however, to differ materially from the preceding: being evidently formed in the ſame intention.

The doſe preſcribed is three pills of the magnitude directed, to be taken night and morning.

PILULÆ E MERCURIO CRUDO, *N. S. T.*

Mercurial pills.

Take of crude mercury, two ounces; of ſimple balſam of ſulphur, two drams; of extract of liquorice one dram, diſſolved in an equal quantity of water, and of gum guaiacum, one ounce. Mix them into a maſs; and form it into one hundred and forty-four pills.

OBSERVATION.

This is of much the ſame nature with the mercurial pills, above deſcribed, of the Edinburg *Pharmacopeia.*

The preſcribed doſe is three of the pills, to be taken every night.

PILULÆ E MERCURIO TRITURATIONE PREPARATO.

Keyſer's dragees, *or ſugar-plumb pills, for the venereal diſeaſe.*

Take any quantity of mercury; and reduce it to the ſtate of an *Æthiops per ſe*; which is done, by putting it, with water, into a conical box, or trough; and working it about with a whiſk adapted to the figure of the trough, till it attain the ſtate of a black powder.

Take this powder; and put it again into another box or trough, as before; and, filling the interſtice betwixt the particles of it with vinegar, work the mixture about with the whiſk, till it be converted into a thick froth like cream. Collect this froth carefully; and, having ſpread it on tiles, or plates of earthen ware, let it dry by the air; and it will produce a greyiſh white powder.

Of this powder, take any quantity; and, having added to it manna, in the proportion of five parts to three of the powder, grind them together on a marble, adding, from time to time, ſome drops of vinegar, till they be thoroughly-well commixt, and have attained a thickiſh conſiſtence.

Lay this mixture then on a marble table: and, by means of a roller, preſs it into the form of a cake: in order to which, the roller is to be made of leſs diameter in the middle part than at the extremities, by two riſing ledges being placed near the ends, projecting about a line: ſo that the matter, being rolled with it, is neceſſarily formed into a cake, of the breadth of the diſtance betwixt the two ledges, and of the thickneſs of a line in every part.

The cake being thus made, and ſuffered to remain in its place on the table, form it into ſmall round pieces, of equal ſize. This is to be done by cutting it with a hollow conical horn; the apex, or leſſer end of which, is taken off, ſo as to make a little circular hole, with a ſharp edge; that being preſſed on the cake, it may cut out, and bring off, each time, a piece of it, of the figure of the hole, and the thickneſs of the cake itſelf. It is neceſſary, this hole ſhould be of ſuch proportion, that the pieces cut out by it, may be of the weight intended for each doſe: and the horn muſt be preſſed on ſucceſſive parts of the cake, till it be full of the little round pieces.

The horn being thus filled, throw out the pieces, by turning the wide end downwards, and ſtriking it gently, if there be occaſion, into a quantity of double refined ſugar, finely powdered and ſifted: and if they cohere, part them. Form them afterwards, into a round figure, by rolling them in the hand: and they will be then fit for uſe.

The remainder of the cake muſt be again rolled, and treated in the ſame manner, that as much as can be of the remainder may be thus reduced to the form of pills, or ſmall ſugar-plumbs.

OBSERVATION.

Mr. Keyſer, at preſent, employs a machine, moved by horſes, for the trituration of the mercury: but he uſed conical troughs and whiſks, worked by the hand at firſt; which produce the ſame effect, though with more trouble.

This is the celebrated remedy, which has made ſo great a noiſe in France, and elſewhere: and for the introduction of which, ſtrong efforts are making in this country. But, notwithſtanding the many certificates, and other moſt extraordinary vouchers of the ſuperlative virtues of this remedy, it is proved, on the authority of many of the moſt judicious, and eminent phyſicians, and ſurgeons in France, as well as others, who have publiſhed caſes, and other material ancedotes relative to it, that it is not more effectual, though more ſlow in its effects, and attended with greater inconveniencies to the patient, than other remedies in common uſe.

It appears, from the accounts to be collected from theſe pieces, that the medicine is ordinarily to be taken for two months; and, in more difficult caſes, for five or ſix, or even much longer; and that, at leaſt, one hundred and thirty or forty, and ſometimes four or five hundred, or more, of theſe pills are to be adminiſtered:—that it frequently occaſions gripings, and very troubleſome nervous ſymptoms; and ſometimes ſalivations of a very unkindly nature:—that it often fails of curing in any length of time; and, being of too ſlow operation to counteract its force in conſtitutions, where the virulence is powerful, ſuffers the diſeaſe to make a progreſs, even during the exhibition, and to bring on the moſt direful ſymptoms :—and that it is, conſequently, leſs efficacious, benign, certain, and ſafe, than other remedies now in uſe.

The pills Mr. Keyſer has adminiſtered, are of different proportions. Some contain only a grain and a half in weight of the medicine ; but thoſe, moſt commonly uſed, contain four grains. The reaſon of this variation is, that ſmall doſes may be firſt given, till the peculiar diſpoſition of the patient be known ; which is a very proper caution. There is no limitation with reſpect to the greateſt quantity ; as that is adapted to the effects they have on the patient ; and the exigence of the caſe.

PILULÆ PACIFICÆ, *E.*

Anodyne pills.

Take of gum Ammoniac, three ounces ; of Ruſſian caſtor, two ounces ; of Engliſh ſaffron, and of opium, each one ounce ; and of the common ſyrup, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix, and form a maſs for pills.

OBSERVATION.

This compound is evidently formed in the intention of a narcotic, or anodyne medicine, to quiet pains, and procure reſt, where prevented by them. The choice of the ingredients ſeems very proper for the intention : but the relative quantity of the others particularly the caſtor, ſeems too ſmall in proportion to the opium : which, conſequently, reſtrains the free uſe of the pills.

The doſe may be from four to ſeven grains.

PILULÆ PACIFICÆ, *N. S. T.*
Anodyne Pills.

Take of ſtrained opium, one grain; and of extract of liquorice, three grains. Mix them, and make four pills of the maſs.

OBSERVATION.

This form is proper, wherever crude opium is thought neceſſary: and the whole, or leſs, as occaſion may require, may be given in one doſe.

PILULÆ PURGANTES CUM MERCURIO, *N. S. B.*
Purging pills with mercury.

Take of the cathartic extract, one ſcruple; of calomel, half a ſcruple; and of ſyrup of buckthorn, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them, that they may form a maſs for pills.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe pills are given in venereal, and other caſes; where mercurials, joined with cathartics, are thought proper.

The whole forms one doſe, to be taken twice every week.

PILULÆ SEU EXTRACTUM RUDII, *E.*
Rudius's pills, or extract.

Take of the roots of black hellebore, and of coloquintida, each one ounce; being pounded, add to them, of ſpring-water, four pounds. Boil them to the conſumption of half: and, having ſtrained the fluid through a woollen bag, evaporate it to the conſiſtence of honey. Add then the following ingredients, ground to powder; of Succotorine aloes, two ounces; and of ſcammony, one ounce; and, having removed the maſs from the fire, put in alſo of tartar vitriolate, two drams; and of diſtilled oil of cloves, one dram.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe pills are uſed where ſtrong draſtic purges are wanted.

The doſe may be, from fifteen grains to thirty.

PILULÆ RUFI, *L.*

Rufus's pills.

Take of Succotorine aloes, two ounces; and of myrrh, and ſaffron, each one ounce. Make them into a maſs for pills, with a ſufficient quantity of ſaffron.

OBSERVATION.

Theſe pills differ from the *pilulæ communes* of the Edinburg *Pharmacopeia*, only in the proportion of ſaffron; which is there half an ounce: but where its qualities are neceſſary to the intention, this quantity will not be too great. They are proper on all occaſions, where moderate cathartics of the draſtic kind are wanted. They are alſo deobſtruent, and will, in many caſes, avail as an emmenagogue.

The doſe may be a ſcruple, or thirty grains, where they are wanted as an evacuant: and from eight, to twelve grains, when adminiſtered as an alterative.

PILULÆ SAPONACEÆ, *L.*

Sope pills.

Take of almond ſope, four ounces; of ſtrained opium, half an ounce; and of eſſence of lemons, one dram. Beat the opium, ſoftened with a little wine, along with the other ingredients, till they be perfectly united.

Observation.

Theſe pills are anodyne, from the opium; and ſlightly reſolvent, from the ſope; and proper, where there is great tenſion and inflammation.

The doſe may be from ſix, to nine grains.

Pilulæ e styrace, *L.*

Storax pills.

Take of ſtrained ſtorax, and of ſaffron, one ounce; and of ſtrained opium, five drams. Beat them well together, till they be perfectly united.

Observation.

This compoſition is of much the ſame nature with the preceding: but leſs ſuitable, where there is great tenſion and inflammation: being more adapted to colder caſes, where reſt is wanted from too great irritation.

The doſe may be from four, to ſix grains.

Pilulæ syphilicæ, *N. S. T.*

Pills for the venereal diſeaſe.

Take of the mercury precipitate *per ſe*, or calcined mercury, one grain; of the crumb of ſoft bread, two grains; and of the mucilage of gum tragacanth, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix, and make them into pills.

By the addition of four grains of aloes, the *pilulæ ſyphilicæ purgantes*, or purging verereal pills, are formed.

OBSERVATION.

The precipitate *per ſe*, which is the only active ingredient in the pills, the other being meer vehicles, was the remedy uſed by a late French quack, who was much followed, to cure the venereal diſeaſe. It is now adopted in the ſame intention by ſome eminent perſons in regular practice; who uſe it under the pretence, that it is not liable to produce ſalivations, as other powerful mercurials: but there is nothing more falſe than this notion: for it very frequently ſalivates with great violence. It has moreover, a very exceptionable quality, when given in thoſe doſes that are thought requiſite to render it effectual in this intention; which is, that it cauſes exceſſive gripings; and, on the patient's happening to take cold, very troubleſome febrile, and other general diſorders. So that, as it does not appear to have the advantage over calomel, or other milder mercurials, with reſpect to its medicinal efficacy, and is much more rough and hazardous in its operation, it ought rather to be rejected, than preferred to them.

The whole, in this preſcription, is intended to be one doſe, taken at night; and to be repeated as often as is conſiſtent with the habit of the patient.

SECT. III.

Of boluſſes.

BOLUS ALTERANS, *N. S. T.*

TAKE of lenitive electary, one dram; of Æthiops mineral, and of the ſimple ſyrup, each half a dram; and of gum guaiacum, ten grains. Mix, and make them into a bolus.

OBSERVATION.

This bolus is alterative; and intended for thoſe caſes, where mild mercurials and deobſtruents are required. But the uncertainty of the effects, as was before obſerved, of Æthiops mineral, in many habits, render the uſe of more active mercurials preferable in general.

This bolus is to be taken twice every day.

BOLUS ALUMINOSUS, *N. S. T.*

Alum bolus.

Take of conſerve of roſes, one ſcruple; of common alum, and of the ſimple ſyrup, each ten grains. Mix, and form them into a bolus.

OBSERVATION.

This bolus is aſtringent and ſtyptic. It is, therefore, of ſervice in continued looſeneſſes, that are owing rather to a laxity of the veſſels, than acrimonious, or irritating humours: and in floodings, or other hæmorrhages; which it checks, as well by changing the colliquative ſtate of the blood, as by conſtringing the veſſels.

This bolus is preſcribed to be taken twice every day.

BOLUS ANTIMONIALIS, *N. S. T.*

Antimonial bolus.

Take of Æthiops mineral, and of crude antimony, each one ſcruple; and of conſerve of elder, and ſimple ſyrup, each ten grains. Mix them, that they may form a bolus.

OBSERVATION.

This differs only from the *bolus alterans*, above deſcribed, in the ſubſtituting the crude antimony for the gum guaiacum. But, as the action of crude antimony, except in the *prima via*, where it may deſtroy worms, is very dubious, this ſeems inferior to the other in all intentions, but as a vermifuge.

This bolus is to be taken twice every day.

BOLUS E CALOMELE, *N. S. T.*

Calomel bolus.

Take of calomel, ten grains; and of ſoft conſerve of red roſes, half a dram. Mix them, that they may form a bolus.

OBSERVATION.

This bolus is proper, where calomel is given for the venereal diſeaſe, or in other ſuch caſes: but the doſe is here too great for the diætetic adminiſtration: and when this is taken, it muſt either be wrought off by purges, after the third or fourth time; or there will be danger of its affecting the mouth in ſome habits.

BOLUS CHALYBEATUS, *N. S. T.*

Steel bolus.

Take of conſerve of ſea-wormwood, twenty-four grains; of filings of ſteel, twelve grains; of powdered ginger, and canella alba, each three grains; and of the ſimple ſyrup, twenty-one grains. Mix them, that they may form a bolus.

OBSERVATION.

This bolus is corroborative, and deobſtruent: but the moſt frequent uſe of it is, as an emmenagogue, in chloretic caſes; where, nevertheleſs, the *bolus ecphracticus*, below deſcribed, is much more effectual.

This bolus is to be taken twice every day.

Bo-

BOLUS ECPHRACTICUS.

Deobſtruent bolus.

Take of Succotorine aloes, powdered, four grains; of ſalt of ſteel, three grains; of calomel, two grains; of conſerve of ſea-wormwood, and of ſyrup of orange-peel, each one ſcruple. Mix them, that they may form a bolus.

OBSERVATION.

This is a much more powerful and certain emmenagogue, than the preceding; and rarely fails to produce the due effects. It is, likewiſe, very efficacious in thoſe cachectic caſes, that depend on obſtructions of the liver, and other viſcera; eſpecially if aided by moderate doſes of ſope.

This bolus is to be taken every night.

BOLUS E GUAICO, *N. S. T.*

Guaiacum bolus.

Take of gum guaiacum, conſerve of elder, and the ſimple ſyrup, each half a dram. Mix them, that they may form a bolus.

OBSERVATION.

The guaiacum is found frequently to relieve in the moving and irregular pains of the gout; and in rheumatiſms: and is conveniently adminiſtered in this form.

This bolus is to be taken every morning.

BOLUS HÆMORRHOIDALES, *N. S. T.*

Bolus for the piles.

Take of the lenitive electary, and waſhed flowers of ſulphur, each half a dram; and of the ſolutive ſyrup of roſes, of the London *Pharmacopeia*, twenty-four grains.

OBSERVATION.

The name of this bolus ſufficiently explains its medicinal uſe; but whether the authority of uſage, or certain obſervation of the real efficacy of mineral ſulphur in the cure of the piles, retains this medicine in practice, is a matter of ſome doubt.

This is preſcribed to be taken twice every day.

BOLUS JALAPPÆ, *N. S. T.*

Jalap bolus.

Take of powdered jalap, half a dram; of powdered ginger, ſix grains; and of ſyrup of buck-thorn, thirty-four grains. Mix them, that they may form a bolus.

OBSERVATION.

Jalap is a very kindly and efficacious cathartic, and may be well adminiſtered in this form, where moderate draſtic purges are required.

BOLUS E RHABARBARO, *N. S. T.*

Rhubarb bolus.

Take of powdered rhubarb, half a dram; and of the ſimple ſyrup, one dram and a half. Mix them, that they may form a bolus.

OBSERVATION.

Rhubarb may be very conveniently given in this form, where it is adminiſtered as a cathartic: but where it is uſed to check looſeneſſes, it ſhould be previouſly torrified.

BOLUS E RHEO, *N. S. B.*

Rhubarb bolus.

Take of torrified rhubarb, fifteen grains; and of the *electarium e ſcordio* of the London *Pharmacopeia*, half a dram. Mix them, that they may form a bolus.

OBSERVATION.

This differs from the preceding, in adding the *electarium e ſcordio*, and in roaſting the rhubarb, and diminiſhing the quantity: which ſhews, that the compoſition is not intended to be uſed where cathartics are wanted in a general view; but for the checking diarrhœas, to which purpoſe it is extremely-well adapted.

BOLUS ROBORANS, *N. S. B.*

Corroborative bolus.

Take of yellow reſin, one ſcruple; of rhubarb, five grains; of the conſerve of red roſes, ten grains; and of the ſimple ſyrup, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them, that they may form a bolus.

OBSERVATION.

The *bolus corroborativus* of the *Pharmacopeia* of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, is the ſame with this: except that the proportion of rhubarb is there ten grains: which, if the medicine be taken twice every day, as is preſcribed, would be apt to purge many. The qualities of the ingredients in this compound, ſcarcely intitle it to the name of corroborative: if its effects be conſidered, otherwiſe, than with reſpect to the inteſtines.

This is preſcribed to be taken twice a day.

BOLUS SAPONACEUS, *N. S. B.*

Sope bolus.

Take of white ſope, half a dram; of oil of juniper, ten grains; and of ſimple ſyrup, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them, that they may form bolus.

OBSERVATION.

The form of a bolus is not ſo convenient for the adminiſtration of ſope, as that of pills; unleſs where, as here, ſome ethereal oil, or other fluid, be required to be joined with it.

This bolus is reſolvent, and deobſtruent; and is, alſo a very good nephritic, in caſes of gravel or ſmall ſtones.

This is preſcribed to be taken twice a day.

BOLUS SPECIFICUS, *N. S. B.*

Specific bolus.

Take of mercury precipitate *per ſe*, or calcined mercury, one grain and a half; and of the *philonium Londinenſe*, ten grains. Mix them, that they may form a bolus.

OBSERVATION.

This is of the ſame nature as the *pilulæ ſyphilicæ*, before deſcribed; except that the quantity of the precipitate *per ſe* is there leſs by one third part: and that the philonium is here added to prevent the griping effects; which that preparation of mercury has in a greater degree than any other, except the corroſive ſublimate.

It is preſcribed to be taken every night.

BOLUS AD STRUMAS, *N. S. T.*

Bolus for the king's evil.

Take of burnt ſponge, one dram; of the conſerve of elder, half a dram; and of the ſimple ſyrup, two drams. Mix them, that they may form a bolus.

OBSERVATION.

The burnt ſponge has been eſteemed a ſpecific in ſcrophulous caſes; and for the diſcuſſing ſtrumous ſwellings of the glands. But its action is very uncertain, if it be at all effectual.

This bolus is preſcribed to be taken twice every day.

BOLUS TARTAREUS, *N. S. T.*

Tartar bolus.

Take of cream of tartar, and of vitriolated tartar, each ten grains; of the ſalt of ſteel, five grains; of the conſerve of ſea-wormwood, half a dram; and of the ſimple ſyrup, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them, that they may form a bolus.

OBSERVATION.

This is a very powerful alterative in cachectic caſes, where there is a great viſcidity and lentor of the juices, and relaxation of the ſolids.

The bolus muſt be taken twice every day.

BOLUS E TURPETHO, *N. S. T.*

Turpeth bolus.

Take of turpeth mineral, or yellow emetic mercury, five grains; of emetic tartar, three grains; and of the conſerve of red roſes, one ſcruple. Mix them, that they may form a bolus.

OBSERVATION.

This is a very proper vomit, where revulſion is required to be made, by ſuch means, in the caſe of the *hernia veneris*, or other ſuch ſymptoms, where time cannot be allowed for the operation of medicaments in other intentions.

SECT. IV.

Of electaries.

ELECTARIUM ANTISPASMODICUM, Bolus paralyticus, DICTUM, *N. S. T.*

TAKE of muſtard-ſeeds, two ounces; of caraway-ſeeds, and of canella alba, each two drams; of ginger, one dram; of ſpirit of turpentine, one dram and a half; and of the ſimple ſyrup, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them, that they may form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is very well adapted to the antiſpaſmodic intention, and will be found efficacious in all paralytic, and convulſive caſes, where ſtimulating medicaments, of a warming aromatic nature, are required. It would, however, be an improvement, to change the quantity of ſpirit of turpentine, for a dram of the eſſential oil of amber; which is much more powerful in its effects on the nerves; and great advantage will be found, likewiſe, from the addition of two or three drams of camphor.

The preſcribed doſe is one dram, to be taken twice every day.

ELECTARIUM APERIENS, *N. S. B.*
Opening electary.

Take of the lenitive electary, two pounds; of white tartar, four ounces; of powdered jalap one ounce; of the eſſential oil of caraway-ſeeds, two drams; and of the ſolutive ſyrup of roſes, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them, that they may form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This is a very cheap and gentle cathartic: and very fit, where there is occaſion, to keep the body open by the uſe of frequent, or conſtant medicaments.

The doſe may be about as much as equals a nutmeg, in bulk, or more; to be repeated as often as occaſion may require.

ELECTARIUM AROMATICUM, *N. S. B.*
Aromatic electary.

Take of the aromatic ſpecies of the London *Pharmacopeia*, ſix ounces; of conſerve of orange-peel, one pound; and of the ſimple ſyrup, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them, that they may form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This electary is corroborative, and cordial; and would be a very good ſtomachic; but that the proportion of ſugar in it is greater than is fit, where the digeſtion is weak, and an aceſcence, conſequently, apt to prevail in the bowels.

The preſcribed doſe is a quantity equal to the ſize of a nutmeg, to be taken thrice every day.

ELECTARIUM AROMATICUM, Bolus aromaticus, DICTUM, *N. S. T.*

Aromatic electary.

Take of nutmeg, ſlightly torrified, and of the *electarium e ſcordio cum opio*, each four ounces; of prepared white chalk, one ounce; and of the ſimple ſyrup, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them, that they may form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is called *electarium aſtringens*, in the *Pharmacopeia* of St. Bartholemew's Hoſpital; and ſeems calculated principally to the checking diarrhœas: in which intention all the ingredients correſpond, except the ſugar. It is, therefore, not ſo properly named aromatic, as the preceding, which contains no ingredients, except the ſugar, but what have the proper qualities of aromatics. The doſe of this electary is one dram, to be taken thrice every day.

ELECTARIUM ARTHRITICUM.

Electary for the gout.

Take of the beſt honey, three ounces; and of ſpirit of turpentine, two ounces. Mix them, that they may form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This electary, by its name, is deſigned as an alterative againſt the gout: but does not, I am afraid, often prevail greatly. It is, likewiſe, given ſometimes in nephritic caſes: and with much greater effect.

The preſcribed doſe is one dram, twice every day.

ELECTARIUM ASTRINGENS, Bolus aſtringens, DICTUM, *N. S. B.*

Aſtringent electary.

Take of the conſerve of red roſes, twelve ounces; of prepared *terra Japonica*, three ounces; of common alum, and of the acid elixir of vitriol, (according to the London *Pharmacopeia*,) each one ounce; and of the ſyrup of red poppies, as much as may be ſufficient for the conſiſtence. Mix them, that they may form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is conſiderably aſtringent, and ſtyptic; and proper, not only for checking diarrhœas, that depend rather on the laxity of the inteſtines, and colliquation of the fluids, than on irritating and acrimonious humours; but alſo the too profuſe, and too long continued flowing of the catamenia, and other hæmorrhages. The elixir of vitriol is, nevertheleſs, in ſome meaſure, an exceptionable ingredient; as ſubſtances ſo acrid and cauſtic, ſhould not be given without dilution: violent gripings, and other diſagreeable ſymptoms, being ſometimes the reſult of the uſe of them, when otherwiſe adminiſtered.

The preſcribed doſe of this electary is one dram, to be taken thrice every day.

ELECTARIUM ASTRINGENS, *N. S. B.*

Binding electary.

See *Electarium aromaticum.*

ELECTARIUM E CASIA, *L.*

The caſia electary.

Take of the ſolutive ſyrup of roſes, and of the pulp of caſia freſh extracted, each half a pound; of manna, two ounces; and of the pulp of tamarinds, one ounce. Rub the manna in a mortar; and then, having diſſolved it with a gentle heat in the ſyrup, add the pulp; and, by continuing the heat, reduce the whole to the proper conſiſtence.

OBSERVATION.

This is ſometimes uſed ſimply; where gentle cathartics are wanted: but more frequently made a part of other compoſitions in that intention.

The doſe may be about an ounce; to be taken as often as there may be occaſion.

ELECTARIUM CINNABARIS, *N. S. B.*

The cinnabar electary.

Take of factitious cinnabar, of gum guaiacum, and of rob of elder, each equal parts; and of the ſimple ſyrup, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them, that they may form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This electary is alterative; and, in habits where the cinnabar is efficacious, will relieve in confirmed rheumatiſms: but it is, in general, more certain, as was obſerved before, to join the ſaline preparations of mercury with the guaiacum, inſtead of it.

The preſcribed doſe, is a quantity equal in bulk to a nutmeg, to be taken twice every day.

ELECTARIUM COPAIVI, Bolus Copaivi, DICTUM, *N. S. T.*

The balſam of Capivi electary.

Take of lenitive electary, and balſam of Capivi, each one ounce; and of powdered rhubarb, three drams. Mix them, that they may form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This electary is frequently given in gonorrhœas, after the virulence is deſtroyed by the uſe of mercurials. But ſuch medicaments, containing this, or turpentine, and other vegetable balſams, are, in general, better omitted in thoſe caſes: as they tend, by the irritating nature of the balſams, to protract the diſcharge; and, ſometimes, occaſion purulent gleets, that are obſtinate.

The preſcribed doſe is one dram, to be taken twice every day.

ELECTARIUM CORTICIS PERUVIANÆ, Bolus febrilis, DICTUM, *N. S. T.*

Febrifuge electary.

Take of the Peruvian bark powdered, two ounces; and of the ſimple ſyrup, ſix ounces. Mix them that they may form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This form may be uſed, where the bark is thought proper to be given in mortifications: or as an alterative, in the caſe of ulcers obſtinately foul and unkindly.

The doſe may be a dram; to be taken every day, when intended as an alterative. But it may be repeated more frequently, even every two hours; or increaſed greatly in quantity; when given in the caſe of mortifications.

ELECTARIUM AD GONORRHOEAM, Bolus ad gonorrhœam, DICTUM, *N. S. T.*

Take of powdered jalap, three ounces; of powdered liquorice, and ſcammony, each one ounce; and of turpentine, ten ounces. Mix them, that they may form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This is much of the ſame nature, and ſubſervient to the ſame intention, as the *electarium Copaivi*, above given: from which it differs in little elſe, but the being a much cheaper compoſition.

The preſcribed doſe is one dram every morning.

ELECTARIUM HÆMORRHOIDALE, *N. S. B.*

Electary for the piles.

Take of lenitive electary, and waſhed flowers of ſulphur, each equal parts; and of the ſimple ſyrup, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them, that they may form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This is the ſame with the *bolus hæmorrhoidale* of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, before deſcribed.

The preſcribed doſe is one dram, to be taken twice every day.

CONFECTIO JAPONICA, *E.*

Electary of terra Japonica.

Take of the *terra Japonica*, three ounces; of tormentil root, of nutmegs, and of olibanum, each two ounces: of opium diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of ſack, one dram and a half; and of ſyrup of roſes, inſpiſſated by evaporation to the conſiſtence of honey, thrice the weight of all the powders. Mix them that they may form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This is intended to ſupply the place of the *diaſcordium:* and is, therefore, principally calculated to check thoſe diarrhœas, that depend on a laxity of the veſſels, or too great irritability of the glands of the inteſtines, to which it is well adapted: as alſo to relieve againſt too profuſe, or long-continued flowings of the catamenia.

The doſe may be, from one dram to three and a half: which contains about one grain of opium.

ELECTARIUM LENITIVUM, *L.*

The lenitive electary.

Take of dried figs, one pound; of the leaves of ſena, eight ounces; of the pulp of tamarinds, of caſia, and of French prunes, each half a pound; of coriander-ſeeds, four ounces; of liquorice, three ounces; and of double-refined ſugar, two pounds and a half. Powder the ſena with the coriander-ſeed; and ſeparate, by ſifting ten ounces of the fineſt part of the powder. Boil the remainder with the figs, and liquorice, in two quarts of water, till half be waſted. Then ſtrain, and preſs out the fluid; and evaporate it afterwards to the weight of one pound and a half, or ſomewhat leſs. Add then the ſugar to it, that a ſyrup may be formed: and mix this ſyrup gradually with the pulps; ſtirring in at laſt the ſifted powder.

OBSERVATION.

This electary is gently cathartic; and moſt commonly given where there is occaſion for frequently repeated medicaments in that intention.

The doſe may be a quantity equal to a nutmeg: to be taken every day, where it is only required to keep the body open: and if it be intended to act more powerfully, an ounce may be taken: but it is uſual, in ſuch caſes, to conjoin ſome more active cathartic with it.

ELECTARIUM LENITIVUM, *E.*

The lenitive electary.

Take of the leaves of ſena, four ounces; of liquorice, two ounces; of coriander-ſeeds, one ounce; and of boiling water, four pints. Infuſe the other ingredients in the water, for one night, in a cloſe veſſel; and to the fluid, then ſtrained off, add ſix pounds of ſugar. Boil the mixture to the conſiſtence of a thick ſyrup; and then put to it, of the pulp of French prunes, one pound; and of that of caſia fiſtularis, and tamarinds, each half a pound. Mix them, that they may form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This is much the ſame with the preceding; but ſimpler, and more elegant.

ELECTARIUM NEPHRITICUM, *N. S. T.*

Nephritic electary.

Take of lenitive electary, twelve ounces; of Straſburg turpentine, four ounces; and of chryſtals of tartar, one ounce. Mix them, that they may form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This electary is a palliative remedy in bad caſes of the ſtone, in the bladder, or kidneys, by promoting the diſcharge of urine, and keeping the inteſtines free from too great a load. It will alſo cauſe gravel and ſmall ſtones to paſs: but does not promote the abſolute cure ſo effectually as the uſe of ſope, or alkaline ſalts.

The preſcribed doſe is one dram, to be taken twice every day.

ELECTARIUM PURGANS, *N. S. T.*

Purging electary.

Take of powdered jalap, one pound; of ginger, one ounce; and of the ſyrup of buckthorn, as much as may be ſufficient. Mix them, that they may form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This is a very cheap, kindly, and effectual cathartic, for all common occaſions.

The doſe may be half a dram.

ELECTARIUM E SCAMMONIO.

Electary of ſcammony.

Take of ſcammony, an ounce and a half; of cloves, and of ginger, each ſix drams; of the eſſential oil of caraway-ſeeds, half a dram; and of honey, half a pound. Powder the ſcammony ſeparately; and mix the aromatics, previouſly pounded together, with the honey. Then add the ſcammony; and afterwards the oil of caraway-ſeeds.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is proper, where ſtrong draſtic purges are required.

The mean doſe is about one dram and a half.

ELECTARIUM E SCORDIO.

The ſcordium electary.

Take of the ſpecies of ſcordium, with opium, any quantity; and of diacodium, thrice the weight of the ſpecies, boiled to the conſiſtence of honey. Mix them together, that they form an electary.

OBSERVATION.

This is anodyne, and cordial, and as ſuch may be proper in all caſes, where thoſe intentions concur: but it is moſtly uſed for checking diarrhœas.

The doſe may be, from one dram to two, or two and a half: which, including the diacodium, is, conſidered as a narcotic, equivalent to about one grain of opium.

CHAP. II.

Of the fluid forms of medicaments for external uſe.

SECT. I.

Of draughts.

HAUSTUS EMETICUS, Mixtura emetica, DICTUS, *N. S. T.*

Emetic draught.

TAKE of ipecacuana root, one ſcruple; of oxymel of ſquills, ſix drams; of ſpring-water, one ounce; and of proof ſpirit of wine, two drams. Mix them, that they may form a draught.

OBSERVATION.

This is a proper emetic, on common occaſions, for unloading the ſtomach: but where vomits are uſed with a view to revulſion in topical caſes, as in that of the *hernia veneris*, a more powerful and laſting effect is wanted: and it is, therefore, proper to join more active medicaments with the ipecacuana. Three grains of turpeth mineral, or four of the tartar emetic, may be, therefore, then ſubſtituted in the place of the oxymel of ſquills.

HAUSTUS HYDROPICUS, *N. S. T.*

The hydropic draught.

Take of ſimple cinnamon water, ſix drams; of oxymel of ſquills, one dram and a half; of compound ſpirit of lavender, half a dram; and of ſalt of tartar, ten grains. Mix them, that they may form a draught.

OBSERVATION.

There are two inaccuracies in this compoſition. The one, the conjoining a compound ingredient, containing vinegar, with the ſalt of tartar; as they will mutually change the nature of each other; but as the medicinal action does not depend at all on the vinegar, nor ſo much on the ſalt of tartar, as the ſquills, this is not greatly material. The other is, that the proportion of aqueous fluid, not amounting in the whole to an ounce, is too little, to dilute the ten grains of ſalt of tartar; which will conſequently, render the mixture acrid; and occaſion a griping in ſome, and vomiting in others. But this is eaſily remedied, by inlarging, in a triple, or quadruple proportion, the quantity of the ſimple cinnamon water, which can be attended with no inconvenience. This draught is diuretic, from the ſquills, which promote alſo, in ſome degree, all the other glandular ſecretions; and alterative, from the ſalt of tartar: and may be, therefore, ſerviceable in anaſarcous, and œdematous ſwellings, and ulcerations.

It is preſcribed to be given every morning.

HAUSTUS HYPNOTICUS, *N. S. T.*

Narcotic Draught.

Take of ſpring water, one ounce and a half; of the alexiterial ſpirit, and of ſyrup *e mæconio*, each two drams; and of the Thebaic tincture, or laudanum of the London *Pharmacopeia*, fifteen drops. Mix them, that they may form a draught.

OBSERVATION.

This form is expedient, where opiates are neceſſary. The proportion of laudanum may be increaſed, or diminiſhed, according to the occaſion: but, allowing for the ſyrup *e mæconio*, this draught is equal, with reſpect to its action, to about a grain of opium.

HAUSTUS PAREGORICUS, *N. S. T.*

Anodyne draught.

Take of ſyrup *e mæconio*, half an ounce; of ſpring-water, one ounce; and of the alexiterial ſpirit, (of the London *Pharmacopeia*) two drams. Mix them, that they may form a draught.

OBSERVATION.

This draught is proper, where gentler narcotics are required; and where, as is frequently the caſe, the patient, from a particular idioſyncraſy, cannot bear the adminiſtration of opium.

HAUSTUS PURGANS, *N. S. T.*

Purging draught.

Take of the common infuſion of ſena, three ounces; of the ſyrup of buckthorn, one ounce; and of the ſpirituous water of caraway-ſeeds, half an ounce. Mix them, that they form a draught.

OBSERVATION.

This is a very good cathartic on common occaſions, where moderate draſtic purges are thought neceſſary.

HAUSTUS SOLUTIVUS, *N. S. T.*

Solutive draught.

Take of the common infuſion of ſena, three ounces; of *ſal mirabile Glauberi*, three drams; of tincture of ſena, and of ſolutive ſyrup of roſes, each two drams. Diſſolve the ſalt in the infuſion; and then mix the reſt with them, that they may form a draught.

OBSERVATION.

This varies from the preceding, in nothing material, unleſs the ſubſtituting the ſal mirabile for the ſyrup of buckthorn. But that change ſeems to have two advantages. Firſt, that it renders the mixture more beneficial, in many caſes, from the deobſtruent action of the ſalt: and, ſecondly, that it avoids, in a great degree, the nauſeous, and diſguſtful taſte, which ariſes from the joining ſyrups with ſome kinds of bitter ſubſtances. For this latter reaſon, it would be well to omit the ſyrup of roſes in this compoſition; as it adds little to the cathartic effect.

HAUSTUS SALINA SOLUTIVUS.

Solutive ſaline draught.

Take of *ſal mirabile Glauberi*, one ounce; and of ſimple cinnamon-water, eight ounces. Diſſolve the ſal mirabile in the cinnamon water, that they may form draught.

Inſtead of the ſal mirabile, half an ounce of the ſal polychreſt, or of the *Selle de ſeignette*, may be ſubſtituted.

OBSERVATION.

The uſe of neutral ſalts, where gentle cathartics are wanted, is found to be attended with great benefit; as they not only work more kindly, and with greater certainty, than any other weak purges: but have, likewiſe, a very ſtrong deobſtruent and alterative power, that in moſt caſes operates to the final intention of cure, equally with the evacuation. This ſimple form of adminiſtering neutral ſalts, is to be preferred to any other: ſince additions of ſyrups are apt to make the compoſition nauſeous; and occaſion its being thrown up: and the admixture of ſpirituous diſtilled waters, inclines the ſalts, in cold weather, to ſhoot; if the draught be mixed for any length of time before it be taken.

It is uſual to give only two drams of the ſal polychreſt: but that quantity is not equal to an ounce of Glauber's ſalt; and it may be taken without any inconvenience.

POTIO ALBA, *N. S. T.*

See *Miſtura alba.*

POTIO CAPIVI, *N. S. B.*

See *Miſtura balſamica.*

SECT. II.

Of juleps.

Julepum Ammoniacum, *N. S. B.*
See *Miſtura Ammoniaco.*

Julepum commune, *N. S. B.*
Common julep.

TAKE of alexiterial ſimple-water, eight ounces; of the alexiterial ſpirituous-water, two ounces; and of the ſimple ſyrup, half an ounce.

Observation.

This julep is cordial; and, when given alone, can only operate in that intention: but it is frequently made the vehicle of other medicaments.

The doſe may be from two, to four ſpoonfuls, as often as there may be occaſion.

Julepum e creta, *L.*
See *Miſtura cretacea.*

Julepum menthæ, *N. S. T.*
Mint julep.

Take of the ſimple mint-water, ſix ounces; of the ſpirituous mint-water, one ounce; and of white ſugar, one dram. Mix them, that they may form a julep.

Observation.

This julep is cordial, in ſome degree, and alſo corroborative; but is rarely given ſimply; being made, more uſually, the vehicle of other medicaments.

The doſe may be from three ſpoonfuls, to ſix.

JULEPUM VOLATILE.

Volatile julep.

Take of the alexiterial ſimple-water, ten ounces; of the alexiterial ſpirituous-water, two ounces; of ſugar, three drams; and of volatile ſalt of hartſhorn, one dram and a half. Mix them, that they may form a julep.

OBSERVATION.

This julep is cordial, antiſpaſmodic, and, in ſome meaſure, diaphoretic. But if an equivalent proportion of the volatile aromatic ſpirit, or the volatile ſalt of ſal Ammoniac, were ſubſtituted for the ſalt of hartſhorn, the compoſition would be more palatable: and equally ſuitable to the intention.

The preſcribed doſe is four ſpoonfuls, thrice every day.

SECT. III.

Of infuſions.

INFUSUM ALTERANS, Aqua liberans, DICTUM, N. S. T.

Alterative infuſion.

TAKE of the raſpings of ſaſſafras-wood, with the bark, four ounces; of the raſpings of lignum vitæ, with the bark, one ounce; of liquorice, two ounces; of coriander ſeeds, one ounce; and of ſimple lime-water, one gallon. Let them infuſe for ſome time; and then ſtrain off the fluid.

OBSERVATION.

This infuſion; which is an alterative diet-drink, is adminiſtered in ſcorbutic, ſcrophulous, rheumatic, and other chronic diſorders, depending on glandular obſtructions, and the undue craſis of the blood. But the decoction of ſarſaparilla, uſed with lixiviate ſalts, will, in the ſame caſes, be found much more effectual.

The preſcribed doſe of this infuſion is ſix ounces, to be taken twice every day.

INFUSUM ALTERANS, Aqua calcis minus compoſita, DICTUM, *L.*

Take of liquorice, one ounce; of ſaſſafras bark, half an ounce; and of ſimple lime-water, three quarts. Infuſe three days without heat; and then ſtrain off the fluid.

OBSERVATION.

This infuſion is in the ſame intention as the preceding; but leſs effectual in rheumatic caſes, where cold and viſcid humours abound. It may be taken in the ſame quantity.

INFUSIO ALTERANS, Aqua calcis magis compoſita, DICTA, *L.*

Take of the raſpings of lignum vitæ, half a pound; of liquorice, one ounce; of ſaſſafras bark, half an ounce; of coriander-ſeeds, three drams; and of ſimple lime-water, three quarts. Infuſe two days without heat; and then ſtrain off the fluid.

OBSERVATION.

This differs from the *aqua liberans* in the proportions of the lignum vitæ, and ſaſſafras: the firſt exceeding greatly in this; and the latter in the other: which variation renders them ſomewhat different in their effects; and, conſequently, proper in different caſes. In ſcorbutic and eruptive diſorders, the other is moſt ſuitable: but this ſeems more adapted to rheumatiſms, and the baſtard gout; in which the warming, invigorative action of the lignum vitæ, is frequently found very ſerviceable: as it propels the viſcid and concreted humours, that collects in the joints, on the coats of the tendons, and the faſcia of the muſcles, occaſioning pain, and ſtiffneſs, or lameneſs of the parts. The compoſition may, therefore, be properly conſidered as diſcutient, as well as alterative.

This infuſion may be taken from four to ſix ounces, where it is not found to heat the patient too much.

INFUSUM AMARUM, E.

Bitter infuſion.

Take of gentian root, two drams; of the tops of the leſſer centory, half an ounce; and of boiling ſpring-water, one pint. Infuſe them four hours; and to the fluid ſtrained off, add of the aromatic-water, or ſpirituous cinnamon-water, one ounce.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is corroborative and cordial: but it is leſs palatable, than the *infuſum amarum ſimplex* of the London *Pharmacopeia*; which is correſpondent with it in the medicinal intentions.

The

The doſe may be four or five ounces, to be taken twice every day.

INFUSUM AMARUM SIMPLEX, *L.*

The ſimple bitter infuſion.

Take of gentian root, and of the yellow rind of freſh lemon-peel, carefully ſeparated from the inner white part, each half an ounce; of the yellow rind of Seville orange-peel, carefully ſeparated from the inner white part, and dried, one dram and a half; and of boiling water, three quarters of a pint. After infuſing them an hour or two, ſtrain off the fluid, either through paper, or a cloth, without any preſſure.

OBSERVATION.

This is corroborative as the preceding: but more palatable.

The doſe may be two or three ounces, twice every day.

INFUSUM AMARUM SIMPLEX, *N. S. T.*

The ſimple bitter infuſion.

Take of gentian root, half an ounce; of the rind of Seville orange-peel, two drams; and of zedoary, one dram. Pour on them, as much boiling water as may admit of ſtraining off twelve ounces, after the due infuſion: and to the ſtrained fluid, add of orange-peel water, ſix drams.

OBSERVATION.

This is in the ſame intention as the foregoing: but not ſo palatable as that of the London *Pharmacopeia.*

The preſcribed doſe is four ounces, to be taken twice every day.

INFUSUM AMARUM PURGANS, *L.*

The bitter purging infuſion.

Take of the leaves of ſena, and of the yellow rind of freſh lemon-peel, each three drams; of the yellow rind of orange-peel dried, and of the leſſer cardamom-ſeeds huſked, each half a dram; and of boiling water, five ounces.

OBSERVATION.

This infuſion is cathartic from the ſena: and proper where moderate draſtic purges are wanted; and where the inteſtines are weak and relaxed. But the principal uſe of the lemon and orange-peel is, to correct the nauſeous taſte of the ſena.

As this, and ſome of the following compoſitions, are each deſigned for only one doſe, they ought rather to be claſſed with the draughts, than infuſions: but as it may be done without great impropriety, I have continued them under the denomination given to them in the reſpective *Pharmacopeias*, whence they are taken.

INFUSUM AMARUM PURGANS, *N. S. T.*

The bitter purging infuſion.

Take of the leaves of ſena, three drams; of gentian root, the yellow rind of Seville orange-peel, and caraway ſeeds, each half a dram; and of boiling water, four ounces. To the fluid ſtrained off, after a due infuſion, add of caraway-ſeed water, half an ounce.

OBSERVATION.

This is inferior to the preceding, when freſh lemon-peel can be had: as it is much more nauſeous, and leſs effectual with reſpect to the intention, to which the bitters are deſigned to be ſubſervient.

INFUSUM AMARUM CUM SENA, *E.*

Bitter infuſion with ſena.

Take of gentian root, and ſweet-fennel ſeeds, each half a dram; of the leaves of ſena, one dram; and of boiling water, four ounces. Infuſe, and ſtrain off the fluid.

OBSERVATION.

The quantity of ſena muſt be increaſed to three drams, to anſwer the end of a common briſk purge, and then this will be the ſame with the preceding; except, that it will be yet more nauſeous from the ſweet-fennel ſeed.

INFUSUM HYDROPICUM, *N. S. T.*

Infuſion againſt the dropſy.

Take of the ſimple bitter infuſion, and of the infuſion againſt the palſy, (*below deſcribed*) each two pounds; and mix them.

OBSERVATION.

This is corroborative, cordial, and antiſpaſmodic: and proper for reſtoring the tone of the ſolids; and increaſing the *vis vitæ* in relaxed and languid habits: and may be, therefore, properly uſed in thoſe topical caſes, that depend on this ſtate, or are attended with it.

INFUSUM PARALYTICUM.

Infuſion againſt the palſy.

Take of horſe-radiſh root, and of muſtard ſeeds, each one ounce; of canella alba, three drams; and of boiling ſpring-water, one pint and a half. After due infuſion, add to the ſtrained fluid, two ounces of caraway ſeed-water.

OBSERVATION.

This infuſion is antiſpaſmodic, and corroborative, from the warming and ſtimulating nature of the ingredients; and proper in paralytic, and other nervous diſorders.

The preſcribed doſe is four ounces, twice every day.

INFUSUM RHABARBARI, *E.*

Infuſion of rhubarb.

Take of rhubarb ſliced, one ounce; of cochineel one ſcruple; and of boiling ſpring-water, one pint. Infuſe them one night: and then to the ſtrained fluid, add one ounce of ſpirituous cinnamon water.

OBSERVATION.

The cochineel being only conducive to the elegance of the form, by improving the colour, may be equally well omitted.

This infuſion may be uſed, where rhubarb is thought a proper cathartic.

The doſe may be two ounces.

INFUSUM ROSARUM, Tinctura roſarum, DICTUM, *L.*

Infuſion of roſes, called tincture of roſes.

Take of red roſe-buds, of which the white heels are cut off, half an ounce: of the ſtrong ſpirit of vitriol, called *oil of vitriol*, one ſcruple; of boiling water, two pints and a half; and of double-refined ſugar, one ounce and a half. Firſt, mix the ſpirit of vitriol, with the water, in a veſſel of glaſs, or earth glazed. Then infuſe the roſes; and, afterwards, ſtrain off the fluid, when cold, and add the ſugar to it.

OBSERVATION.

This tincture is deemed aſtringent, from the qualities of the roſes; but is, in reality, more ſo from the vitriolic acid, notwithſtanding the proportion which enters into it is ſmall. It is, therefore, uſed as an internal ſtyptic, in floodings of the catamenia, and other caſes of hæmorrhage; and alſo as a febrifuge and refrigerant, in caſes of fever and inflammation.

The doſe frequently given is three ounces, thrice a day.

INFUSUM ROSARUM, Tinctura roſarum, DICTUM, *E.*
Infuſion of roſes, called tincture of roſes.

Take of dried red roſes, one ounce; of ſpirit of vitriol, called *oil of vitroil*, one dram; of boiling ſpring-water, four pints. Infuſe four hours: and to the fluid, ſtrained off, add two ounces of white ſugar.

OBSERVATION.

This is the ſame with the preceding; except with reſpect to the proportion of the ingredients, which makes no conſiderable difference in the medicinal efficacy.

INFUSUM SENÆ COMMUNE, *L.*
Common infuſion of ſena.

Take of the leaves of ſena, one ounce and a half; of the chryſtals of tartar, three drams; of the leſſer cardamom-ſeeds, huſked, two drams; and of water, one pint. Having diſſolved the chryſtals,

ſtals of tartar, in the water, by boiling, pour the ſolution, while it is yet of the full degree of heat, on the ſena, and other ingredients; and when it is cold, ſtrain off the fluid.

OBSERVATION.

This is a very good purge, where none but the cathartic intention is in queſtion. In the *Pharmacopeia* of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, caraway-ſeeds are ſubſtituted for the cardamoms, which ſaves expence.

The doſe may be four ounces.

INFUSUM SENÆ UNCIÆ QUATUOR, *E.*

The four ounce infuſion of ſena.

Take of the leaves of ſena, three drams; of ginger, one ſcruple; and of boiling water, four ounces. Infuſe them four hours; and then ſtrain off the fluid.

OBSERVATION.

This is much the ſame with the preceding; but ſomewhat more palatable: as the chryſtals of tartar, though ſaid to be added to correct the diſagreeable flavour, render it, on the contrary, more diſguſtful to moſt palates.

This is intended for one doſe.

SECT. IV.

Of decoctions.

DECOCTUM ALBUM.

The white decoction.

TAKE of prepared calcined hartſhorn, two ounces; of gum Arabic two drams; and of water, three pints. Reduce the fluid to two pints, by boiling, and ſtrain off the decoction.

OBSERVATION.

The *decoctum album* of the Edinburg *Pharmacopeia*, agrees with this; except that the quantity of the calcined hartſhorn is only one ounce; and that a dram of bruiſed cinnamon is directed to be added, near the end of the boiling; and two drams of refined ſugar to the ſtrained fluid. The cinnamon is very proper, with reſpect to the intention: but the ſugar, which is aceſcent, and ſolutive, repugnant to it. In the *decoctum album* of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, which is nearly the ſame with this, two ounces of proof ſpirit are added.

This decoction is given to check looſeneſſes, by the alkaline abſorbent quality of the calcined hartshorn: which prevents the aceſcence, and corrects the acrimony of the humours in the inteſtines; and may, therefore, be of uſe in ſome topical caſes, where inconveniencies are to be apprehended, from an attendant diarrhœa.

The doſe may be a quarter of a pint, or more, to be taken three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM ALBUM COMPOSITUM, *E.*

The compound white decoction.

Take of the greater comfrey, and tormentil, each half an ounce, and of ſpring-water, three pints. Reduce the fluid to two pints, by boiling, and add, near the end of the coction, one dram of cinnamon bruiſed; and to the fluid, after it is ſtrained off, of calcined hartſhorn, of white chalk, and of refined ſugar, each half an ounce.

OBSERVATION.

This is intended for the ſame purpoſes as the preceding; but it is more powerful: the whole quantity of chalk and hartſhorn being retained in the fluid.

The doſe may be two or three ounces, three times a day.

DECOCTUM ALTHEÆ, *N. S. B.*

Decoction of marſh-mallows.

Take of the root of marſh-mallows, two ounces; and boil it in a ſufficient quantity of water to ſtrain off two pints. To the ſtrained decoction, add two ounces of ſyrup of marſh-mallows.

OBSERVATION.

This decoction is emollient: and, on account of its mucilaginous nature, is given in nephritic caſes, or other diſorders, where the urinary paſſages are liable to be inflamed or injured.

The preſcribed doſe is half a pint, to be taken thrice every day.

DE-

DECOCTUM ASTRINGENS, *N. S. T.*

Binding decoction.

Take of calcined hartſhorn, ſix ounces; of gum Arabic, one ounce; of tormentil, four ounces; and of pomegranate bark, two ounces. Boil them in a ſufficient quantity of water to admit of ſtraining off a gallon of the decoction.

OBSERVATION.

This is of the ſame nature with the compound white decoction of the Edinburg *Pharmacopeia*; and very efficacious in that intention, adding the aſtringent action of the pomegranate bark, and tormentil, to the abſorbent quality of the hartſhorn.

The preſcribed doſe is four ounces, thrice every day.

DECOCTUM COMMUNE PRO GLYSTERE, *L.*

The common decoction for glyſters.

Take of mallow leaves dried, one ounce; of camomile leaves dried, and of ſweet-fennel ſeeds, each half an ounce; and of water, one pint. After boiling, ſtrain off the decoction.

OBSERVATION.

The common decoction of the Edinburg *Pharmacopeia*, is much the ſame; except that elder flowers are ſubſtituted for the mallow leaves. This decoction is intended for glyſters, in common caſes; and may be uſed for ſuch as are neceſſary to be given, on account of topical diſeaſes, where the emptying the inteſtines of part of their load, is neceſſary. A compoſition of ten ounces of boiled milk, with two ounces of oil of olives, and of coarſe ſugar, will, however, equally well anſwer the end; and the ingredients are more eaſily procured, and require leſs pepa ration.

DECOCTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANÆ, *N. S. T.* & *S. B.*

Decoction of the bark.

Take of the Peruvian bark, eight ounces. Boil it in a ſufficient quantity of water, to ſtrain off one gallon of the decoction.

OBSERVATION.

This is a commodious form of adminiſtering the bark, when it is given in the corroborative and alterative intentions. It is frequently given with the addition of the volatile tincture of the bark, in the proportion of one dram to two ounces and a half of the decoction.

The preſcribed doſe of the ſimple decoction is three ounces: or of the compound, two ounces and five drams, to be taken thrice every day.

DECOCTUM DIÆTETICUM, *N. S. T.*

Alterative decoction.

Take raſpings of ſaſſafras-wood, and of the lignum vitæ, with the bark, each three ounces; of liquorice root, two ounces; and of coriander-ſeeds, half an ounce. Boil them with as much water as will be ſufficient to admit of ſtraining off one gallon of the decoction.

OBSERVATION.

This is alterative: and is given in ſcrophulous, ſcorbutic, and other depraved habits.

The preſcribed doſe is half a pint, twice every day.

DECOCTUM HORDEI, Aqua hordeata, DICTUM, *L.*
Barley water.

Take of pearl barley, two ounces; and of water, four pints. Waſh the barley firſt with cold water; and then, putting to it about half a pint of water, boil it a ſhort time. Let this water, which will be coloured, be thrown away; and then mix the barley with the other quantity, above preſcribed, previouſly made of a boiling heat: and continue the coction, till half the fluid be conſumed.

OBSERVATION.

This decoction is prepared as an emollient liquor, to be drunk where a fever, or other attendant circumſtances, make the uſe of wine or beer improper, at leaſt, in the quantity the thirſt of the patient may require. It is, alſo, uſed as a diluting liquor, in nephritic, and other diſorders of the urinary paſſages; and made, ſometimes, the baſis of emulſions; or the vehicle of more active medicaments in other compoſitions, particularly in gargles.

There is no general reaſon of limitation in the quantity that may be taken of this decoction; and it can only be regulated by the thirſt of the patient, or the occaſion on which it is adminiſtered.

DECOCTUM LIGNORUM, *E.*
Decoction of the woods.

Take of the chips of lignum vitæ, three ounces; of raiſins ſtoned, two ounces; and of ſpring-water, one gallon. Boil with a gentle heat, till half the water be conſumed; and near the end of the boiling, add of the chips of ſaſſafras, one ounce; and of liquorice grated, half an ounce. Strain the decoction; and free it afterwards from the ſediment.

OBSERVATION.

This is much the ſame with the preceding, and may be taken in the ſame quantity, and manner.

DECOCTUM PECTORALE, *L.*
Pectoral decoction.

Take of common barley, of raiſins ſtoned, and of figs, each two ounces; of liquorice root, half an ounce; and of water, half a gallon. Boil the water firſt with the barley; then add the raiſins; and afterwards, towards the end of the coction, the figs, and liquorice. Continue to boil them, till they will afford one quart of ſtrained decoction.

OBSERVATION.

This decoction is emollient; and, ſometimes, gently ſolutive: but it is not of great efficacy in itſelf; and, therefore, more properly prepared as a vehicle for other more active medicaments.

The doſe may be half a pint, twice every day.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS, *N. S. B.*
Oak decoction.

Take of oak bark, half a pound; of pomegranate bark, four ounces; of cows milk, and of river-water, each one gallon. Boil them till half the fluid be conſumed; and then ſtrain off the decoction, and ſweeten it.

OBSERVATION.

This decoction is much better made in leſs quantities: as the milk, otherwiſe, neceſſarily turns ſour;

eſpecially if ſweetened : and indeed the ſweetning, being only to render it palatable, is better omitted.

This decoction is corroborative ; and, conſequently, alterative, in caſes where a depravity of the habit, ariſes from relaxation. It is, alſo conſiderably aſtringent : and will, conſequently, check thoſe profuſe diſcharges of the catamenia, or other evacuations, that depend on the languid ſtate of the veſſels.

The preſcribed doſe is two ounces, to be taken twice a day.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ.

Decoction of ſarſaparilla.

Take of the ſarſaparilla root, three ounces. Boil it in a gallon of water, till half be conſumed : and then ſtrain off the decoction.

OBSERVATION.

This decoction is of late become a celebrated remedy, under the name of the *Liſbon diet-drink*, for the cure of the venereal diſeaſe : for which it is adminiſtered, either alone, or with the addition of the ſolution or tincture of ſublimate.

When taken alone, it ſometimes cures : but more frequently ſuppreſſes the ſymptoms, without radically deſtroying the virus, unleſs when adminiſtered after ſalivations, or the copious uſe of mercurials : in which caſes, it is found to avail greatly.

When given with the ſolution or tincture of ſublimate, it is more efficacious ; and frequently cures, even where bad ſymptoms attend : particularly in cutaneous poxes ; which are obſtinate, with reſpect to other medicaments But this method is much more precarious, than the warm advocates for it pretend : and even than the uſe of the mercurial unction, judiciouſly conducted. It is, nevertheleſs, a moſt valuable medicine againſt thoſe ſymptoms of the venereal diſeaſe, that have for their ſeat the ſkin, cartilages, and bones : removing even confirmed nodes ; and producing kindly exfoliation, where a caries is already formed : and it is of equal ſervice, where mercurials have been ſo copiouſly uſed, without removing the venereal ſymptoms ; that the habit will no longer admit of their adminiſtration. In ſuch caſes, it is not only found efficacious in eradicating the venereal virus, as well as quelling the ſymptoms ; but in relieving, likewiſe, againſt thoſe diſorders, which the uſe of the mercury itſelf has occaſioned ; and reſtoring the habit to a perfectly healthful ſtate.

This decoction is alſo a powerful alterative in ſome gouty, rheumatic, and ſcorbutic caſes ; particularly where the joints, and cartilaginous parts are affected with irregular pains and ſwellings.

The doſe may be from half a pint to a pint, to be taken twice a day, according to the exigence of the caſe.

DECOCTUM ULMI, *N. S. B.*

Elm decoction.

Take of the interior coat of elm bark, four ounces Boil it in a ſufficient quantity of water, to admit of ſtraining off two pints of the decoction.

OBSERVATION.

This decoction is given, in an alterative intention, for the cure of ſcorbutic eruptions : and is affirmed even to avail againſt leproſies. It is alſo ſaid to be an efficacious gargle againſt *apthæ*, and other ſimilar diſorders of the mouth and throat.

The preſcribed doſe, as an alterative, is half a pint, thrice every day.

SECT. V.

of tinctures.

TINCTURA AMARA, *L.*

The bitter tincture.

TAKE of gentian root, two ounces; of the outer yellow rind of Seville orange-peel dried, one ounce; of the leſs cardamom-ſeeds huſked, half an ounce; and of proof ſpirit, two pints. After infuſion, ſtrain off the tincture.

OBSERVATION.

This is corroborative and cordial, and agrees with the bitter infuſion in its qualities: but may be kept for any length of time.

The doſe may be from one ſpoonful, to two, or more.

TINCTURA AMARA VINOSA, Vinum amarum, DICTA, *L.*

Bitter vinous tincture.

Take of gentian root, and of the yellow rind of freſh lemon-peel, each one ounce; of long pepper, two drams; and of white wine, two pints. Infuſe without heat; and then ſtrain off the fluid.

OBSERVATION.

This is in the ſame intention as the preceding.

The doſe may be from two, to four ſpoonfuls or more.

TINC-

TINCTURA ANTIMONII VINOSA, Vinum antimonii, DICTA, *L.*

Vinous antimonial tincture, called antimonial wine.

Take of the crocus of antimony, waſhed, one ounce; and of white wine, one pint and a half. Infuſe without heat; and then ſtrain off the wine, *(or tincture,)* through paper.

OBSERVATION.

This wine is ſtrongly emetic, if given in the doſe of one ounce; but alterative, if given under two drams, in a diætetic manner. In the latter intention it has been recommended, as availing greatly againſt ſcorbutic, and foul ulcers; and is, by ſome, ſaid to be of equal ſervice in venereal ulcerations, when moſt exedent, and reſiſting to, or growing worſe under, a long mercurial courſe, the ſame kind of vinous tincture of antimony, is prepared with the regulus of antimony.

TINCTURA AROMATICA, *L.*

Aromatic tincture.

Take of cinnamon, ſix drams; of the leſſer cardamom-ſeeds huſked, three drams; of long pepper, and of ginger, each two drams; and of proof ſpirit, two pints. Infuſe without heat; and ſtrain off the tincture.

OBSERVATION.

This tincture is corroborative and cordial.

The doſe may be thirty drops, or more, to be taken twice every day.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDUM, *L.* & *E.*

See *Tinctures for external application.*

OBSERVATION.

The tincture of cantharides, internally adminiſtered, is powerfully antiſpaſmodic; and therefore, of great ſervice in paralytic, and other topical nervous caſes.

The doſe may be from twenty drops, to ſixty, twice every day, as occaſion may require; or the diſpoſition of the patient, with reſpect to the effect the cantharides may have on the urinary paſſages, may admit. For where violent ſtrangury, and, much more, bloody urine, are cauſed, the medicine muſt be diſcontinued, till theſe ſymptoms are removed; and then reſumed by leſſer doſes.

TINCTURA CASTOREI, *L.*

Tincture of caſtor.

Take of Ruſſia caſtor powdered, two ounces; and of proof ſpirit, two pints. Infuſe, for ten days, without heat; and then ſtrain off the tincture.

OBSERVATION.

The tincture of caſtor is directed, in the Edinburg *Pharmacopeia*, to be prepared with rectified ſpirit of wine, in the proportion of one pint to an ounce and a half of the caſtor, to be digeſted, for ten days, in a gentle heat: but the preparation of the London *Pharmacopeia* will produce a more grateful, and not leſs efficacious, tincture.

This tincture of caſtor is cordial, antiſpaſmodic, and anodyne, when opiates ſometimes fail to have that effect:

The doſe may be thirty drops, to be taken thrice every day; or ſixty drops at going to reſt, on occaſions where that manner is more expedient.

TINCTURA CHALYBEATA VINOSA, Vinum chalybeatum, DICTA, *L.*

Vinous tincture of ſteel.

Take of filings of iron, four ounces; of cinnamon, and mace, each half an ounce; and of Rheniſh wine, four pints. Infuſe them, without heat, for a month, often ſtirring them: and then ſtrain off the tincture.

OBSERVATION.

This tincture is corroborative, and deobſtruent; as are, indeed, all preparations of ſteel. It is frequently ſerviceable in chloretic caſes; and the topical diſeaſes, which depend on obſtructions of the catamenia.

The doſe may be one or two ounces, or more, twice every day.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANÆ SIMPLEX; *L.*

Tincture of the bark.

Take of the Peruvian bark, four ounces; and of proof ſpirit, two pints. After due infuſion, ſtrain off the tincture.

OBSERVATION.

This tincture has the corroborative, and febrifuge qualities of the bark; but is leſs efficacious, than the ſubſtance itſelf: and, therefore, not to be depended upon in urgent, and acute caſes.

The doſe may be a ſpoonful, or more, twice every day.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANÆ, *E.*

Tincture of the bark.

Take of the Peruvian bark powdered, three ounces; of Virginian ſnake-root, and of gentian root each three drams; and of French brandy, two pints. Infuſe three days; and then ſtrain off the tincture.

OBSERVATION.

This is not ſo properly a tincture of the bark, as a compound bitter tincture. It is, however, a good compoſition in the intention in which it is formed, which is corroborative.

The doſe may be one, or two ſpoonfuls, twice every day.

TINCTRA JALAPII, *L.*

Tincture of jalap.

Take of jalap root, eight ounces; and of proof ſpirit, two pints. After infuſion, ſtrain off the tincture.

OBSERVATION.

The advantages of preparing cathartics in this form are, that as they may be kept for a long time, they are always ready, where there may not be convenience for making decoctions, or other extemporaneous compoſitions: and that, in ſome conſtitutions, the ſpirit of wine makes the medicine leſs apt to occaſion ſickneſs, or uneaſineſs in the bowels. This tincture may, therefore, be expediently uſed, where a moderate draſtic purge is required.

The doſe may be from one ſpoonful, to two.

TINCTURA MERCURII CORROSIVI SUBLIMATI.

Tincture of mercury ſublimate.

Take of mercury ſublimate, ten grains; and of rectified ſpirit of wine, one pint. Powder the ſublimate; and, having put it to the ſpirit, contained in a phial, ſhake them frequently together; and, in a ſhort time, the ſublimate will almoſt wholly diſſolve, and form a tincture: which ſhould be poured off from a very ſmall quantity of ſediment that will ſubſide.

OBSERVATION.

This tincture is more frequently made with brandy, or proof ſpirit, than with rectified ſpirit: but, as the only intention of uſing vinous ſpirits of any kind, is to procure a more perfect ſolution of the ſublimate than water can effect; and as rectified ſpirit will diſſolve it more readily, and perfectly than ſuch as is weaker; it is to be preferred: the neceſſity of ſhaking the phial each time, which attends the uſe of the weaker, being avoided.

The ſolution of ſublimate has been frequently introduced into practice, as a remedy for the venereal diſeaſe; and afterwards neglected; but it is, at preſent, again in repute, under the name of the *Neapolitan drops*, and greatly relied on by many, as ſufficient, ſolely, to perform a perfect cure. It muſt be allowed, that it does frequently remove all the ſymptoms: and that even, in ſome caſes, it radically deſtroys the virus. But, as an abſolute remedy, when uſed alone, it is greatly precarious: and often ſtifles, and ſuppreſſes the gentler, and leſs injurious ſymptoms, only in ſuch manner, that the diſeaſe is ſpread internally; and aggravated ſo, as to produce more general, and more calamitous effects after a ſhort time.

This tincture is alſo given, at preſent, as was before obſerved, with the decoction of ſarſaparilla: in which method its ſucceſs is greater, than when adminiſtered ſimply. They cannot, however, as was before intimated, in the obſervations on this decoction, be depended on, as a certain means of curing this diſeaſe: not even perhaps in the ſame degree as the uſe of the mercurial unction: but where that method cannot be practiſed, on account of any particular hazard, or inconvenience to be apprehended from the bringing on a ſalivation, which is always a very poſſible conſequence, where the unction is uſed in ſuch manner, as to be duly efficacious, the making a trial of this tincture, and the decoction, is adviſeable. Beſides the uncertainty of the effects of ſublimate, as a radical remedy for the venereal diſeaſe, there is another diſadvantage attends its adminiſtration: which is, that it moſt generally gripes women, and not very rarely men; and occaſions ſometimes bloody ſtools, even where little or no griping is perceived. This makes the long continuance of its adminiſtration in many inſtances, improper: though there is little benefit to be expected from it ultimately, where it is not taken for a conſiderable length of time. To mitigate this inconvenience, it is given on a full ſtomach; which is, ſometimes, found to prevent, in a great degree, the evil: as the ſolution, being commixt with the whole maſs of aliment, is not brought in contact with the coats of the ſtomach, and inteſtines, in near ſo great a proportion, as when they are more empty; and, conſequently, prevented from exerting its irritating, and corroſive power, on them.

The doſe of this tincture is one ſpoonful to be taken twice every day, either in a glaſs of water; or in half a pint of the decoction of ſarſaparilla, when they are uſed together.

TINCTURA OPII, *vulgo* Laudanum liquidum, *E.*

Tincture of opium, commonly called laudanum.

Take of unprepared opium, two ounces; of Engliſh ſaffron, one ounce; and of the aromatic water, or ſpirituous cinnamon water, twenty ounces. Let a tincture be drawn with a gentle ſand-heat: and then ſtrain it off.

It may be prepared alſo without ſaffron.

OB-

OBSERVATION.

This is the moſt uſual form, under which opium is adminiſtered; on account of the convenience of meaſuring doſes, that attends the preparation of opium in this manner. It is not, however, in all reſpects, an unobjectionable method. For ſpirit of wine does not diſſolve the whole of the opium; nor retain, on long ſtanding, the whole, even of what it does at firſt take up: in conſequence of which, and the variation of the ſtrength of the ſpirit, there is no accurate certainty of the proportion of opium, which laudanum contains. A ſolid form, in which opium might be equally, and perfectly commixt with ſome ingredient, that would not be injurious to it; but, on the contrary, conduce to its due effect, would, therefore, be preferable to that of laudanum.

The doſe of this laudanum may be, on common occaſions, from ten, to twenty-five drops, which may be ſuppoſed equal to a grain of crude opium.

TINCTURA RHABARI VINOSA, *L.*

Vinous tincture of rhubarb.

Take of rhubarb, two ounces; of the leſſer cardamom-ſeeds huſked, half an ounce; of ſaffron, two drams; and of white wine, two pints. Infuſe three days without heat: and then ſtrain off the tincture.

OBSERVATION.

This tincture is proper, where gentle purging with rhubarb is found expedient.

This tincture may, for cheapneſs, be prepared with two parts of water, and one of proof ſpirit inſtead of white wine; and with caraway ſeeds, inſtead of the leſſer cardamom ſeeds; as is directed in the *Pharmacopeia* of St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

The doſe may be two ounces.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI SPIRITUOSA, *L.*

The ſame as the vinous tincture; excepting that, inſtead of the white wine, proof ſpirit is to be uſed.

TINCTURA RHEI AMARA, *E.*

Bitter tincture of rhubarb.

Take of rhubarb, one ounce; of gentian root, one dram and a half; of Virginian ſnake-root, one dram; and of French brandy, one pint. Digeſt them for two days; and then ſtrain off the tincture.

It may be prepared, alſo, with white wine inſtead of the brandy.

OBSERVATION.

This tincture is intended to be corroborative, as well as cathartic; and is proper in the caſe of hydropic, and lax habits.

The doſe may be from one ounce, to two.

TINCTURA RHEI DULCIS, *E.*

Sweet tincture of rhubarb.

Take of rhubarb, two ounces; of the leſſer cardamom ſeeds, half an ounce; and of French Brandy, two pints. Digeſt them for two days; and, to the ſtrained tincture, add four ounces of white ſugar powdered.

OBSERVATION.

This differs from the above ſpirituous tincture of the London college, in the uſing French brandy inſtead of common proof ſpirit: which renders the tincture dearer, without, in the leaſt improving it; and in the addition of the ſugar; which, though intended to make it more palatable, on the contrary, renders it nauſeous to moſt perſons.

The doſe may be from one ounce, to two.

TINCTURA SACRA, *L.*

Take of Succotorine aloes, eight ounces; of Winter's bark, two ounces; and of white wine, ten pints. Pound the aloes, and the Winter's bark ſeparately: and then put them together into the wine. Infuſe, without heat, for a week, or longer, often ſhaking the veſſel: and then ſtrain off the tincture.

It is expedient to mix ſome clean white ſand with the powders, that the aloes may not cohere in a maſs, when moiſtened by the wine.

OBSERVATION.

This tincture poſſeſſes the purging qualities of the aloes: and the too great irritation, which might occaſion gripes, being corrected by the warm, and antiſpaſmodic properties of the Winter's bark, the compound is a very kindly and good cathartic, where gentle draſtic purges are required.

This tincture may be, for cheapneſs, prepared with ſix pints of water, and four pints of proof ſpirit, as is directed in the *Pharmacopeia* of St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

The doſe may be two ounces.

TINCTURA SACRA, *E.*

Take of Succotorine aloes powdered, one ounce; of Virginian ſnake-root, and of ginger, each one dram; of cochineel, one ſcruple; and of Spaniſh white wine, one pint and a half. Infuſe them for three days, and then ſtrain off the tincture.

OBSERVATION.

This does not differ materially from the preceding: the ſnake-root and ginger together being intended to correct the aloes here, as the Winter's bark in the other.

The doſe may be ſomewhat more than two ounces: as the proportion of the aloes to the wine in this is leſs, than in the preceding: being here, an ounce to a pint and a half; and in the other, an ounce to a pint and a quarter.

TINCTURA SATURNINA, *L.*

Tincture of lead.

See *Embrocatio aſtringens.*

OBSERVATION.

The tincture, or more properly, ſolution of ſugar of lead, is given internally as an aſtringent, in caſe of gleets, and other undue, or profuſe evacuations, and is very powerful in that intention. But it is a very condemnable practice: as ſugar of lead in common with all other preparations of that metal, is very noxious; and though the bad effects do not ſenſibly appear in every habit, yet there have been many inſtances, of which ſome have fallen under my own obſervations, of very ill, and even fatal conſequences attending it.

The doſe of this tincture, commonly preſcribed, is thirty drops, to be taken twice every day.

TINCTURA THEBRIACA, *L.*

Tincture of opium, or laudanum.

Take of ſtrained opium, two ounces; of cinnamon, and cloves, each one dram; and of white wine, one pint. Infuſe, without heat, for a week, and then ſtrain the tincture through paper.

OBSERVATION.

This is another form of laudanum, which differs from the preceding of the Edinburg *Pharmacopeia*, in the ſubſtituting wine as a vehicle, inſtead of ſpirit of wine; in the uſing a very ſmall quantity of aromatics in ſpecie, inſtead of the previous impregnation of the vehicle, by them; in augmenting conſiderably the proportion of the opium; and in the omiſſion of the ſaffron. With relation to the firſt, it appears, that a more aqueous menſtruum, like this, will retain the diſſolved opium more effectually, than the ſtrong ſpirit, preſcribed in the other; but a greater proportion of ſpirit, than is contained in wine, wonld, nevertheleſs, be yet more efficacious in this view, and, at the ſame time, prevent the depravity, to which wine is ſubject, on being kept in this ſtate. With relation to the ſecond difference, the uſe of aromatics in a greater proportion, which is the reſult of chuſing the aromatic ſpirit, or cinnamon water, as in the Edinburg preparation, is much more proper, if they be at all thought neceſſary, than that minute quantity, here directed, that is ſcarcely ſufficient to promiſe the leaſt effect. With regard to the proportion of opium, it ſeems better not to exceed a moderate quantity; that the difference of the menſtruum, which will happen in the uſe of fluids, nominally the ſame, may cauſe leſs variation, in the real proportion of opium in the laudanum. With reſpect to the omiſſion of the ſaffron, it is perhaps, a matter of indifference: but the ſame reaſon, that may be urged for the diſcarding it, will equally or more forcibly hold good againſt retaining a very ſmall quantity of any other ingredients of an aromatic nature. Either of the two preparations are, however, ſufficiently perfect, to anſwer the end of narcotics: and ſufficiently ſafe, when judiciouſly adminiſtered.

The doſe of this laudanum may be, on common occaſions, from eight to twenty drops; which is about equal to a grain of crude opium.

SECT. VI.

Of linctuſſes and lohochs.

LINCTUS EMOLLIENS, Linctus communis, DICTUS, *N. S. B.*

Emollient linctus.

TAKE of conſerve of hips, ſix ounces; of freſh linſeed oil, and of ſyrup of red poppies, each one pound and a half; of acid ſpirit of vitriol, as much as may be ſufficient to give the compoſition a grateful acidity. Mix them, that they may form a linctus.

OBSERVATION.

This linctus is emollient, as well from the relaxing quality of the oil, as the anodyne effect of the ſyrup of poppies, and gentle aſtringency of the other two ingredients: and it is, therefore, given in caſes of inflammation of the breaſt, and throat; and ſometimes of other parts alſo. But the effects of the oil on parts, where it cannot reach, unleſs in the courſe of the circulation of the blood, may well be doubted: as it is then commixt with the other juices: and, being previouſly converted into chyle by digeſtion, can only act as ſuch.

The doſe is a ſpoonful, to be repeated frequently.

LINCTUS EMOLLIENS Lohoch communis, DICTUS, *E.*

Emollient linctus, or lohoch.

Take of freſh oil of almonds, and of ſyrup of marſh-mallows, or the balſamic ſyrup, each one ounce; and of white ſugar, two drams. Mix them, that they may form a lohoch.

OBSERVATION.

This is emollient, where its effects can reach; and given in caſes of inflammation: and alſo in violent fits of the ſtone and gravel: but it is ſubject to the doubt, before intimated, of the efficacy of oils, internally adminiſtered.

The doſe may be one or two ſpoonfuls, frequently repeated.

LINCTUS EMOLLIENS Lohoch, DICTUS, *N. S. T.* & *S. B.*

Emollient linctus, or lohoch.

Take of ſperma ceti, and of conſerve of red roſes, each one ounce; and of pectoral ſyrup two ounces. Mix them that they may form a lohoch.

Half an ounce of myrrh, three drams of nitre, or half an ounce of teſtaceous powder, are ſometimes added.

OBSERVATION.

This lohoch is emollient; and agrees, in its nature with the preceding. The nitre, when added, is introduced to relieve againſt inflammation: but the adminiſtration of it, in this form, is objectionable: being in an undiſſolved ſtate, in which as was before obſerved, in common with ſome other ſalts, it gives pains in the ſtomach. The teſtaceous powder may be ſerviceable, where heart-burns, or gripings, ariſing from a too great aceſcence in the inteſtines, accompanies the diſorder, for which this lohoch is given: but the addition of it renders mixtures of this kind inelegant, and diſagreeable to thoſe who take them.

The preſcribed doſe is a ſmall ſpoonful, frequently repeated.

LINCTUS SOLUTIVUS, Lohoch de manna, DICTUS, *E.*

Solutive linctus.

Take of Calabrian manna, freſh oil of almonds, and ſyrup of violets, each equal parts. Mix them, that they may form a linctus.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is very gently cathartic: and, at the ſame time, emollient, and reſtorative. It is proper, therefore, where opening medicines are required, in violent fits of the ſtone or gravel; or inflammations of the inteſtines, or abdominal contents.

The doſe may be from one ounce, to two or more: as occaſion may require.

SECT. VII.

Of emulſions.

EMULSIO ARABICA, *E.*

Emulſion with gum Arabic.

TAKE of ſweet almonds, one ounce; of gum Arabic, half an ounce, and of ſpring-water, two pints. Diſſolve the gum Arabic in the water, by boiling, and then, having blanched the almonds, and pounded them well in a marble mortar, pour the ſolution of the gum Arabic gradually on them; ſtirring them together. After which, ſtrain off the emulſion (through a hair ſieve:) and add to it of ſimple cinnamon water, one ounce; and of white ſugar, one dram.

OBSERVATION.

This emulſion is given, where diluting emollient liquors are thought neceſſary: and is reſtorative, and cooling: and proper, conſequently, where quick nutrition is wanted, under a ſtate of weakneſs, or diſorder, that prevents the digeſtion of ſolid food in a copious quantity; but the proportion of the almonds ſhould then be conſiderably increaſed. The gum Arabic may, in caſes where mucilages are ſerviceable, be doubled.

This emulſion may be taken in any quantity that is agreeable to the patient.

EMULSIO CAMPHORATA, *E.*

Camphor emulſion.

Take of camphor, half a dram; and of ſweet almonds, ſix in number. Being well rubbed together, in a marble mortar, add gradually, half a pint of penny-royal water; and having ſtrained off the emulſion, diſſolve it in half an ounce of white ſugar.

OBSERVATION.

This is, in fact, only an elegant method of adminiſtering camphor: the proportion of the oil of almonds, in the proper doſe, being too little to anſwer materially to the primary intentions, in which emulſions are given. This compoſition muſt, therefore, be conſidered as antiſpaſmodic, and cordial: in the firſt of which intentions, camphor is a moſt powerful ingredient. This emulſion is alſo given when epiſpaſtics are applied; from an opinion, that camphor will prevent ſtrangury, and the acrimonious effects of the cantharides in the urinary paſſage: but this quality of camphor may be well doubted. To thoſe who believe otherwiſe, there is, however, no reaſon againſt its uſe on ſuch occaſions: ſince its other effects will, in almoſt all caſes, coincide with the final intention, in which epiſpaſtics are applied.

According to the proportion of the camphor contained in it, a third, or half of this, may be a proper doſe.

EMULSIO COMMUNIS, *L.*

Common emulſion.

Take of ſweet almonds blanched, one ounce; of gum Arabic, half an ounce; of double-refined ſugar, ſix drams; and of barley-water, two pints. Diſſolve the gum in the barley-water, while hot; and, when the ſolution is quite cold, pour upon it, gradually the almonds, pounded with the ſugar; rubbing them together, that the fluid may grow milky; after which, ſtrain it off

OBSERVATION.

This is much the ſame as the *emulſio Arabica*; except that barley-water, of which this is formed, renders the mixture ſofter; and more emollient; and, in ſome degree, contributes to the reſtorative intention. It is a conſiderable improvement, however, of this emulſion, to add a dram of cinnamon, or *caſia lignea*, ſlightly bruiſed, to the barley-water; a little before it is taken off the fire: which not only makes the taſte much more grateful; but renders the emulſion more agreeable to the ſtomach, and inteſtines; eſpecially in caſes of weakneſs.

EMULSIO COMMUNIS, *E.*

Common emulſion.

It is the ſame as the *emulſio Arabica*; except that the gum Arabic is to be omitted.

OBSERVATION.

This is inferior to the preceding, from the uſing meer water, inſtead of barley-water; and there are few caſes, where the gum Arabic may not be ſubſervient to the intention of the compoſition.

SECT. VIII.

Of mixtures.

MISTURA ALBA, Potio alba, DICTA, *N. S. T.*

White mixture.

TAKE of balſam of Capivi, nine ounces; of the whites of eggs, nine in number; of ſyrup of marſh-mallows, thirty-ſix ounces; of ſpring-water, nine pints; and of proof ſpirit, four pints and a half. Form a mixture of them.

OBSERVATION.

This mixture is diuretic, and corroborative: and intended by the ſyrup of marſh-mallows, to be alſo, in ſome meaſure, emollient. It is given in nephritic caſes, to promote the diſcharge of gravel, and ſmall ſtones; and alſo, in the latter period of gonorrhœas, to deterge, and heal the ulcerations of the urethra: but the uſe of terebinthinate medicaments, in ſuch caſes, is, as was before obſerved, for the moſt part rather injurious, than beneficial.

The preſcribed doſe is four ſpoonfuls, twice every day.

MISTURA ALKALINO SALINA.

Alkaline ſaline mixture.

Take of river-water, one pint and a half; and diſſolve in it, half an ounce of ſalt of tartar. Let it ſtand for ſome ſhort time; and then, having poured off the clear part from a ſmall ſediment, which will be formed, add to it half a pint of pepper-mint water, and let them form a mixture.

OBSERVATION.

The uſe of alkaline ſalts, given in the dietetic manner, though but little known, at preſent, is of the greateſt conſequence to medicine, in moſt chronic caſes. But as the conſideration of medicaments here reſpects only topical diſorders, it is proper to confine the enumeration of thoſe, in which this medicine may be of uſe, to ſuch only.

Fixt alkaline ſalts are moſt powerfully alterative in thoſe cachectic caſes, that produce œdematous tumours, and ulcers; and, alſo, in anaſarcous, and all other hydropical affections of particular parts.

They are, alſo, of great efficacy in thoſe ſcorbutic depravities, that produce phagedenic, and unkindly ulcers: and even diſpoſe venereal exulcerations, obſtinately foul, and exedent, to become clean, and kindly; where mercury, and common antivenereal remedies fail.

They are of equal conſequence in diſcuſſing ſtrumous ſwellings, and bringing ſcrophulous, and other glandular ulcers, to a kindly ſtate.

They are of great uſe alſo in the baſtard gout, and thoſe mixt caſes of gout and rheumatiſm, that affect the ligaments, and cartilaginous membranes, with irregular ſwellings and pains: and by a long continued uſe, even reform the habit ſo as to cure radically this diſeaſe.

They are, alſo, frequently, an effectual remedy in ſlighter nephritic caſes; and prevent the generation of gravel.

The doſe of this mixture is a quarter of a pint, to be taken once, or, in more urgent caſes, twice every day.

MISTURA ALKALINO-SALINA COMPOSITA.

Compound alkaline ſaline mixture.

Add one ounce of nitre to the preceding.

OBSERVATION.

This mixture has been found, in œdematous tumours, and ulcers, and anaſarcous caſes, to be more quickly efficacious, than the ſimple ſolution of alkaline ſalts.

The doſe, &c. may be the ſame.

MISTURA ALOETICA ALTERATIVA, Vinum aloeticum alkalinum, DICTA, *L.*

Alterative aloetic mixture, or wine.

Take of any fixt alkaline ſalt, eight ounces; of Succotorine aloes, ſaffron, and myrrh, each one ounce; of purified ſal Ammoniac, ſix drams; and of white wine, two pints. Infuſe them, without heat, for a week, or longer; and then filter the wine through paper.

OBSERVATION.

This mixture may be equally well, or indeed better, prepared with river-water, than with wine: becauſe the alkaline ſalt changes all the ſubſtances peculiar to wine, except the ſpirit, which is in ſo ſmall a proportion, in the greateſt doſe of this compoſition that can be given, as not to be of any effect, with reſpect to the curative intention: and, moreover, rather hinders, than promotes the perfect ſolution of the ſalt; which is requiſite; as the mixture is to be depurated by filtering.

This compoſition has the ſame general alterative qualities as the preceding; but the aloes, and myrrh, give it alſo a greater deobſtruent power, where the diſeaſe depends on, or is accompanied with, obſtructions of the liver, or other viſcera: and for this reaſon it is very efficacious in chloretic caſes, and common accidental obſtructions of the catamenia.

The doſe may be a dram, or more, to be repeated every night; but as the proportion of the fixt alkaline ſalt is near one fourth of the whole mixture, it is too great to be taken without the addition of ſome other fluid: as undiluted ſalts, particularly of this kind, give, very frequently pains in the ſtomach, and other diſagreeable ſymptoms. It is proper, therefore, to drink a large glaſs of ſoft water; or of ſuch water, mixt with a third, or fourth part of peppermint, or ſome other ſimple water.

MISTURA AMMONIACA, Lac Ammoniacum, DICTA, *L.*

Lac Ammoniac.

Take of gum Ammoniac, two drams; and of ſimple pennyroyal water, half a pint. Rub the gum in a marble, or glaſs mortar, with the water, till it be diſſolved.

OBSERVATION.

This mixture is antiſpaſmodic, alterative, and cordial; and is of great avail in paralytic, and ſpaſmodic diſorders of the breaſt, and heart; as alſo in rheumatic caſes, where the nerves are affected.

The doſe may be two ſpoonfuls, twice, or thrice every day.

MISTURA AMMONIACA, Julepum Ammoniacum, DICTA, *N. S. B.*

Take of the *lac Ammoniacum*, twelve ounces; and of ſyrup of ſquills, four ounces. From a mixture of them.

OBSERVATION.

This is of the ſame nature with the preceding;

except, that the irritating quality of the ſquills, renders the effect more quick, and ſtrong.

The preſcribed doſe is one ſpoonful, to be taken as often as the ſymptoms urge.

MISTURA ANTIEMETICA, *N. S. T.*

Antiemetic mixture.

Take of ſalt of wormwood, two drams; of the juice of lemons, three ounces; and of ſimple cinnamon water, ſix ounces. Add the lemon juice gradually to the ſalt: and, when the ebullition that will enſue is over, the cinnamon water; and let them form a mixture.

OBSERVATION.

The ſalt of tartar, which is much cheaper, may be ſubſtituted for the ſalt of wormwood.

Though this mixture is called antiemetic; yet that is the leaſt material of its medicinal virtues. Lixiviate ſalts, thus neutralized, are a moſt powerful febrifuge, and of the greateſt conſequence, in that inflammatory ſtate of the habit, which depends on a viſcid craſis of the blood, and the effects of cold. In intermittent caſes, they likewiſe ſucceed, even when the bark fails. There is another moſt important quality that they poſſeſs; which is, the removing the troubleſome ſymptoms in nephritic caſes, particularly in caſes of the ſtone in the kidneys, to ſuch a degree, that it ſeems, for the preſent, an abſolute cure. But in order to this, much larger doſes muſt be taken, than are uſually given in other caſes, and repeated for a longer continuance.

The preſcribed doſe in common caſes, is three ſpoonfuls every ſixth hour; but in intermittent, and nephritic caſes, treble that quantity may be taken.

MISTURA BALSAMICA, Potio Capivi, DICTA, *N. S. B.*

Balſamic mixture.

Take of balſam of Capivi, three ounces; of oil of juniper, thirty drops; of the mucilage, formed by diſſolving gum Arabic in water, as much as may be ſufficient; of ſpring-water, ſix ounces; and of proof ſpirit, and ſyrup of marſh-mallows, each one ounce. Form a mixture of them.

OBSERVATION.

This is the ſame in its qualities with the preceding *miſtura alba:* though it varies ſomewhat from it in the proportion, and choice of ingredients.

The oil of juniper renders it more powerful in nephritic caſes: and the ſubſtituting a mucilage of gum Arabic for the whites of eggs, diminiſhes the expence, and makes it fitter to be kept for a long time, if occaſion require.

The preſcribed doſe is two ſpoonfuls, twice every day.

MISTURA CRETACEA, Julepum e creta, DICTA, *L.*

Chalk mixture, or julep.

Take of the whiteſt prepared chalk, one ounce; of double refined ſugar, ſix drams; of gum Arabic, two drams; and of water, two pints. Mix the whole together.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition, from the alkaline quality of the chalk, deſtroys acid humours, and, perhaps, corrects the acrimony of the bile, in the inteſtines; having, moreover, ſome ſhare of an aſtringent action. It is therefore, very efficacious in diarrhæas;

and

and, conſequently, may be of uſe in topical caſes, where ſuch evacuations prevent ſuppuration of tumours, or digeſtion of ulcers; or interfere with that ſtate of the œconomy, which is required to the curative proceſs.

But the proportion of gum Arabic, which is principally intended to keep the chalk ſuſpended in the fluid, is not fully ſufficient to that purpoſe: though there is no reaſon for being ſparing in this ingredient, as, by its mucilaginous texture, it conduces to the principal intention. The ſugar, from its aceſcent, and ſolutive qualities, makes againſt the curative intention of the mixture; and does not anſwer the propoſed end of rendering the medicine more grateful.

The doſe, moſt commonly preſcribed, is three ounces, every ſix hours.

MISTURA CONTRA DIARRHÆAM.

Binding mixture.

Take of ſimple cinnamon water, eight ounces; and diſſolve in it, three drams of gum Arabic or gum Senegal. Add then of prepared chalk, ſix drams; of pepper-mint water, four ounces; of the aromatic volatile ſpirit, two drams; and of ſyrup *e mæconio*, three ounces. Let them form a mixture.

OBSERVATION.

This mixture will be found much more effectual in checking diarrhæas, than the preceding; and much more grateful to the patient.

The doſe may be from two to four ſpoonfuls, every ſix hours, or as occaſion may require.

MIS-

MISTURA EMETICA, *N. S. T.*

See *Hauſtus emeticus.*

MISTURA FEBRIFUGA, *N. S. T.*

Febrifuge mixture.

It is the ſame with the *miſtura antiemetica, N. S. B.* above given, except that the common julep is ſubſtituted for the ſimple cinnamon water.

MISTURA HYDRAGOGA, Julepum hydragogum, DICTA, *N. S. B.*

Hydropic mixture.

Take of the common julep without ſyrup, ſix ounces; of tartar emetic, half a ſcruple; and of ſyrup of buckthorn, two ounces. Let them form a mixture.

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is diuretic, and gently opening; and intended to promote the diſcharge of water in hydropic caſes.

The doſe preſcribed is one ſpoonful, every hour.

MISTURA NEPHRITICA, Mucilago nephritica, DICTA, *N. S. T.*

Nephritic mixture.

Take of gum Arabic, and tragacanth, each one ounce; of ſpring water, ſix pints; and of ſyrup of marſh-mallows, four ounces. Form a mixture of them.

OB-

OBSERVATION.

This compoſition is emollient; and intended to be given in caſes of ſtone, and gravel, to lubricate the urinary paſſages, and defend the lacerated parts, againſt the acrimony of the urine: and, for the ſame reaſon, it is ſometimes given in venereal caſes; or when pain, and difficulty in making water, ariſe from bliſters, or other cauſes of excoriation in the urinary paſſages. It is, however, to be doubted, whether mucilages, in general reach the urinary parts in ſuch proportion, if they be at all ſecreted by the kidneys, as to perform what is expected from them.

The preſcribed doſe is three ſpoonfuls, to be taken thrice every day, when occaſion requires it.

MISTURA SALINA. *N. S. B.*

Saline mixture.

Take of ſalt of tartar, one ounce and a half; of lemon-juice, one pound and two ounces; of ſpirituous alexiterial water, half a pound; of ſpring water, two pounds and of white ſugar, three ounces. Add the lemon juice gradually to the ſalt of tartar; and when all ebullition has ceaſed, the other ingredients.

OBSERVATION.

This differs in nothing from the *miſtura antiemetica*, and *miſtura febrifuga*, but in the vehicle: which is a matter of indifference; and in the addition of the ſugar, which is intended to render it more grateful, though it fails of that effect with reſpect to moſt palates.

The doſe may be from two, to ſix ſpoonfuls every fourth, or ſixth hour, in febrile caſes: or as often as may be found neceſſary, in others.

MILTURA SALINA DIURETICA, Lixivium diureticum, DICTA, *N. S. B.*

Take of ſalt of tartar, and of white ſugar, each half a pound. Diſſolve them in one gallon of ſimple pepper-mint water: and, having then poured off the fluid from the ſediment, add of ſpirituous pepper-mint water, three ounces.

OBSERVATION.

This differs from the *miſtura alkalino-ſalina*,, before given, in the addition of the ſugar, and the ſpirituous pepper-mint water; in the uſing pepper-mint water, wholly in the place of river-water; and in the increaſing the proportion of the ſalt of tartar. The change of the vehicle may ſuit ſome particular caſes, where the aſceſcent or relaxed ſtate of the bowels occaſioning flatulencies, may make the carminative power of the pepper-mint water neceſſary, and, perhaps, the diuretic intention may be alſo promoted by it. The addition of ſugar, is only to render the mixture palatable, and does not ſucceed effectually: and the proportion of ſalt of tartar is certainly greater, than is expedient: as, when it exceeds the rate of half an ounce to a quart of fluid, it frequently produces diſorders in the ſtomach.

The preſcribed doſe is four ſpoonfuls twice every day.

BOOK

BOOK III.

Digeſt of the ſeveral medicaments, as well ſimple, as compound, according to the certain, or reputed medicinal virtues, by which they are ſubſervient to particular intentions of cure.

N. B. Thoſe medicaments, which are of a more dubious nature, with reſpect to any particular medicinal power aſcribed to them, are marked with an *r*, as ſignifying they are *reputed* to have ſuch power.

CHAP. I.

Medicaments for external uſe.

Section I. Aſtringents.

STYPTICS FOR EXTERNAL USE. Green vitriol calcined to redneſs :—vinegar :—alum :—acid ſpirits of vitriol, nitre, and ſea ſalt, diluted with water :—rectified ſpirit of wine :—ſugar of lead :—blue vitriol :—balauſtines :—agaric of oak, *r* :—woad, *r* :—bloodſtone, *r* :—medicinal ſtone, *L* :—lotions called *aqua vitriolica cerulea*, L ; and *aqua ſtyptica*, E :—embrocation called *tinctura ſaturna*, L.

REPELLENTS. Sugar of lead :—white vitriol :—ſpirit of wine ;—vinegar, and all other diluted acids or auſtere fluids :—colcothar of vitriol : *terra Japonica* :—bole armoniac :—roſes :—ceruſs :—*lapis calaminaris* :—tutty :—litharge :—red lead :—balauſtines :—woad, *r* :—dragons blood, *r* :—toad flax, *r* :—houſeleek, *r* :—olibanum, *r* :—ſtorax, *r* :—medicinal ſtone, *L* :—powder called *pulvis ad procedentiam ani*, N. S. T :—fomentations called *fotus quercinus*, N. S. B ; *fotus aſtringens*, N. S. T. *fotus contra ſphacelum* ; and *fotus papaveris cum aceto preparatus*, N. S. T :—ointments called *unguentum ſaturninum*, L. & E ; *unguentum tripharmacum*, L ; *unguentum album*, E ; *unguentum opthalmicum*, L. & N. S. T ; and *unguentum nutritum*, E :—liniment called *linimentum tripharmacum*, L :—lotions called *aqua aluminoſa Bateana*, E :—*lotio ad herpeticum*, N S. B ; and *aqua ſtyptica*, E :—epithem called *coagulum aluminoſum*, L :—embrocations called *embrocatio aſtringens* ; *tinctura ſaturnina*, L ; and *acetum lithargiritis*, E :—collyrium called *collyrium repellens* :—gargles called *gargariſma communis*, N. S. T. & S. B. ; *gargariſma contra gangrenam* ; and *gargariſma aluminoſa*, N. S. T :—tincture called *tinctura terræ Japonicæ* :—injections called *injectio e trochiſcis albis Razi* ; and *injectio repellens*.

CORROBORATIVES. Colcothar of vitriol :—bole armoniac :—ſpirit of wine :—cold and hot water :—dragons blood :—vinegar :—juice of crabs called *verjuice* :—quenching water of a ſmith's forge :—plaſters called *emplaſtrum roborans*, L ; and *emplaſtrum defenſivum*, E :—fomentations called *fotus aſtringens*, N. S. T ; *fotus quercinus*, N. S. B ; and *fotus communis*, L.

Section II. Diſcutients.

Mercury :—ſope :—all parts of vegetables which abound in warm aromatic juices or eſſential oils :—camphire :—warm gums, reſins, and native balſams :—eſſential and ethereal oils :—hemlock :—

verdigriſe :—volatile alkaline ſalts :—vinegar : —ſal Ammoniac :—lees of wine and beer :—ſea ſalt : —burnt ſponge, *r* :—birthwort root, *r* :—briony root, *r* :—flowers of elder, *r* :—amalgama of mercury with lead or tin : — plates of lead perfricated with mercury :—plaſters called *emplaſtrum Ammoniacum cum mercurio*, L ; *emplaſtrum de cicuta cum Ammoniaco*, E ; *emplaſtrum commune cum mercurio*, L ; *emplaſtrum e ſapone*, L ; *emplaſtrum mercuriale*, E ; and *emplaſtrum iſchiadicum*, N. S. T :—ointments called *unguentum album camphoratum*, L. & E ; *unguentum ceruleum mitius*, L ; and *unguentum mercuriale*, E :—liniment called *linimentum oleoſum*, N. S. B :—cataplaſms called *cataplaſma diſcutiens*, E ; *cataplaſma aromaticum*, E ; *cataplaſma e cymino*, L ; *cataplaſma diſcutiens*, N. S. B ; *cataplaſma ſaponaceum*, N. S. B ; *cataplaſma rheumatiſmaticum*, N. S. T ; *cataplaſma ad echymoſin* ; and *cataplaſma reſolvens* :—epithem called *epithema volatilis* :—fomentations called *fotus communis*, L ; and *fotus e cicuta* :—embrocations called *embrocatio communis* ; *linimentum ſaponaceum, vulgo opodeldoc*, L ; *balſamum ſaponaceum, vulgo opodeldoc*, E ; and *balſamum anodynum, vulgo Bateanum*, E.

Section III. Agglutinants.

Native balſams of vegetables of an adheſive ſubſtance :—iſinglaſs :—common glue :—the gums Arabic, Senegal, and tragacanth :—agglutinative plaſter called *ladies ſticking plaſter* :—compound balſams called *balſamum traumaticum*, L. & E.

Section IV. Emollients.

By relaxation. Warm water : — the ſubſtances called *oil* and *butter of wax* :—all animal and vegetable oils free from irritating qualities ;

particularly oils of olives and palms:—all fat or ſevous parts of animals free from rancidity; particularly the fat of geeſe, deer, hogs, and vipers:—mucilaginous parts of vegetables free from any irritating qualities; as the leaves and roots of marſhmallows, and common mallows; flowers, leaves, and bark of elder; and roots of white lilies:—milk:—navel wort, *r*:—camomile leaves, and flowers, *r*:—leaves of burdock, *r*:—melilot, *r*:—violet flowers, *r*:—leaves of mercury, and pellitory of the wall, *r*:—ſugar, *r*:—honey, *r*:—cerate called *ceratum album*, L:—ointments called *unguentum ſambucinum*, L; *unguentum emolliens*, E. & N. S. T; *unguentum album camphoratum*, L. & E; and *unguentum tripharmacum*, L:—liniments called *unguentum nutritum*, E; *unguentum ſambucinum*, E; *linimentum hæmorrhoidale*, N. S. T; *unguentum ſimplex*, *vulgo pomatum*, L; *unguentum roſaceum*, *vulgo pomatum*, E; and *linimentum tripharmacum*, L;—fomentations called *fotus communis*; and *fotus emolliens*:—oils called *oleum viride*; *oleum ſambucinum*; and *oleum e mucilaginibus*.

BY A SUPPOSED ANODYNE POWER. The ſeveral parts of vegetables containing warm and aromatic juices; as camomile flowers; fœnugreek ſeeds; and ſweet fennel ſeeds:—camphor:—plaſter called *emplaſtrum anodynum*, E:—prepared balſams called *balſamum anodynum*, *vulgo Bateanum*; and *Balſamum Guidonis*.

BY NARCOTIC POWER. Opium:—meconium, or extract from the ſeeds, and heads of poppies:—fomentation called *fotus papaveris*, N. S. B.

BY REFRIGERATION. All gentler repellent ſimples, and compounds:—ointments called *unguentum emolliens cum opio*, N. S. T; and *unguentum hæmorrhoidale*.

Section V. Suppuratives.

All warm and aromatic parts of vegetables commixt with very adheſive and mucilaginous ſubſtances; and in a leſs degree unctuous mucilaginous ſubſtances ſimply: --Burgundy pitch :—ſugar and honey, *r* :—plaſters called *emplaſtrum commune adhæſivum*, L; *emplaſtrum adheſivum*, E; *emplaſtrum commune cum gummi*, L; *emplaſtrum gummoſum*, E; and *emplaſtrum e mucilaginibus*, L;—cataplaſms called *cataplaſma maturans*, L; and *cataplaſma ſuppurans*, E.

• IN CASES OF VIOLENT INFLAMMATION. All relaxant emollients; particularly oil of mucilages, and the common emollient cataplaſm.

Section VI. Digeſtives.

All terebinthinate and native balſamic, and reſinous ſubſtances: —common turpentine, common pitch, tar, Burgundy pitch, and frankincence, mixt wirh oily and ſevous ſubſtances :—many of the warmer ſtimulating herbs; as St. John's wort, melilot, &c. —plaſters called *emplaſtrum attrahens*, L; *emplaſtrum cereum*, E; *emplaſtrum commune adhæſivum*, L; *emplaſtrum commune cum gummi*, L; *and emplaſtrum gummoſum*, E: —cerates called *ceratum citrinum*, L; and *ceratum attrahens*, E:—ointments called *unguentum flavum baſilicum*, L. & E; *unguentum baſilicum nigrum*, L. & E; *balſamum Locatelli*, L; *linimentum Arcæi*, E; *unguentum ex althea*, L; and *unguentum e gummi elemi*;—prepared oil called *oleum hyperici*, L.

Section VII. Detergents.

Verdegriſe :—blue vitriol, and all ſaline preparations of copper :—red precipitate of mercury;

white precipitate of mercury, when prepared without alkaline ſalts: — alum: — green vitriol: — myrrh: all ſlighter eſcarotics:—unguent called *mel Ægyptiacum*, E: — liniments called *linimentum baſilicum viride*, L; and *balſamum viride*, E:— epithem called *mel Ægyptiacum*, L:—infuſion of roſes called *tinctura roſarum*, L. & E; — lotions called *aqua ſapphirina*, L. & E; *aqua phagedenica*, E; *aqua vitriolica cerulea*, L; *aqua aluminoſa*, E; *aqua ſtyptica*, E; *aqua calcis ſimplex*, L; *aqua calcis*, E; *lotio ſaponacea*, L; *lotio ad herpetem*, N. S. B; and *lac virginale*: collyriums called *aqua vitriolica camphorata*, L; and *collyrium vitriolicum*, N. S. T: —gargariſms called *gargariſma communis*, N. S. T. & B; *gargariſma aluminoſa*, N. S. T; and *gargariſma contra gangrenam*: — injection called *injectio detergens*: — tincture called *tinctura myrrhæ*, L. & E.

Section VIII. Defenſatives.

Ivy leaves:—cabbage leaves:—*ſperma ceti* ſimply, or with ſevous ſubſtances, and ſubſtantial oils:—bees wax:—myrtle wax: — plaſters called *emplaſtrum commune* L. & E; *emplaſtrum commune adhæſivum*, L. & E; *emplaſtrum defenſivum*, E; *emplaſtrum roborans*, L; and *emplaſtrum e minio*, L:— cerates called *ceratum album*, L; and *ceratum commune*, N. S. T:—ointment called *unguentum album*, L. & E:—liniment called *linimentum album*, L.

Section IX. Incarnatives.

Where the growth of fleſh is not LUXURIANT, defenſatives in any form.

Where there is the leaſt tendency to FUNGOUS EXCRESCENCE, lint ſimply; or ſlightly ſpread with yellow baſilicum, or ſome other digeſtive, not oily.

Where the ulcer is not otherwiſe unkindly but the diſpoſi-

diſpoſition to incarn ſeems wholly, or in a great meaſure wanting, oily and ſevous ſubſtances, intirely free from rancidity, or any irritating quality, either alone, or mixt with gentle digeſtives as occaſion may ſhow neceſſary.

Section X. Epulotics, or cicatrizers.

Simple lime water diluted :—ſome native ſaline, and ſulphureous, mineral waters :—weak ſolutions of ſugar of lead ; or white vitriol :—gentle repellents, commixt with defenſatives, particularly *lapis calaminaris*, and tutty :—olibanum, *r :* — cerates called *ceratum epuloticum*, L ; and *unguentum e lapide calaminari*, E.

Section XI. Cauſtics.

Acids of vitriol, nitre, and ſea ſalt, in a concentrate or undiluted ſtate :—fixt and volatile alkaline ſalts :—combination of the lixiviate vegetable ſalts, with the ſaline parts of lime, commonly called *lapis infernalis*, & *lapis ſepticus ſeu cauterium potentiale*, E :—ſal Ammoniac : — ſalts formed of metallic bodies combined with acids ; as the combination of ſilver, and the nitrous acid, called *cauſticum lunare* ; the combination of antimony, and the acid of ſea ſalt, called *butter of antimony* :—corroſive ſublimate of mercury :—white precipitate of mercury, when prepared without the uſe of alkaline ſalts :—red precipitate of mercury : —blue vitriol :—green vitriol :—alum ſlightly calcined, called *alumen uſtum*, L :—ſome eſſential oils of vegetables ; as thoſe of origanum, and cloves :— ſome native juices, or ſap of vegetables, either in their original fluid ſtate, or inſpiſſated by evaporation into gummous or reſinous ſubſtances ; as thoſe of celandine, euphorbium, ſpurge, &c. :— arſenic :—epithems called *cauſticum commune mitius* ; *cauſti-*

cauſticum commune forticis, L; and *pilæ ſulphuratæ*, N. S. T.

Section XII. Antiſpaſmodics.

All warm and aromatic parts of vegetables; as muſtard ſeed; cummin ſeed; ſweet fennel ſeed; cloves; cinnamon; mace; leaves of mint, roſemary, and the bay tree; roots of garlic, pellitory of Spain, and horſe radiſh:—all eſſential oils not cauſtic;—ethereal oils of amber, and turpentine:—all warm and ſtimulating reſins; gum reſins; and native balſams; as Benjamin; olibanum: labdanum; ſtorax; tacamahac: aſa fœtida; and the balſams of Gilead, Tolu, and Peru:—cantharides:—camphor:—volatile alkaline ſalts:—ſpirit of wine:—plaſters called *emplaſtrum cephalicum*, L; *emplaſtrum de cicuta cum Ammoniaco*, E; *emplaſtrum ſtomachicum*, L. & E; *emplaſtrum e cymino*, L; and *emplaſtrum e galbano*, N. S. T.:—liniment called *unguentum nervinum*. E:—cataplaſm called *cataplaſma aromaticum*, E; *cataplaſma e cymino*, L; and *ſinapiſmus*, E:—epithems called *epithema volatile*, L; and *emplaſtrum volatile*, L: embrocation called *embrocatio communis*:—gargle called *gargariſma ad paralyſin*, N. S. B:—tincture called *tinctura cantharidum* L. & E:—compound oils called *oleum chamæmelæ*, L; and *oleum viride*, L.

Section XIII. Epiſpaſtics or veſicatories.

Cantharides:—plaſters called *emplaſtrum veſicatorium*, L; *emplaſtrum epiſpaſticum*, E; and *emplaſtrum epiſpaſticum compoſitum*, E:—ointments called *unguentum epiſpaſticum*, E; and *unguentum epiſpaſticum mitius*, E:—epithem called *epithema veſicatorium*, L:—tincture called *tinctura cantharidum*, L. & E.

Section XIV. Vulneraries.

Many native balſams; as thoſe of Gilead, Tolu, Peru, and Capivi; and the ſeveral kinds of turpentine, *r*:—ſeveral gum reſins; as ſarcocol, ſagapenum, oppoponax, and gum juniper, *r*:—many herbs; as St. John's wort, bugle, tutſan, ladies mantle, and agrimony, *r*: — plaſter called *ladies ſticking plaſter*, r:—ointments called *balſamum Locatelli*, L. r; *unguentum ſaturninum*, L. & E. r; —epithem called *balſamum ſulphuris*, L. & E. r:—compound, or prepared balſams, called *balſamum traumaticum*, L. & E. r; and *balſamum Guidonis*, r.

Section XV. Specifics.

AGAINST THE VENEREAL DISEASE. Mercury prepared in all the various forms proper for external uſe.

AGAINST THE ITCH. Crude mercury; or white precipitate of mercury, commixt with unctuous ſubſtances:—mineral ſulphur:—tobacco: — ellecampane, *r*:—white and black hellebore, *r*: — ointments called *unguentum mercuriale*, L. & E.; *unguentum citrinum*, E; and *unguentum e ſulphure*, L: liniments called *linimentum mercuriale pſoricum*; *unguentum e mercurio precipitato*, L; and *unguentum pſoricum*, N. S. T.:—lotions called *aqua aluminoſa*, E; and *lotio ſulphurea*, N. S. T.

AGAINST THE PILES. Mineral ſulphur, commixt with unctuous ingredients, *r*.

AGAINST THE LEPROSY. *Unguentum ad leprum*, N. S. T. r.

AGAINST CANCERS. Epithem called *Plunket's powder*, r:—fomentation called *fotus e cicuta*, r.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Medicaments for internal uſe.

Section I. Cathartics.

DRASTICS, OR STRONGER PURGES. Aloes : — colocynth :—ſcammony :—jalap :—ſena :— buckthorn berries :—calomel :—pills called *pilulæ ex colocynthide cum aloe*, L ; *pilulæ ex colocynthide ſimpliciores*, L ; *pilulæ aloeticæ*, E ; *pilulæ cocciæ*, E ; *pilulæ Rufi*, L. & E ; *pilulæ Rudii*, E ; *pilulæ e jalappa*, E ; *extractum catharticum*, L ; *pilulæ e calomele*, N. S. T ; and *pilulæ purgantes cum mercurio*, N. S. B :—bolus called *bolus e jalappa*, N. S. T :—electaries called *electarium e ſcammonio*, L ; and *electarium purgans*, N. S. T. :—draughts called *hauſtus purgans*, N. S. T ; and *hauſtus ſolutivus*, N. S. T :—infuſions called *infuſum ſenæ commune*, L ; *infuſum ſenæ unicæ quatuor*, E ; *infuſum amarum cum ſena*, E ; and *infuſum amarum purgans*, L. & N. S. T. :—tinctures called *tinctura jalappii*, L ; and *tinctura ſacra*, L. & E.

ECCOPROTIC AND MILDER PURGES. True Glauber's ſalt : ſal polychreſt, or vitriolated tartar :— *ſal catharticus amarus*, found in the ſhops under the names of the *Lymington Glauber's ſalt* ; and *Epſom ſalt* ; according to the different manner of chryſtallizing : —*ſelle de Seignette*, or ſoluble tartar :— cream of tartar :—ſea water : — various kinds of mineral waters abounding in neutral ſalts : rhubarb :—manna :—caſſia fiſtularis :—boluſſes called *bolus e rhabarbaro*, N. S. T ; and *bolus e rheo*, N. S. B :—electaries called *electarium lenitivum*, L. & E ; *electarium e caſia*, L ; and *electarium aperiens*, N. S. B. :—draughts called *hauſtus ſolutivus*, N. S. T ;

and

and *hauſtus ſalinus ſolutivus* :—infuſion called *infuſum rhabarbari*, E : tinctures called *tinctura rhabarbari vinoſa & ſpirituoſa*, L ; and *tinctura rhei dulcis & amara*, E :—linctus called *lohoch de manna*, E.

Section II. Sudorifics.

Diluting fluids actually warm :—volatile alkaline ſalts :—opium :—warm aromatic, and ſtimulating parts of vegetables ; and native balſams, reſins, and eſſential oils ſimply ; but more powerfully with the addition of narcotics :—caſtor :—ſaffron :—camphire :—gum and extract of guaiacum :—ſarſaparilla root :—golden ſulphur of antimony, kermes mineral, and other active preparations of antimony, when they do not prove violently emetic or cathartic :—diaphoretic antimony, *r* :—bezoar, *r* :—contrayerva root, and ſeveral other parts of vegetables not apparently containing any ſtimulating matter, *r* :—compound powder called *pulvis Doveri* :—julep called *julepum volatile*.

Section III. Diuretics.

Moſt kinds of neutral ſalts ; particularly nitre, lixiviate alkaline ſalts neutralized with vinegar, and ſal polychreſt : moſt native balſams ; particularly turpentine of the ſeveral kinds ; and the balſam of Capivi :—eſſential oils ; particularly thoſe of turpentine, and juniper :—ſquills taken in ſmall quantities :—ſarſaparilla root :—vinegar, and other diluted acids :—ſmall vinous liquors, particularly thoſe abounding in tartar :—green tea :—leaves of chervil ; roots of marſh-mallows ; ſeeds of burdock ; and many other parts of vegetables, *r* :—powder called *pulvis diureticus*, N. S. T :—draught called *hauſtus hydropicus*, N. S. T : mixtures called *potio alba*, N. S T ; *miſtura balſamica*, N. S. B ; *miſtura antiemetica*, N. S. T ; *miſtura alkalino-ſalina* ; *miſtura alka-*

alkalino-ſalina compoſita; *miſtura hydropica*, N. S. B. and *lixivium diureticum*, N. S. B.

Section IV. Emetics.

Turpeth mineral :—emetic tartar ; and moſt other active antimonial preparations :—ipecacuana root .—ſquills :—bolus called *bolus e turpetho*, N. S. T :—draught called *hauſtus emeticus*; N. S. T :—tincture called *vinum antimonii*, L.

Section V. Emmenagogues.

Salt of ſteel :—ſteel in ſpecie :—aloes :—white hellebore :—calomel, and other preparations of mercury :—the golden ſulphur, and other preparations of antimony :—all warm and ſtimulating parts of vegetables not aſtringent :—ſal polychreſt :—Glauber's ſalt :—*ſal catharticus* :—ſoluble tartar :—fixt alkaline ſalts of vegetables :—volatile alkaline ſalts :—pills called *pilulæ aloeticæ*, E ; *pilulæ ecphracticæ*, L ; *pilulæ ecphracticæ*, N. S. T ; *pilulæ ecphracticæ chalybeatæ*, E ; *pilulæ Rufi*, L. & E ; *extractum catharticum*, L ; and *pilulæ Rudii*, E :—boluſſes called *bolus chalybeatus*, N. S. T ; *bolus ecphracticus* ; and *bolus tartareus* N. S. T : tinctures called *vinum chalybeatum*, L ; *vinum antimonii*, L ; *tinctura ſacra*, L. & E ; and *tinctura aromatica*, L :—mixtures called *vinum aloeticum alkalinum*, L ; *miſtura alkalino-ſalina* ; and *lixivium diureticum*, N. S. B.

Section VI. Cordials.

Wine, and all vinous ſpirits :—eſſential oils of vegetables :—aromatic parts of vegetables :—diſtilled ſimple water of peppermint ; mint ; penneroyal ; balm ; and ſeveral other vegetables :—caſtor :—camphire :—ambergriſe :—muſk :—volatile alkaline ſalts, and diſtilled animal oils :—*aſa fœtida* :—bezoar, *r* :—juleps called *julepum commune*, N. S. T ; *julepum*

lepum menthæ, N. S. T: and *julepum volatile*, N. S. T; —tincture called *tinctura aromatica*, L.

Section VII. Alteratives.

Dissolvents. Alkaline and neutral ſalts of every kind:—ſea ſalt:—ſeveral mineral waters:—ſope: ſarſaparilla root:—hemlock:—gum Ammoniac: guaiacum; and ſeveral other gum reſins:—pills called *pilulæ lithontripticæ*; and *pilulæ ſaponaceæ*, L: boluſſes called *bolus ſaponaceus*, L; and *bolus e guaiaco*, N. S. T:—electary called *electarium arthriticum:* mixtures called *vinum aloeticum alkalinum*, L; *miſtura ſalino-alkalina*, L; *miſtura ſalino-alkalina compoſita*; *miſtura antiemetica*, N. S. T; and *lixivium diureticum*, N. S. B.

Stimulating deobstruents. Steel in ſpecie:—ſalt of ſteel; and other chalybeate preparations:—calomel; and other mild ſaline mercurial preparations:—native and factitious cinnabar:—Æthiops mineral:—warm and irritating parts of vegetables; as ſaſſafras wood and bark; guaiacum wood and bark:—gum Ammoniac:—ſaffron:—camphire:—all the compoſitions, except the abovementioned diſſolvents, that are enumerated as emmenagogues:—bolus called *bolus antimonialis*, N. S. T.

Correctives of putrescence. Vinegar:—oil of vitriol:—all acid and aceſcent fruits, or other parts of vegetables:—ſugar, honey, and all other ſaccharine matter:—fixt alkaline ſalts of vegetables.

Correctors of acescence, *commonly called* absorbents. Alkaline ſalts of all kinds:—all teſtaceous powders and cretaceous earths:—compound powder called *pulvis diureticus*, N. S. T:—decoctions called *decoctum album*, L; and *decoctum album compoſitum*, E:—mixtures called *julepum e creta*, L; *miſtura contra diarrhœam*; *miſtura alkalino-ſalina*; *miſtura alkalino-ſalina compoſita*; *lixivium diureticum*, N. S. B; and *vinum aloeticum alkalinum*, L.

Section VIII. Reſtoratives.

Animal or vegetable ſubſtances, containing a large proportion of oil, and being of eaſy digeſtion :—milk :—artificial mixtures of oil, or ſevous ſubſtances, with aqueous fluids :—ſtrong broths :—eggs of hens, &c. :—gelatinous, animal, or vegetable ſubſtances, as jellies of calves feet, or hartſhorn ſhavings, *r* :—ſalop, *r* :—ſago, *r* :—ſnails, *r* :—eryngo root, *r* :—emulſions called *emulſio communis*, L. & E; and *emulſio Arabica*, E :—linctuſes called *lobocb communis*, E; and *lobocb*, N. S. T. & S. B.

Section IX. Aſtringents.

Sugar of lead, moſt effectual, but noxious :—alum :—true *acacia* :—juice of crabs called *verjuice* :—juice of ſloes, either in its original ſtate, or inſpiſſated into the thick rob called German *acacia* :—diluted ſpirit of ſalt :—diluted oil of vitriol :—Florence and other auſtere wines :—combination of vinous ſpirits, and oil of vitriol called *ſpiritus vitrioli dulcis* :—combination of vinous ſpirits, and ſpirit of nitre called *ſpiritus nitri dulcis* :—*terra Japonica* :—dragons blood :—oak bark :—pomegranate rind :—tormentil root :—bole armoniac :—balauſtines : torrified rhubarb : Jeſuits bark :—biſtort root :—red roſes : olibanum, *r* :—maſtick, *r*, :—powder called *ſpecies e ſcordio*, L :—boluſſes called *bolus aluminoſus*, N. S. T; *bolus e rhea*, N. S. B; and *bolus roborans*, N. S. B :—electaries called *bolus aromaticus*, N. S. T; *electarium aromaticum*, N. S. T; *electarium aſtringens*, N. S. B; *bolus febrilis*, N. S. T; and *electarium e ſcordio*, L :—infuſion called *tinctura roſarum* : decoctions called *decoctum quercus*, N. S. B; *decoctum aſtringens*, N. S. T; *decoctum album compoſitum*, E; and *decoctum corticis*

Peruvianæ, N. S. T. & S. B :—tinctures called *tinctura ſaturnina*, L. & E ; *vinum chalybeatum*, L ; and *tinctura corticis Peruvianæ*, L. & E.

Section X. Antiſpaſmodics.

Stimulants. Cantharides :—camphor :—volatile alkaline ſalts :—eſſential and ethereal oils :—vinous ſpirits :—caſtor :—*aſa fœtida* :—ſtorax :—labdanum :—gum Ammoniac :—warm aromatic parts of vegetables ; particularly muſtard ſeed, horſeradiſh root, cummin ſeed, ſaffron, bay berries, ginger, pepper, zedoary, leaves of pepper mint, rue, roſemary, and lavender :—powder called *ſpecies aromatica* :—pills called *pilulæ e ſtyrace*, L ; and *pilulæ aromaticæ*, L :—electary called *bolus paralyticus*, N. S. T :—julep called *julepum volatile* :—infuſions called *infuſum paralyticum*, N. S. T :—tinctures called *tinctura cantharidum*, L. & E : *tinctura aromaticum* L ; and *tinctura caſtorei*, L. & E :—emulſion called *emulſio camphorata*.

Narcortics. Opium :—juice, or extract of poppies :—*pilulæ pacificæ*, E. & N. S. T :—draughts called *hauſtus paregoricus*, N. S. T ; and *hauſtus hypnoticus*, N. S. B :—tinctures called *tinctura Thebaica*, L ; and *tinctura opii*, E.

Section XI. Diſcutients.

Diſſolvent and deobſtruent alteratives, as above enumerated, combined or given ſeparately according to the occaſion :—ſarſaparilla root ; particularly in tumours of the bones and cartilaginous parts :—hemlock, r :—pills called *pilulæ e cicuta* :—decoction called *decoctum ſarſaparillæ*.

Section

Section XII. Balſamics, or vulneraries.

Native balſams, gum reſins, and terebinthinate ſubſtances, *r* :—many herbaceous parts of vegetables; as St. John's wort, horehound, ground ivy, agrimony, &c. *r* :—combination of mineral ſulphur, and oil, called *balſamum ſulphuris*, r :—compoſition called *balſamum Locatelli*, r :—compound balſams called *balſamum traumaticum*, L. & E :—mixtures called *miſtura alba*, N. S. B; and *potio alba*, N. S. T.

Section XIII. Specifics.

AGAINST THE VENEREAL DISEASE. Mercury prepared in any form :—ſarſaparilla root :—reſinous extract of guaiacum wood, *r* :—pills called *pilulæ mercuriales*, L. & E.; *pilulæ mercuriales laxantes*, E; *pilulæ ceruleæ*, N. S. B; *pilulæ e mercurio crudo*, N. S. T; *pilulæ mercuriales cum ſcammonio*; *pilulæ alterantes e mercurio*, N. S. B; *pilulæ e calomele*, N. S. T. & S. B; *pilulæ ſyphilicæ*, N. S. T; and *pilulæ e mercurio trituratione preparato* :—boluſſes called *bolus e calomele*, N. S. T; and *bolus ſpecificus*, N. S. B :—decoction called *decoctum ſarſaparillæ*, or *the Liſbon diet drink* : tincture called *tinctura mercurii corroſivi ſublimati*, or *the Neapolitan drops*.

AGAINST THE GOUT. Powder called *duke of Portland powder*. See *pulvis antiarthriticus*.

AGAINST THE ITCH. Æthiops mineral, *r* :—mercury, *r* :—flowers of ſulphur, *r*.

AGAINST THE RABIES, OR MADNESS CAUSED BY THE BITE OF MAD DOGS. Mercury in various preparations, *r* :—muſk and cinnabar, *r* : powder called *pulvis antilyſſus*, r.

AGAINST CANCERS. Hemlock, *r* :—pills called *pilulæ e cicuta*, r.

AGAINST THE PROGRESS OF MORTIFICATIONS. Jeſuits bark.

AGAINST THE KING'S EVIL. Sponge, *r* :—bolus called *bolus ad ſtrumas*, N. S. T. *r*.

AGAINST THE PILES. Sulphur, *r* :—bolus called *bolus hæmorrhoidale*, N. S. B. *r* :—electary called *electarium hæmorrhoidale*, N. S. B. r.

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